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Benevolent Institutions.

THE MARINE SOCIETY.—The anniversary dinner of the Marine Society, was held on the 18th of April, at the London Tavern, Admiral Hinton, C.B., in the chair, supported by Captain Richards, C.B., R.N., Captain H. D. Austin, R.N., Captain John Shepherd, deputy master of the Trinity House, Captain John Sykes, R.N., and Captain J. P. Clarke, R.N.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been disposed of, some of the boys (who, in the whole, number some 120) were introduced to the company, presenting a clean, healthy, and contented appearance. Subscriptions, amounting to upwards of 500*l.*, were afterwards announced, including 100*l.* from her Majesty, 100*l.* from the East India Company, and 50*l.* from the corporation of the Trinity House.

THE JEWISH INDIGENT BLIND.—A ball took place at Willis's Rooms, on the 24th of April in aid of the funds of the institution for relieving indigent blind persons of the Hebrew persuasion. The rooms were fully and fashionably attended, and the festivities were protracted to a late, or rather an early hour. Mr. B. S. Phillips and the committee of which he was the chairman, exerted themselves in every way to promote the enjoyment of their guests. The number of persons who have been relieved at this institution is from 80 to 90, and the amount expended exceeds 16,000*l.* The collection on Tuesday was about 400*l.*

NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT SOCIETY.—The thirty-first anniversary meeting of this Society, which has for its object the preservation of life from shipwreck, was held on the 26th of April, at the London Tavern; the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., president of the society, in the chair. The report of the committee stated that the establishments of the institution on the coasts had been considerably increased, by the transfer of nine life-boats, eight boat houses, and five life-boat carriages, from the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, consequent on the relinquishment by the latter of its life-boat establishment; but a large outlay would be required, to make alterations and improvements in some of the boats. The Board of Trade would in future afford pecuniary aid to the society, conditional on every exertion being made to obtain voluntary contributions. The board had decided not to contribute to the primary outlay incurred on a life-boat establishment, but would afford aid by repayments to the institution, to a limited amount, of awards to the crews of life-boats for saving, or trying to save life, and by payments to life-boat crews, for a quarterly exercise and trial of their boats, and other incidental charges. The society had established during the year life-boat stations at Alnmouth, Lytham, Rhyl, Portmadoc, Llanelly, Tenby, Teignmouth, Hornsea, Whitburn, Berwick-on-Tweed, Dover, Fishguard, Pakefield, Lowestoft, and Southwold. The life-boats in connexion with the society had been the means during the year of saving the crews of 13 vessels, the number of lives saved being 132. The committee had to lament the demise of the veteran Captain Manby, whose mortar apparatus had, it was supposed, been instrumental in saving a total of about 1,000 lives. The committee deeply regretted that notwithstanding the extraordinary and successful efforts made during the past year to save the lives of persons shipwrecked on our coasts, the loss of life from shipwreck had been unprecedentedly large, 987 wrecks having taken place in the year on the shores and in the seas of the United Kingdom, in which some 1,549 lives had been sacrificed. The record of such disasters showed the necessity that existed for well-organised and well-directed efforts. 9,222 shipwrecked persons had been saved by the institution since its establishment in 1824. Since then also 79 gold medallions and 546 silver medals had been voted for distinguished services in saving life, besides pecuniary rewards, amounting to 9,292*l.* The committee concluded with an earnest appeal for increased pecuniary aid. The expenditure on the year had been 3,672*l.* and the income 1,744*l.*

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Emperor of the French had presented the institution with a donation of 1,500fr.

The report was adopted, and the usual routine business having been transacted, the meeting separated.

HOTEL AND TAVERN KEEPERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—This Institution celebrated its sixteenth anniversary on the 27th of April last, at the Thatched House Tavern. The chairman, OCTAVIUS E. COOKE, Esq. in proposing the toast of the evening, said, circumstances had induced him to make inquiries, which had satisfied him of the soundness of the Institution, and the principles on which it was established. He had been informed, that among the trade there were certain parties who were adverse to the Institution; and at his suggestion, a deputation was appointed to wait upon those parties, to ascertain the cause of their hostility. He had accompanied the deputation, and they had waited upon fifty of those who were opposed to them. It turned out that their objections were reduced to two—one was, that they did not believe the Institution could stand ten years; and that objection had been removed by the fact, that they were now celebrating their sixteenth anniversary.—(Loud cheers.) The second objection was against the hotel and tavern-keepers associating with their servants. Now, that was an objection which he (the Chairman) thought could not enter into any generous mind—(hear and cheers)—for nothing, he thought, could be more agreeable and praiseworthy in every point of view, than to see the employed and the employers meeting together in such an association, and the latter extending a kindly and proper consideration towards those upon whose attentions and assiduity they placed so much dependance. (Loud cheers.) At present he understood the Institution had a capital of near 6,000*l.*, but, considering the importance of the body, he was rather surprised they had not come up to the minimum capital of 10,000*l.*, and he was of opinion that that amount ought to be raised at once. In conclusion, he gave the toast of "Prosperity to the Hotel and Tavern-keepers' Provident Institution," which was drunk with all the honours and loud cheering.

The object of this Institution, is the establishment of a Fund for the permanent assistance of Hotel and Tavern Keepers, Club Houses, Confectionary Establishments, Cooks and Waiters, being Members, and their Widows, and temporary assistance of Members, their Widows and Children, when in necessitous circumstances.

THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND.—The annual meeting was held at the Sussex Chambers, Dulee Street, St. James's on the 3rd of May last, chairman, the Marquess of Bredalbane; among the company present were the Earl of Harrington, Lord Kinnaird, the Earl of Zetland, Mr. M. Milnes, M.P., Mr. J. Abel Smith, M.P., Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, Captain Townshend, R.N., M.P. Mr. D. Urquhart, &c. From the report it appears that the number of Polish refugees now in this country amounts to 753, whose conduct, under severe privations, is stated to have been most exemplary. The total expenditure of the past year amounted to 1,646*l.*, including the sum of 1,153*l.* for relief alone, and the balance in hand amounts to 369*l.*

THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY.—The Forty-fourth anniversary dinner took place at the London Tavern on the 3rd of May last, Lord Cardigan in the chair. After the usual and patriotic toasts, the children of the Yorkshire School were introduced by the stewards, preceded by the newly-appointed master, Mr. Myers. The healthy and neat appearance of the children was the theme of general approbation, and his Lordship, in a very eulogistic address, expressed his great satisfaction with the management of the charity. The attendance at dinner was numerous, and several influential gentlemen connected with the county of York were present, including the mayor of Halifax, Mr. J. Hutton, of Clifton Castle, Major Tempest, and others. Subscriptions for the charity amounted to 550*l.*

SOLDIERS' INFANT HOME.—A public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on the 7th of May, on behalf of this institution, the object of which is to clothe, maintain, and educate the infant daughters of soldiers. The Duke of Wellington in the chair. The Rev. W. H. Foy, honorary secretary to the institution, observed that it was proposed that the girls should be instructed in the duties of domestic servants, and that those who exhibited the highest intellectual attainments should be sent to training schools, with the view to their becoming school teachers and governesses. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Charles Mackenzie, the chaplain-general, Colonel Crawford, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Viscount Ingestre, and other gentlemen.

LONDON FEMALE DORMITORY.—On the 8th May, a public meeting in behalf of this institution (the object of which is to afford temporary protection to friendless young women, and to effect the rescue of fallen females) was held at the National School-room, Southampton street, Euston Square. The chair was taken by the Rev. T. Dale, M.A. The proceedings having been opened, as customary, with prayer, Lieutenant Blackmore called upon the meeting to support the society in its philanthrophic work, and stated that although the number of inmates was reduced by want of funds, from September, 1850, to Christmas, 1854, no less than 554 poor females had been admitted into the home. Of these 178 had been restored to society and enabled to obtain honest livelihoods; 177 had returned to their friends; 34 had been respectably married; while 27 had emigrated. The chairman said that this institution was the first to grapple with the dreadful evil it was founded to remedy, and which existed in the very heart of society to so great an extent. It was the custom of the superintendent and others to perambulate the streets of London by night, and they had been the means of rescuing many miserable women. The receipts for the past year had amounted to 2,278*l.* 5s. 5d., and the expenditure to 2,336*l.* 12s., leaving a deficiency of 58*l.* 6s. 7d., together with outstanding liabilities amounting to 445*l.* 19s. 10d. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. T. Jackson, the Rev. W. Ashley, J. Payne, Esq., and others, and the meeting separated with a cordial vote of thanks to the reverend chairman.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE. The annual general meeting of the governors of this institution was held in Hanover-square Rooms on the 8th of May. In the absence of the president, Earl Manvers, Lord Viscount Ebrington, M.P., was called to the chair.

His Lordship expressed the admiration which he felt for the skill, great liberality, kindness towards the suffering, charity towards the distressed, and heroism in danger—the nature and extent of which only men of the same scientific acquirements as themselves were able to form an adequate opinion of—which characterized the medical practitioners of this country.

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Dr. Sieveking, Honorary Secretary, read the report of the council, which stated that the general results of their labours during the past year were of the most gratifying character. At the anniversary dinner, held on the 28th of February last, under the presidency of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the subscriptions amounted to 2,300*l.*—a tangible proof that the institution was assuming a permanent character. Its funds had also been increased by legacies to the extent of 700*l.*, and by a donation of 500*l.* There was at present before parliament a bill for the incorporation of the college, which the council were confident of having passed into a law. The buildings at Epsom were fast approaching completion, and it was proposed to open a portion of them on the 1st of October next, for the reception of pensioners and foundation scholars.

The Treasurer (Mr. Propert) stated that since the founding of the college the council had received 27,509*l.* 7s. 5d., and had the promise of subscriptions which would bring the amount up to 30,809*l.* The expenditure up to the present time had been 16,465*l.* 7s. 4d. So that there was in hand a balance of above 8,000*l.* The liabilities of the institution amounted to 24,000*l.*

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.—The 49th anniversary was celebrated at the London Tavern on the 9th of May, Mr. J. Labouchere, treasurer of the society, in the chair; Mr. Labouchere was supported by Sheriff Sir Charles D. Crosley, Mr. J. D. Powles, Mr. J. Deacon, the Rev. Dr. Gehle, Mr. Doxat, Mr. Cesar Azemar, and other gentlemen of high standing in the city of London. The toast of the evening, "Success to the Society of Friends of Foreigners," was proposed from the chair in a sensible and business-like speech, the hon. gentleman relying on the benefits actually rendered to the pensioners of the society, and taking occasion to announce that during the past year 100 Russian subjects (at present unfortunately our enemies) had been relieved in this metropolis at the expense of the society. Improving on this fact, he went on to assert the great principle of the charity—viz., that its benefits were extended to all foreigners, without reference to nation or to creed. This speech was responded to by subscriptions amounting to nearly 1,500*l.* It appears from the report that during the past year, and more particularly during the last six months, the applications for relief have been on the increase, and that relief has been afforded to no fewer than 1,655 instances, independently of the wives and children. At the date of the report (1st of March) the distress, especially among the labouring classes in the east end of London, had reached an almost unprecedented neight, in consequence of the severity of the weather, the lengthened suspension of work in the docks, the high price of provisions, and the extreme depression of some branches of trade. Under these circumstances the directors have acted in a manner worthy of the crisis, and, as they have not only given more liberal relief than their means allowed them to do, but voted money to be distributed by the clergy of the eastern districts of the metropolis, it behoves the public to extend to the charity a more than usually liberal amount of contributions. The toast of "The Corporation of the City of London" was responded to by Sir C. D. Crosley in a neat and effective speech. The chairman announced that next year would take place the jubilee festival of the society, and took occasion to express a hope that all the firms connected with the foreign trade would send at least one representative on that auspicious occasion.

SOLDIERS' FRIEND AND ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this society was held on May the 9th, in the large room of Exeter Hall, Lord Robert Grosvenor presiding. From the report it appeared that the society had been some years in existence, but that it was only during the past year that it had received any enlarged support. It was, however, at the present time in a position to render comparatively efficient assistance through its agents to our soldiers and sailors in the East. Till within the past year it had only four agents, and it now numbered twenty in England and seven in the East, while from a state of debt it had emerged to the position of having a balance of over 2,600*l.* in the bankers' hands. The report was adopted, and the meeting was subsequently addressed by several clergymen and distinguished members of the laity.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was celebrated at Exeter Hall on the 10th of May, Joseph Payne, Esq. in the chair. The report, which was read by the secretary on the occasion, stated that the object of the society, which was established in 1836, at the suggestion of the Rev. Joseph Brown, was to provide a safe Home for female servants when out of place, and for young women coming from the country to seek situations in London. It was calculated that there were nearly a million female servants in the kingdom, and more than a hundred thousand in London, of whom ten thousand were always out of place or changing their situations. As many as six thousand servants had been received into the two Homes of the society, in Nutford-place, Edgeware-road, and Hatton-garden, and had thus been shielded from the numerous temptations of the metropolis, and brought under religious instruction. Thirty thousand servants had availed themselves of the society's free register, most of whom had been provided with situations; many had been restored to health by a short rest and residence in the Home, and returned to their places; while others had been furnished with admission to hospitals, or received thence in a state of convalescence till able to obtain employment.

The society had also sheltered many, unable, from age or incapacity, to obtain places, and assisted them in returning to their friends in the country; providing, in some cases, temporal assistance, spiritual consolation, and Christian burial. Rewards for good conduct and length of service were also given—namely, a Bible, (with suitable inscription) and a sovereign, for three years' continuous service in one family; for six years, a certificate of merit and a book; and for nine years, a silver medal. After a brief address from the chairman, several domestic servants, who had received the highest characters from their mistresses, were presented with rewards, as above mentioned. One of these, it was said, employed her Sunday afternoons in teaching in a ragged school, for which she received special commendation from the chairman. —The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. W. S. Rowe, the Rev. W. Hall, the Rev. J. Hutching, the Rev. H. B. Sternschuss, Mr. C. Cochrane, the Rev. J. Keene, the Rev. Henry Smith, Mr. H. Perry, and the Rev. Joseph Brown. An urgent appeal was made for additional funds to extend the society's usefulness by the establishment of additional Homes. The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SAILORS' HOME AND DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of the above institutions—the former established in 1835, and the latter in 1827—was held on May 10th in the museum of the "Home," Well-street, London Docks. Vice-Admiral Bowles, C.B., the president, took the chair, and was supported by Earl Manvers, Lord Henry Cholmondeley, the Right Hon. Earl Waldegrave, Rear-Admiral Harcourt, the Hon. Captain F. Maude, R.N., Captain W. E. Farrer, Captain R. F. Gambier, R.N., and other friends of the institutions.

The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. Charles R. Gribble, M.A., the chaplain, after which

The Secretary (Capt. George Pierce, R.N.) read the reports, from which it appeared that while in the first twelve months of the career of the Home 528 seamen were admitted, in the last year 6,869 have been received, of whom 1,721 were old boarders. The total number admitted from the opening of the institution, in 1835, to the present time, has amounted to 73,715. These were chiefly natives of our own land, but among them are also to be found the representatives of every maritime nation in the world. The balance sheet shows the receipts for the year to have been 8,505*l.* 12s.; and the expenditure for the same period, 8,015*l.* 3s. 8d.; leaving a balance in the hands of the bankers of 488*l.* 8s. 4d. (Hear.)

Lord H. Cholmondeley, Earl Waldegrave, Rear Admiral Harcourt, the Hon. Captain Maude, and Captain Gambier, R.N., addressed the meeting in support of the objects of the Institution.

Col. Hughes moved a vote of thanks to the gallant chairman, which was seconded by Capt. Farrer, who was happy to inform the meeting that it was in contemplation to establish an asylum for the wretched Lascars and others, who were wandering about the streets of London by hundreds, in a state of utter destitution and misery. (Hear.)

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the compliment having been duly acknowledged by the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The Meeting of the Court of Assistants took place at the office of the society, Bloomsbury place, on the 12th of May, Mr. Alderman Copeland in the chair. There were also present his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Westminster, the Bishops of Oxford and Ripon, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Lord Radstock, and other influential supporters of the corporation. A resolution was unanimously passed to record on the minutes of the Court the regret caused by the death of the senior treasurer, the late Sir R. Inglis. The Court then proceeded to elect 28 widows and 19 single daughters of deceased clergymen as pensioners of 10*l.* per annum. It appeared from the report that 30 pensions had been increased from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per annum each, and 100 pensions from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per annum each, in addition to the income of 5*l.* per annum each ordered by a recent court to be made in 42 other pensions. It is, however, painful to find by the report that about 500 widows and single daughters of clergymen, still receive only pensions of 10*l.* per annum each. An order to summon a general court on the 16th of June next, for the election of a third treasurer, closed the proceedings.

SUPPRESSION OF MENDICITY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this society was held on May 12th, at their rooms, in Red Lion-square; the Marquis of Westminster, president, in the chair. After a few introductory remarks from the noble chairman, the report was read. It stated that the results of last year's operations were favourable to the society; the war, the demand for labour, and emigration, having diminished the pressure on its resources. The registered cases of applicants with ticket at the office had fallen from 419 in 1853, to 332 in 1854. The unregistered cases fell from 7,661 to 6,801. The meals given fell from 62,788 to 52,212. The money relief given to mendicants fell from 1,263*l.* to 1,144*l.* Meantime the income from donations and subscriptions remained nearly stationary, being 2,977*l.* in 1853, and 3,015*l.* in 1854. The number of vagrants committed had not varied much, being 354 in 1853, and 326 in 1854. There was a great diminution in the number of Irish applying for relief. During the severe frost in February last 494 men and women, independently of children, had been relieved, and 13,000 meals given. 3,277 begging

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letters had been sent for investigation, which was more by 232 than in 1853. Of these 1,000 had been favourably reported upon, 36 fraudulent begging letter-writers were apprehended, and punished. The receipts of the year amounted to 4,244*l.* 2s. 11d., and at its close there was a balance in hand, and at the bankers, of 786*l.* Lord Calthorpe moved, and Mr. Slaney seconded, the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. Some other resolutions of a formal character were agreed to, and the meeting separated.

GENERAL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The ninth annual meeting was held at the Hanover Square Rooms, on the 15th of May, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the President of the society, took the chair. The report was read by the Rev. Mr. Austin. In it the committee congratulate the supporters of the institution on its continued prosperity, and on the large amount of assistance it has rendered to various sick and distressed members. Five additional pensioners were elected last July, making the number of annual recipients of relief twenty-four. In that interval two have died, leaving twenty-two; and the committee recommend a further election of pensioners to take place in July. Thirty-seven members in urgent temporary distress have been relieved, still allowing the committee to invest the further sum of 816*l.* 17s. 1d., making the present amount of the funded capital 9,198*l.* 13s. 10d. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Admiral Harcourt, the Rev. Mr. Veitch and other gentlemen. It was numerously attended.

OPERATIVE JEWISH CONVERTS' INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of this institution took place at the Freemason's Tavern, on the 16th May, the Earl of Morton in thec hair. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that there were at present thirty Jews enjoying the benefits of the institution, and nine others employed as journeymen in the establishment; twenty inmates had been admitted during the past year, and twelve had left; the twenty-two remaining at the close of the previous year bringing the present number up to thirty, as above stated. Since the establishment of the institution, 362 Israelites had partaken, more or less, of the important benefits therein provided. The subscriptions and donations during the past year had amounted to 933*l.* 11s 5d.; 400*l.* had been transferred from the trade account, which, together with 91*l.* 13s. 4d., received as interest upon investment, made the total income 1,425*l.* 4s. 6*d.* The total expenditure had amounted to 1,511*l.* 3s. 7d., of which 964*l.* 4s., had been expended upon the inmates exclusively, in food, clothing, rewards, &c.; while the remaining 546*l.* 19s. 7d. represented the whole cost of management, including salaries, rent, taxes, &c. The receipts for work done at the institution were about equal to those of the previous year, viz., 3,443*l.* 1s. Of this amount, there had been received for work done through private channels, 2,025*l.* 10s., being an increase of 909*l.* 10s. 4d. over those of the preceding year. The Hon. W. Ashley, the Revs. F. C. Ewald, C. J. Goodhart, John Scott, W. Cadman, Dr. M'Caul, and W. Ayerst, Joseph Payne, Esq., and Rev. J. W. Reynolds then addressed the meeting in succession; and the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

SOUTH SHIELDS BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—The receipts of the first-half year of this establishment are of a highly satisfactory character, being about equal in proportion to the third year's receipts of Bishopwearmouth, which has hitherto been the most successful, and nearly equal to the whole of the first year's receipts at Monkwearmouth. There have been upwards of 600 more bathers during the first six months at Shields, than the first twelve months at Monkwearmouth: and the corresponding total receipts for the above-named times are, for Monkwearmouth, 267*l.* 8s., against 206*l.* 12s. for Shields. It is expected the income will be upwards of 500*l.* at the end of the first year. The cost of the building, exclusive of ground, fittings, &c., is 3,066*l.*, and but for the necessity of changing from the original site, owing to the tenure of the land, a saving would have been effected of between 400*l.* and 500*l.*

Religious Societies.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY SOCIETY.—The fifth annual dinner party was held on the 25th of April, at the London Tavern, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. In proposing "Prosperity to the Corporation of the Friends of the Clergy," the chairman remarked, "he had a somewhat painful task; a very painful matter had occurred in the history of the society to which he was obliged to allude; a considerable defalcation, unhappily had been detected in the funds of the society, which had been traced to the misconduct of an officer of the society, in whom they had all the greatest possible confidence. He (the Earl of Chichester) had now satisfied himself that every pains had been taken to ascertain the total amount of the defalcation, and all due precautions to guard the funds of the society against a similar occurrence; and by the labours and the active self-denying conduct of some of the executive, the society was now placed on such a sound footing as to be conducted henceforth with perfect regularity, and without any risk of such a thing happening again." Before the close of the proceedings, donations amounting to 319*l.*, and life subscriptions amounting to 861*l.*, were announced by the Rev. Mr. Cox.

CHURCH PENITENTIARY ASSOCIATION.—The third annual meeting was held on the 26th April. From the report it appeared "that with respect to the institutions in connection with the association, the most satisfactory accounts have been from time to time received. An urgent need still existed for the immediate establishment of more houses of refuge and penitentiaries, as well in London as in other large towns. Unless this were done, and a far greater increase were made in the accommodation at present provided for the reception of many fallen women who now sought in vain for a refuge from their course of sin, many associates who were now engaged in seeking out, in the hospitals and streets, such hopeful cases, would be obliged to cease from their work." The balance-sheet showed a satisfactory account of the funds of the association.

SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION.—On the 26th April the Bishop of London presided at the eleventh annual meeting. The report stated that "during the past year the number of hours employed in visiting had been 181,801; visits or calls accepted, 320,565; refused, 8,766; number of persons to whom the Scriptures had been read, 319,266; number of persons visited professing to belong to the Church of England, 243,999; other protestant denominations, 41,360; the Church of Rome, 34,167; no religious communion, 85,871; professing to attend divine worship regularly, 122,321; sometimes, 178,755; never, 119,270. At the close of the year, although through the most extraordinary exertions the income of the society had been maintained, and had even slightly exceeded that of the previous years, the expenditure had exceeded the income by upwards of 500*l.* One hundred and twenty-one grants were still in existence, involving an annual liability of upwards of 10,000*l.* The committee reluctantly confessed that they could only renew the grant from month to month, and to support the society would require, in addition to more sources of income, at least 3,400*l.* in donations."

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—The sixth anniversary meeting was held on the 27th April, at the Hanover-square Rooms, Lord Calthorpe in the chair. The report stated the amount received from all sources in the year 1854 at 39,489*l.* 2*s.*, being an increase of 2306*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* over the receipts of the previous year.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. — The 56th annual meeting was celebrated at Exeter Hall, on the 1st of May last; Chairman, Earl of Chichester, supported by Viscount Midleton, the Bishops of Winchester, Meath, and Melbourne, Bishop Carr, the Dean of Carlisle, Lord Henry Cholmondeley, M.P., General Alexander, Vice-Admiral Hope, and a large number of the clerical and lay friends of the society. The chairman having briefly opened the proceedings, the Rev. John Venn read the report, which gave an encouraging view of the missionary operations during the past year. "The income of the Society during the past year amounted to 107,343*l.* 2s. 9d. The expenditure to 116,256*l.* 10s. 8d. It would be seen from this statement that the expenditure of the year had exceeded the receipts by the sum of 8,913*l.* 7s. 11d: but as there was a balance in hand at the commencement of the year of 3,292*l.* 5s. 9*d.* the actual excess of expenditure was 5,621*l.* 2s. 2d. The Society had connected with it in various heathen districts 121 stations, 189 clergymen, 39 schoolmasters, &c.; 11 European female teachers (exclusive of missionaries' wives), 1697 native and country born catechists and teachers of all classes, and 17,899 communicants." Resolutions were passed, pledging the friends of the society to renewed exertions, in availing themselves of the many opportunities now afforded for the progress of missionary labours. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Meath, Mr. J. F. Thomas (late member of Council at Madras), the Dean of Carlisle, the Rev. F. Close, the Rev. Archdeacon Hunter, the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, Mr. M. Wylie, from Calcutta, the Bishop of Melbourne, and the Rev. J. C. Miller.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall, on the 2nd of May last, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. His Lordship, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the meeting on the fact that, notwithstanding the pressure occasioned by the war, the income of the society exceeded that of any former year, except on the occasion of the Jubilee, and the total circulation of copies of the Scriptures was greater than during any previous year of the society's existence. Every day's experience convinced him that the circulation of the Scriptures had a mighty effect upon the temporal and spiritual condition of the human race, and that the very existence of the British empire as an empire, depended to a great extent, upon the vitality and activity of its religious societies. The secretary read the annual report, from which it appeared that the amount received during the year for the general purposes of the society was 64,878*l.*, being 5,221*l.* more than the preceding year. The amount received for Bibles and Testaments was 59,600*l.*, making the total receipts from the ordinary sources of income 124,478*l.* There had been also received 3,694*l.*, further contributions to the Jubilee Fund, and 7,860*l.* to the Chinese New Testament Fund; making a grand total of 136,032*l.* The issues for the year had been as follows:—From the depôt at home, 1,018,882 copies; from depôts abroad, 431,994 copies; total 1,450,876; being an increase of 83,348 over

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the circulation of last year. The total issues of the society now amounted to 29,389,507 copies. The expenditure for the year was 149,040*l.* being an increase on the payments of 29,782*l.* The meeting was then addressed by the Bishop of Meath, Lord Ebrington, Mr. Wylie, the Bishop of Melbourne, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pelham, the Rev. Norman M'Leod, the Rev. Mr. Farrer, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the Rev. Mr. Gill, from Raratonga, and Mr. T. Farmer, and resolutions were passed approving and commending the objects and operations of the society. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the chairman, with whose reply the proceeding terminated.

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting was held May 2nd, at Freemasons' Hall; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, President, in the chair. The Report called attention to the increasing extent and variety of the society's work. In the various provinces of British North America, in the West Indies, in South Africa, in the colonies of Australia, in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, in China, Malta, and on the continent of Europe, the society had thirty-eight clergymen, ninety-eight lay missionaries and schoolmasters, thirty-six female teachers, in all 172, being an increase of nineteen on the agency of the preceding year. The income of the society, it appeared, was 13,439*l.* 0s. 11d., being an increase of 1,316*l.* 13s. 9d. on the preceding year; the expenditure, 14,109*l.* 2s. 11d. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Meath, the Rev. C. F. Childe, A. H. Campbell, Esq., the Bishop of Melbourne, the Rev. J. C. Ryle, and other gentlemen.

PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.—The forty-third anniversary was held at Willis's Rooms, on May the 3rd, the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. From the Report it appeared, that the year's receipts, including a balance of 21*l.* 11s. 2d., amounting to 2,677*l.* 7s. 4d., and the expenditure, including the purchase of 450*l.* Consols (to form the commencement of a Capital Fund), to 2,665*l.* 17s. 4d. In the port of London, during the past year, the society's agents have visited 5,045 ships, which has led to the sale of 2,890 Prayer-books, besides other works. Out of the number of those commanders of whom inquiries could be made, fully two-thirds profess to assemble their crews for the worship of Almighty God on the Lord's day—a wonderful and blessed contrast to the neglect of this sacred duty which prevailed a few years ago. During the year just ended, 104 emigrant ships have been specially visited several times just before their departure. About 10,000 emigrants, proceeding chiefly to Australia and New Zealand, have been partakers of the society's sympathy and benevolence; and 9,954 Family Prayer-books have been distributed to willing recipients, in order to encourage social meetings for daily prayer. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Melbourne, the Revs. W. T. Marsh, Dr. Helmuth, C. F. Childe, R. Jeffers, W. Mungeam, W. Vincent, and E. Stallybrass.

BOOK SOCIETY.—The annual soirée and Public meeting was celebrated at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, on the 3rd of May last; Sheriff Crossley in the chair. The committee reported that in addition to all the works published by the Religious Tract Society, the Sunday-school Union, and many of those on the catalogue of the Christian Knowledge Society, which Subscribers might obtain at the same terms as members of those societies, they propose to issue from their depository every work of standard merit bearing on the subject of sound morality and true religion. This had called for more efficient agency than that hitherto employed, and they earnestly prayed that the Divine blessing might rest upon their increased exertions. The committee were happy to be able to state, that after a year's experience the happiest results had followed this change, the amount of sales having been increased from 241*l.* 3s. 7d. to 669*l.* 15s. 3d. The Revs. Messrs. Alexander, Owen Clarke, Joseph Brown, Gittens, and Wheatly, Edward Owen Jones, Esq., Dr. Barber, and Joseph Payne, Esq., afterwards addressed the meeting.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—The fifty-sixth annual meeting was held at Exeter Hall, May 4th, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. In opening the proceedings, the noble chairman said, the immense circulation of publications by the Tract Society was almost of itself sufficient to commend it to public support. The number of tracts issued by the society, in 112 languages, amounted to no less than 673,000,000 exclusive of other publications. These were now more than ever necessary, in order to assist in staying the flood of immoral and pestiferous writings which were spreading so much pollution throughout the country. He believed that very great preparations were now being made to take advantage of forthcoming changes in the law to extend the penny press, which many persons apprehended, and perhaps with justice, would be subversive of decency, morality, and religion. It would be the duty of the society to counteract, as far as possible, the mischief which might ensue from the change in the law, or endeavour to turn that change to the account of morality and religion. The secretary then read the annual report, which detailed the operations of the society at home and abroad, enumerating the various donations of tracts and other publications made during the year, among which were large grants to the soldiers and sailors in the Crimea, the Baltic, and the hospitals at Scutari. The total receipts for the year amounted to 69,236*l.*, being an increase over those of last year of 1,111*l.* The total issues during the year were 28,292,194, showing an increase of 915,619. The meeting was then addressed by several clergymen and others, and resolutions were past commending the society to the public interest and support. The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.—The forty-seventh anniversary, was held at Exeter Hall, May 4th, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Goodhart read the report of the committee. The total income of the society for the past twelve months amounted to 28,781*l.* 13s. 3d., and the expenditure to 28,974*l.* 4s. 5*d.* Of the books and publications issued by the society during the past year we may briefly notice The Old Testament, in Hebrew and other languages, 2,006, exclusive of those sold wholesale to the Bible Society and booksellers in Poland, amounting to 3,811. Portions of Old Testament, 7,158. New Testament, in Hebrew and other languages, 1,465. Hebrew commentaries on the New Testament, 1,575. Liturgies, 307. Books, tracts, &c., 55,657. Amount by sale of Scriptures, 641*l.* 1s. 3*d.* With regard to results during the past year, there is a steady ingathering of converts throughout the missions, though not to the extent they could desire. The Bishop of Melbourne, the Rev. Canon Bickersteth, the Bishop of Meath, the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, the Rev. Mr. Ewald, the Rev. Mr. Reeve, and the Rev. W. Freemantle, addressed the meeting, and resolutions, approving of the exertions made by the society, having been agreed to, the cordial thanks of the meeting were accorded to the noble earl in the chair, and the proceedings terminated.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—The twentieth annual meeting took place at Exeter Hall on May the 8th. The Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair, and was supported during the proceedings of the meeting by the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Melbourne, &c. The platform and body of the hall were much crowded. The Chairman having briefly addressed the meeting, called upon the secretary to read the report; which, after enumerating the instances of aid supplied to clergymen, proceeded to state that the society had, during the last twelve months, sustained great loss by the death of many valuable supporters. The total receipts for the year amounted to 38,173*l.* 7s., being a deficiency on those of the former year to the extent of 401. The expenditure for the same period had been 37,936*l.*, exceeding that of the preceding year by 450*l.* 5s. 8*d.* The total liabilities of the society were calculated at 42,635, a sum greatly exceeding its reliable annual income. The experiment of open-air preaching was being carried on with vigour and success, and the people in the manufacturing districts were greatly improved in their moral and religious condition. A good deal of this change was to be attributed to the early closing of the public-houses on Sundays, and the committee looked forward with hope to seeing a measure passed into law for the total prevention of the traffic in intoxicating liquors on that day. The Bishop of Winchester, the Marquis of Blandford, the Bishop of Melbourne, the Rev. Canons Miller and Champneys, the Rev. Mr. Magee (Bath,) the Rev. Mr. Barry, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, and the Rev. Mr. Jebb, addressed the meeting in support of the objects of the society, and votes of thanks were passed to the noble Chairman, and to the Rev. Canon Miller who had preached the annual sermon.

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The nineteenth annual meeting, was held May 9th, at Exeter Hall; Robert Baxter, Esq., of Doncaster, occupied the chair. The Chairman commenced the proceedings with a speech of some length, insisting upon the duty of Protestants to elect as their representatives those only who recognized the supreme authority of the Almighty as the governor of the world, and maintaining that the adherents to a system which could not train them in freedom of thought and conscience, and was everywhere incompatible with civil and religious liberty, should not be intrusted with the government of freemen. The report, read by Mr. Lord, referred to many circumstances which had arisen in connexion with Romanism during the past year, and concluded with an expression of confidence in the final success of truth. The receipts up to 31st of March were 708*l.*, the expenditure 697*l.*, and the amount of liabilities about 700*l.* The meeting was addressed by the Rev. R. Bickersteth, the Rev. G. Rogers, the Rev. C. Prest, Mr. J. Bateman, and other friends of the society, and the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on the 10th of May, the Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair. The Report was read by Dr. Tidman. The facts detailed were of an encouraging nature. The ordinary income of the society, it appeared, exceeded that of last year by nearly 500*l.* China, it stated, now opened her cities and villages to the Missionary; and India of which the legislature confidently affirmed that all efforts to detach the Hindoo from the gods of his country would prove dangerous and Utopian, was still secure, and yet in that stronghold of idolatry there were more than 330 Missionary churches, more than 18,000 believers in communion, and more than 112,000 of the people turned from dumb idols to serve the living God. In Polynesia, South Africa, and China, the Missionaries of the society were honoured to plant the Christian standard, and to invite the help of their other brethren. In China the Bible had been translated by Dr. Medhurst and two other gentlemen into the Mangalee, the pure and standard language of the empire; and a

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large portion of the million New Testaments destined for that country had been circulated. In the South Seas the Gospel had been proclaimed to the very murderer of Williams, and had been carried to a group of islands of which Commodore Wilkes stated that the inhabitants were the most wild and savage that he met with in all the islands of the Pacific. Very gratifying communications had been received, showing the improvement in the general character of Mission Churches; and a proof of the interest they took in the work might be gathered from the fact, that the aggregate of their contributions during the past year was 12,500*l.* or more than one-fifth of the entire income of the society. The Rev. W. Ellis's special mission to Madagascar had not been productive of such satisfactory results as were sanguinely anticipated. The number of native Christians it was impossible with any certainty to calculate, as they were still legally prescribed; but it would be satisfactory to the assembly to be reassured, that in spite of fines, imprisonment, slavery, and death, princes, warriors, and multitudes of the people were serving the Lord. The Report next referred to the travels of the Rev. Robert Moffat, who had gone to visit by invitation the most formidable chief in South Africa, and of the Rev. David Livingstone, who had explored a country situated very far in the interior, where he found the natives considerably advanced in the arts and enjoyments of social life, and was received with kindness and hospitality. After a reference to the present unsettled state of the Chinese empire, as rendering missionary operations there somewhat difficult, the report concluded with a powerful appeal to the society's supporters in behalf of the Missionary cause.

The Rev. E. Prout read the cash statement. The contributions from Great Britain and Ireland were 45,319*l.* 17*s.*, legacies, 1920*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, contributions raised at the Missionary stations, 12,424*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*—total 59,665*l.* 10*s.* The first item included 1,231*l.* 11*s.* for the enlargement of the Chinese Mission, and the Chinese New Testament. The aggregate expenditure for the year was 64,678*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The society is about 13,000*l.* in debt.

Resolutions were moved and seconded by the Rev. Henry Allon, Mr. Thomas Baxter, M.P., Mr. M'Leod Wylie (from Calcutta) the Rev. W. Landells, the Rev. W. Arthur, and others. Mr. Prout announced that the contributions towards paying the debt already amounted to 1,800*l.*

THE CLERGY PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—A public meeting on behalf of this society was held at Willis's Rooms on the 11th of May last. The report stated the result of the labours of the committee appointed to prepare the rules of the society. It is proposed to assist the poorer clergy in assuring one or other of the three following benefits: 1. A provision in sickness; 2. A deferred annuity; or, 3. An endowment for a child. These assurances are limited to a very moderate amount, and must be in each case effected by the clergy themselves in assurance societies so called. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Oxford, Lord J. Manners, M.P., Messrs. Hubbard and Strahan, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and other gentlemen.

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION. On the 15th of May, the second annual meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The objects of the association are to provide buildings as places of worship for the destitute adult poor of London, in the most neglected districts, and the report gave a very satisfactory account of the society's operations. They had established 30 preaching stations, with accommodation for 3,000 or 4,000 persons, built a church of a plain kind at Mile-end, and had also open-air preaching, provident societies, and tract distribution, &c. In all the districts there was a marked improvement. The receipts from every source amounted to 480*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, and the expenditure to 315*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The preaching stations and the style of discourse were sought to be adapted to the capacities of those who attended, and it was pleasing to see the man who only had his flannel jacket, or ragged coat, and the woman her single gown, enter the church without fear or embarrassment. The Earl of Shaftesbury, and other friends of the society, having addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

JERUSALEM DIOCESAN FUND.—The Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the second annual meeting. From the report it appeared that the income had risen from 698*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* to 1,474*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; that 1,310*l.* had been transmitted to the Bishop, whose outlay during the year on those objects in which the committee had undertaken to assist him had been 2,129*l.*; that Protestant congregations and schools had been established in Nazareth, Bethlehem, Nablous, Jaffa; and that upwards of three hundred children were receiving the benefits of a sound Scriptural education, as well as of good secular instruction in geography, history, languages, arithmetic, and mathematics.

Schools.

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ.—The annual meeting of this society was held on the 24th of April, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Bishop of London in the chair. His Lordship, in his opening speech, said he felt it a great privilege to preside on the occasion. The society had existed 16 years: it had gone on increasing in prosperity, and all that he had seen of it, as president, convinced him of its great utility and growing importance. The report read to the meeting was very encouraging; there has been an increase both in the annual subscriptions and the general fund, but a debt of 520*l.* still encumbers the institution and it would be well if a few liberal contributors would come forward and enable the treasurer to clear it off. In the course of the afternoon some of the blind pupils played on the pianoforte in a very creditable manner; and specimens of their industry, which were exhibited in the rooms, attracted much attention. The meeting was a crowded one.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND METROPOLITAN TRAINING INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday, 25th April, the Earl of Shaftesbury presided at the annual meeting, at Highbury. The report stated that, during the last year, twenty-eight students were appointed to schools, making altogether ninety-eight young men who have been trained in the college. The new lecture-room has been completed and fitted up, at a cost of 2000*l.*, including a grant of 450*l.*, from the Committee of Council on Education. There have been seventy students in the college throughout the year, being as many as it will conveniently accommodate. Fifteen pupil teachers presented themselves in December as candidates, of whom fourteen were successful. Five were placed in the first class, and nine in the second; and another Queen's scholar, examined elsewhere, was subsequently admitted. Seventeen Queen's scholars of the previous year have had their scholarships renewed, and remain a second year. All the students who had resided one year (fifty four in number) were examined in December. Of these, eight had previously obtained certificates; all of them passed a successful examination. There were twenty-two Queen's scholars, not one of whom failed. The receipts during the past year have amounted to 5841*l.* 2*s* 2*d.*, which, with 378*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, make the sum of 6219*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* The expenditure has been 6213*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* leaving a balance of only 6*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* in the hands of the treasurer.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—The second annual meeting of this body was held on the 14th of April, at Willis's Rooms; Lord Charles Russell in the chair.

The noble Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said, that before supporting any society, he would try it by two tests, the purity of its objects and the earnest sincerity of its managers. The present society had been established because it had been thought necessary, when the committee of council was enlarging its grants, that it ought to be able to have recourse for information to some body fairly representing the church of England, which, it was felt by himself and others, that the committee could not have from the National Society.

The Secretary then read the report, which stated that numbers of schools in connexion with the church of England had, previous to the society's establishment, sank to so low a state of efficiency, mainly through the want of a regular and reliable source of income, as to be precluded from being placed under the operations of the minutes of the committee of council on education, and with the thorough conviction of this fact, the primary object of the society had been to assist in the establishment or support of schools by a grant towards the salary of the teachers, and to promote the supply of earnest-minded, intelligent and truly protestant instructors. To this latter end they had granted exhibitions in the training colleges previously established towards defraying the expenses of necessitous persons, of whose piety and aptness for teaching they had sufficient evidence. They had also from the first endeavoured to meet the want of school requisites, such as books, slates, paper, &c., and had completed their arrangements for a depository on an extensive scale. The report then entered at some length into statements shewing the beneficial result of their efforts. Schools long closed had been re-opened, and the conductors of struggling institutions had been induced to renew their efforts. The income of the society during the year had been 2,646*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, the subscriptions having been cheerfully paid notwithstanding the unprecedented pressure of the times.

Mr. J. J. Cummins moved the adoption of the report, the re-election of the retiring members of the committee, and a resolution expressive of the satisfaction with which the meeting heard that the cause of protestant and scriptural education was being materially advanced by the society's operations.

Mr. C. Buxton seconded the resolution, and in doing so, pointed out the inconveniences which would in his opinion attend the course of education if supported by local rates.

The resolution was then adopted.

Rev. J. C. Miller moved the next resolution to the effect that the great impediment to the general efficiency of the National School system was the want of a regular and adequate income, and that the society, from its endeavours to supply the want, was deserving of support.

Mr. J. C. Colquhoun seconded the proposition.

Rev. Mr. C. R. Alford stated that the society had 17 teachers in training at Highbury, whom they had assisted by a grant of 170*l.*

Mr. Reynolds advised the country clergy to be on the watch for persons of religious views having a taste for teaching, and to send them to the training institutions.

The proceedings then terminated, with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The annual meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on the 3rd of May last. F. Crossley, Esq. M.P. for Halifax,

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in the chair. The meeting was densely crowded. Mr. W. H. Watson read extracts from the report, which stated that, "The grants made by the committee in aid of foreign schools have been sent to France, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and especially to various parts of the West Indies, where christian Education is being extensively prosecuted under many outward disadvantages, which call for much sympathy and aid. Energy, with which the Paris sunday school society is pursuing its labours, where the existence of nearly 300 evangelical Sunday schools have been already ascertained. During the last year a union under the title of the New South Wales Sunday-school Union, has been formed at Sydney, and the committee were agreeably surprised, a short time since, by receiving from Melbourne, South Australia, an order for books amounting to £300. The committee have also sought, as far as lay in their power, to promote the establishment of an union in every town of adequate size so as to form a centre of Sunday school influence for the surrounding district; and they aimed to secure a systematic visitation of existing unions once in two years, as a means of keeping them in a state of healthful activity. They have further sought to secure an enlarged use of the Press, and greatly increased efforts to promote the circulation and regular use of the publications of the union. Notwithstanding the influence of many unfavourable circumstances affecting trade in general, the sales at the depository for the year ending 31st December, 1854, slightly exceeded those of the preceding year, and amounted to £10,819, 2s. 9d. The committee believe that very few persons have the slightest idea of the very little pecuniary support given to the Union. The sum received on account of the benevolent fund of the Union during the past year, including the collection at the past annual meeting, subscriptions and donations, and a small legacy, only amounted to £357 11s. 1d., while the committee have been called upon to make sixteen grants in aid of the erection of new school rooms amounting to £205 10s.; to grant 217 lending libraries at one third of the retail prices, being a gift to the schools of £487 7s. 2d.; to expend more than £200 in books and money in aid of schools, to sustain a system of visitation throughout the country, and to provide a library of circulation and reference, and a reading room for teachers at a nominal subscription of 1s. per annum. The result has been, that after taking into account the profit made on the business, the balance of £741 10s., which stood against the benevolent fund of the Union at the commencement of the year, has been increased to £805 7s. 10d., and will be still further augmented, unless pecuniary support is yielded." The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Samuel Martin, (Westminster,) on the sentiment, "The Lives of Faithful Men, an Example to the Young," by the Rev. J. C. Miller, (rector of St. Martin's Church, Birmingham,) on the "Religious instruction of the Young, the best Safeguard for Society;" by Mr. Edward Ball, M.P., on "The Sunday School, as the necessary Companion of the Day School;" by the Rev. C. Vince, (of Birmingham,) on "The Christian Sabbath," a blessing, physically, morally, and spiritually; and by Mr. N. T. Langridge, on "The Teachers' Influence on the Home of the Scholars." At the meeting for electing officers, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird was appointed president of the Union, in the room of Mr. W. B. Gurney.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the members and friends of this society was held on the 8th of May, at the Institution in the Borough-road. The proceedings began with an examination of the children, and at 12 o'clock the business of the meeting commenced, the Duke of ARGYLL, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

His GRACE, in opening the proceedings, referred to the great progress the schools had made during the last few years, and then dwelt upon the value of the society as the mouthpiece and the standard of important educational principles. It must be gratifying to the friends of education, that five, if not six, measures of education were at present before parliament, competing for the favour of the representatives of the people. He thought, if these schemes were well discussed, it would be found that the differences were small, and that all difficulties would vanish. The first great party of educationists to which he would allude, was the sectarian party, against whose views great clamour had been raised. He thought it was a mistake to accuse that party with being adverse to religion. He knew several persons who supported the secular plan of education, who set a high value upon the inculcation of religious principles. They said, that considering the division of religious opinions, all they could do was to unite in giving secular education to the children, leaving religious instruction to the parents and guardians of the children themselves. But he thought that in the secular plan the advocates forgot that they had to deal with a large number of children, whose parents and guardians had no means of education to give them. Of course secular education might be conducted religiously or irreligiously; but if there were no strong party bias on the part of the teacher, he believed his mode of instruction could not have an injurious effect upon religion. The next great scheme was that under which, while religious education might be strictly attended to, secular education might be entirely neglected. A third party was that to which the British and Foreign Society belonged, conveying religious teaching on the basis of Scripture alone. That system he believed to be the best. He was quite sure that religion could be thoroughly taught by Scripture alone, and without reference to catechisms and creeds: and he trusted that some measure would pass through parliament this session which would overtake the "waste places" that existed, and which would be the means of educating the poor in a scriptural and yet liberal manner. (Hear, hear.)

The report stated that the total receipts of the year have been 17,358*l.* 16s. 5d., and the expenditure, including a repayment of loan, 15,691*l.* 19s. 1d.

Several resolutions in support of the Society were unanimously adopted.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.—The annual general meeting was held at Willis's rooms on the 12th of May, Earl Manvers presiding. Among the company present were:—Admirals Hawker, Lord Byron, Meynell, and Vernon Harcourt; Captains Sir George Back, Hon. F. Maude, Charles Shea, H.C.S., Hills, Bate, Fishbourne, Woodgate, Hand, Furneaux, Sweny, Barnet, Gambier, Lean, &c., Sir B. F. Outram, C. B., General Powney, Colonel Rawlins, the Rev. J. D. Hales, Mr. John Tarn, R.N., Mr. James Pinhorn. Several Ladies were also present, including Lady Williams. The routine resolutions were moved and seconded by several zealous friends of the school, who eloquently advocated the cause of this valuable society, and it is to be regretted that an institution, conferring such substantial benefits on the families of naval officers, is not more generally known and supported. The venerable president was warmly greeted by the company present, at the conclusion of the meeting.

TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR NURSES.—The seventh annual meeting took place at 79, Pall Mall, on the 15th of May, The Bishop of London presided. The Rev. C. P. Shepherd (the master) read the report of the council, by which it appeared that the house at present numbered forty-two members, viz., four resident sisters, seven associate sisters, twenty-five nurses, and six probationers. The balance sheet shewed that the total income of the house during the past year amounted to 2,503*l* 14s 11d., of which upwards of 500*l.* consisted of extraordinary donations towards the fund for sending nurses to the East. The total expenditure in the same period amounted to 1,641*l.* 11s. 5d. The report was adopted; and after the routine business had been disposed of, the meeting separated.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The sixty-seventh annual dinner took place on the sixteenth of May last at the Freemasons' Tavern; chairman, the Earl of Yarborough, deputy Grand Master of the Order. About 300 members of the fraternity attended. In proposing the toast of the evening the Grand Master, Lord Zetland, adverted to the fact of upwards of 600 children having been educated at this establishment, and added, that out of that number not one had gone wrong. Never was the school in a more flourishing state, although during the last year they had lost their excellent matron, who during a period of 50 years had held that situation. Notwithstanding the brethren had from time to time come forward in the most handsome manner, yet, in consequence of the new building, the funds were not in so prosperous a state as could be wished. Brother Crew, the estimable secretary of the institution, read the list of subscriptions and donations in the room, which amounted to 1,407*l.* It is a practice peculiar to this society that the scholars should select one of their number as entitled to receive the medal given by the president at the anniversary meetings, and in no instance have they been wrong in their choice, it having invariably been confirmed by the visitors. This year Matilda Clubb was the fortunate girl, who was addressed in the most feeling terms by the noble Lord, who put the medal round her neck. Prizes were given to six other children for good conduct and proficiency in different branches of education. Many excellent speeches were made, and the meeting altogether was highly satisfactory.

Ragged Schools.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION,—The 11th annual meeting was held at Exeter Hall, on the 7th of May; chairman, the Earl of Shaftesbury. The noble chairman opened the proceedings by referring to the astonishing success which had attended the establishment of ragged schools. No one, he said, acquainted with the haunts and localities which were the scenes of the society's labours, could doubt that they had been greatly benefited by them. Ragged schools, he believed, were important, not only in their effect upon children who were gathered within their wall, but as softening the habits and manners of hundreds who lived in their vicinity. If the amount of contributions were increased, there was no reason to doubt that there would be a proportionate increase in the favourable results. It might be a moot point how far they should ask or receive the assistance of the public moneys; for his part, he maintained his old opinion—that he would reject all public assistance, if it in the least degree involved interference with the system, which would then be destroyed, or to a great extent vitiated. The report commenced with a reference to the decease of Mr. Starey, one of the oldest friends of the Ragged School movement. The labours of the Union during the past year were then reviewed. Several additional schools had been established. In connexion with the 137 institutions now on the society's list, there were 113 Sunday schools, with 14,248 scholars; 79 day schools, with 10,449 scholars; 108 evening schools with 7,184 scholars. The increase of

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scholars during the past year was—in sunday schools 1,148; in day schools 1,449; in industrial classes, 294. The average of shoeblacks engaged was 95, 54 of whom had been sent out during the last 6 or 7 months. The total earnings were 1,453*l.* 7s. and the number of pairs of boots and shoes cleaned 346,404; 837 scholars had been sent from 54 of the schools to situations, the remaining 80 schools not having forwarded their returns. Since the last annual meeting, 17 boys had been sent to the colonies, and arrangements were completed for sending 10 in addition. A prize of 50*l.* had been awarded to the Rev. G. J. Hall, of Linton, Cambridgeshire, for the best essay on ragged schools. The total income of the Union was 5,085*l.* including 500*l.* drawn from the reserved fund; the balance at the bankers 453*l.* The meeting was addressed by Viscount Ebrington, M.P., the Dean of Carlisle, the Revs. J. M. Hussey, H. S. Brown, W. Curling, Mr. Joseph Payne, and other gentlemen, who severally advocated the claims of the institution.

ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The annual meeting of the promoters and friends of the six Ragged schools of this extensive and populous parish was held on the 23rd of April, in the parochial school room, Borough-Road, Southwark, to receive the report of the committee for the past year. The meeting was most numerously attended. On the platform were the Rev. W. Cadman, Robert Baxter, Esq., P. F. O'Malley, Esq., Q.C., James Lord, Esq., J. Payne, Esq., Rev. J. Turner, J. H. Barlow, Esq., M. Ware, Esq., R. J. Snape, Esq., &c. The Rev. W. Cadman, in the absence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, took the chair.

The honorary secretary, Arthur S. Newman, Esq., read the report of the proceedings of the friends of the institution during the past year, which in the abstract was most satisfactory. The revelations of the last census had made known the fearful want of education amongst the poor, and that on the calculation, generally received as a correct one, that 7 per cent. of the population ought to be under school instruction, in the parish of St. George's there were no less than from between 2,000 and 3,000 children of sufficient age growing up without education, and as a true type of the others, "the Mint," had long enjoyed a bad pre-eminence, even amongst metropolitan dens of depravity, for thieves, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, coiners of base money, mendicants, and other similar characters. In this district multitudes of ragged children may be seen at all hours of the day obstructing the thoroughfares, delighting in filth, and using most profane and foul language. This is the natural result of occupations which barely produce them the common necessaries of life, much less clothing and the means of furnishing them with instruction, and the consequent result is that of drunkenness. The promoters of this institution have done much good by their previous efforts, but much of the evil remains. It is a common thing to find 15, 20, or even 25 individuals living in a house in these localities, damp, dirty, and ill-ventilated and drained.

The promotion of these schools in this district originated with the Rev. William Cadman, the rector, who has been most ably supported in his great work of reducing this frightful and monstrous evil. The number of children who have passed through the schools has amounted to a little over 5,000. The present number in attendance is about 1,000, the staff of voluntary teachers being very considerable. The progress of the industrial training class attached to each school has been most satisfactory; to each of the six schools that had been formed, under the direction of a clergyman, were attached a scripture reader and numerous teachers. In one of the districts no less than 49 children had obtained situations, and in another district no less than 60 were reported, and the principal number of the Southwark Shoe-Black Boys had come from their schools. The report proceeded to say that in addition to the subscriptions from the inhabitants of the parish of St. George's, they have received from many persons sympathy; from a friend, through the Earl of Shaftesbury, 150*l.*; from a friend of the chairman, 31*l.* 17s. 5d.; grants from the Ragged School Union, 246*l.* 5s. From the corporation of London, 105*l.* By the sale of fancy work, 394*l.* The total amount received up to the 31st December last being 1,969*l.* 16s. 1d. The annual expenses of each school amounted to 100*l.*, making 600*l.*, which called for the greatest exertions on the part of the friends of the schools to increase their support.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, Mr. Robert Baxter, Mr. W. Ware, Dr. Barlow, Mr. Snape, P. F. O'Malley, Esq., Q.C., and Mr. J. Payne addressed the meeting; and resolutions were carried appointing a committee for the ensuing year, consisting of the Rev. Wm. Cadman, president; the Revs. G. M. Jolley, H. N. Wheeler, G. R. Cooke, J. Banks, J. Turner, J. Lincoln; Messrs. Collinson, Babbage, Jenner, Fitch, and Arthur S. Newman.

LAMB AND FLAG RAGGED SCHOOL, CLERKENWELL.—The Annual Meeting at the Parochial Schools, Amwell Street, was held on the first of May last, the Earl of Kintore in the chair. The tenth annual report was read by Mr. Watts, the secretary; it gave a very flattering account of the progress of the schools. The Rev. Mr. Morton moved, and the Rev. Mr. Curling seconded, the adoption of the report; and Mr. J. Atkinson proposed a resolution urging subscriptions to liquidate the deficiency. These, with other resolutions, were agreed to *nem. con.*, and thanks voted to the noble chairman.

Reformatories.

LONDON REFORMATORY FOR ADULT MALE CRIMINALS.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on the 26th of April, in St. Martin's-hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The noble chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his disappointment that a greater number of reformatory institutions had not been established. Every day revealed to him more and more the great desire of criminals to avail themselves of means of reformation, and it was only recently that a man had walked from Wakefield, in Yorkshire, on purpose to obtain admission to the London Reformatory.

The following were a few of the statistics of the institution:—At the commencement of the past year there were within its walls 100 inmates, of whom 60 emigrated, one went to sea, 12 enlisted in the army, three, being militiamen, were obliged to leave, two were provided with situations by their friends, and one proved to be an impostor. There had been admitted on probation during the past year 215, of whom 33 would not submit to the test of probation, which consisted of isolation and bread and water diet for a fortnight, but with full liberty to withdraw at any moment; ten left after a month's residence, eight after three months', four after six months'; four were dismissed for idleness, three for bad habits, six were restored to their friends, 23 enlisted for soldiers, five obtained situations; 15 militiamen were obliged to leave, two had gone to sea, two had died, and 100 were at present in the institution. The ages of the inmates varied from 17 to 50; 67 out of 100 commenced stealing under 15 years of age, and most of these between the ages of 12 and 14; 32 had received a boarding-school education, and two had been to College. Almost the whole of these criminals had commenced their career by stealing money to go to penny theatres and other low places of amusement. During the last seven years no less than 580 had completed their twelvemonths' education, and learned a trade, and he believed there were not more than one or two instances of a relapse into evil habits, and those were habits of intoxication. Notwithstanding, however, the great success which had attended the labours of the institution, 3,000 applicants had been refused during the past year from want of funds. Mr. Ernest Bunsen, the hon. secretary, read the report, which detailed the principal facts mentioned by the chairman. The income of the institution was 4,300*l.*, and the expenditure 3,300*l.*, leaving a balance which was absorbed by emigration, building, and other expenses now in contemplation. The meeting was addressed by Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Alderman Wire, Mr. E. Ball, M.P., Mr. Barnes, M. P., and other gentlemen.

ST. PANCRAS AND MARYLEBONE REFORMATORY.—The first public Meeting of the Preventive and Reformatory Institution for St. Pancras and Marylebone was held on Thursday, May 3rd, at the School-room, St. Pancras, kindly lent for that purpose by the Rev. Thomas Dale.

The Earl of Shaftesbury in the Chair.

The Rev. L. W. T. Dale opened the meeting with prayer, after which

Viscount Ebrington, M.P. the first speaker said, he felt that the Reformatory movement would be of infinite benefit, in an economical, as well as in a moral and religious view. He had himself witnessed its success in foreign countries, under a religion less pure than our own. He had visited Mattray, formerly the scene of splendid vice under the French kings, now famous for one of the earliest Reformatory establishments in Europe. In Belgium at Ruysselede he had heard of inmates sent from the parent society to various branch establishments on errands, refusing food at the latter, from fear of trenching on their limited funds: and others when they had received money bringing it into the common stock. He observed that Mr. Bowyer's institution was not singular, that others were springing up in London, and even far in the country: and indeed this movement was forced on us, for since transportation had ceased, we could no longer get rid of our criminals, but must either reform them, or be pressed upon by them.

The Rev. N. Norman read a statement of the origin, objects, and progress of the institution, in anticipation of the report which the committee hoped to issue at the close of the year.

The institution was opened in December, 1852, with six inmates. There was now accommodation for 40, but applicants were constantly rejected for want of room and funds—35 had left the institution, 4 of whom had quitted prematurely, unable to endure the discipline; 3 had emigrated to Australia; 15 had been established in trade, with most of whom a correspondence had been kept up; 2 had been provided for by friends; 11 had gone into the army and navy; 1 had been dismissed for misconduct; 31 were at present in the institution, 9 as carpenters, 8 as smiths, 8 as turners, 3 shoemakers, 2 kitchen boys, 1 tailor; 5 of these had passed their full time and were on the point of leaving, 3 as emigrants and 2 for situations at home.

The probation, a fortnight's separation from the rest, on bread and water, was not here a preliminary measure, but was enforced after a new comer had been some little time in the institution and learned to appreciate its value. Besides the number received into the institution itself, great benefit had been indirectly

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conferred on the neighbourhood by the breaking up of gangs of thieves in consequence of the leaders coming into the Reformatory, and the less hardened giving up their evil courses and returning to an honest life, when their pernicious influence had been removed. That this was confirmed in a remarkable manner by the testimony of the police to the improvement of the vicinity.

S. Cave, Esq., *Secretary and Treasurer*, said that the financial affairs of the institution were in a very bad plight, they had hard work to push on from week to week, and still harder to pay off their debts. It was difficult to turn away the pitiable objects who came imploring to be admitted, knowing as they did, that if denied there was no hope elsewhere: they felt almost responsible for that man's career which must be from bad to worse: and that responsibility must rest somewhere: some one who could have given, and would not give, was responsible for the murder and execution which followed the rejection of Levi Harwood from the Westminster Reformatory, and when he heard of 100*l.* given for an Opera ticket, which humanly speaking would have turned four thieves into honest men, he could not but think that a fearful account would some day be rendered by those who spent their money on their own pleasures, and closed their ears to appeals like this. The expences were very great, especially during these high prices; but their chief difficulty was want of publicity. Meetings for charitable purposes were thinly attended: newspapers would only put in advertisements, which were very expensive, overlooked by many readers, and looked upon with suspicion by many others. It had been said that thieves could not be reformed; but they had instances of self-denial which shewed a change of character. Last year the inmates gave up their supper for five weeks to subscribe to the Patriotic Fund, and this year when bread was dear, they clubbed part of their daily allowance, without speaking of it to the governor, and distributed it to the neighbouring poor. One of the most steady of the inmates, now about to leave, had been in prison six or eight times, had never known a mother, his father had died in gaol, two sisters were the worst of characters, and two brothers had been transported. What chance had he ever had of being other than what he was? Another who had come at seventeen, an old, wayworn sinner, had recovered not only the feelings and demeanor, but positively the looks of youth and innocence. It was much to be deplored that one so adapted, and so devoted to the cause as the honorary governor, Mr. Bowyer, should be hampered and crippled in his operations by want of funds in such a metropolis as this.

The Rev. David Laing then addressed the meeting, and alluded to the case of a poor Irish lad, upon whom much kindly labour had been apparently spent in vain, but who had passed one year in the Reformatory, and was now a teacher in the school.

Captain Williams, *Government Inspector of Prisons*, said, that the reformatory met with his entire approval. He had closely looked into its working, and there was only one fault he had to find. It was deficient only in one respect, and that was in funds. It had but one want—want of support. He found great fault with the neighbourhood for allowing so useful an institution to languish. It was all very well saying government ought to support it; but government would not, unless the inhabitants of the district first interest themselves warmly in it; and then exercise a pressure upon the government, and urge them to contribute, in which case it undoubtedly would. He advised the meeting liberally to support an institution which was doing so much towards the suppression of crime.

The Rev. Edward Auriol said there was no longer any excuse arising from the doubtful nature of the experiment, that the success was obvious, and remarkable. We had tried severity, we had hanged, transported, imprisoned; then we had tried education, we had national schools, then ragged schools, and now we had come to reformatories; and now for the first time the problem seemed to be solved of the management and reformation of our unfortunate criminal population.

Joseph Payne, Esq., said, this institution was preventive as well as reformatory. It reformed one thief, and prevented another from taking his place. This age was wiser than former ages in this respect at least. Formerly punishment for crime was merely vengeance—mercy was not thought of. He felt sure that there would be no rivalry between this institution, and that at Westminster, that they would work hand in hand for a similar grand object. He related a striking instance of self control in the inmates of the Westminster reformatory leaving the Park when the Emperor was coming by, because their time was up, and concluded with some amusing lines, comparing the institution with the Diorama, shewing two views, one preventive and the other reformatory.

The Rev. R. W. Burton, minister of the church which the inmates attended; had every reason to be satisfied with their behaviour; had lately administered the sacrament to one. He bore testimony to the encouraging assiduity of the Governor. Thought it a bad sign that whilst three and a half millions were expended in a harbour of refuge, and fifty millions on spirits and tobacco, and thirty millions on war, the institution languished for want of a small sum.

The Rev. L. Dale mentioned having placed a lad he could do nothing with in the Reformatory, who was now teacher in a school. This was another instance of the reformatory succeeding when ordinary means had failed. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the noble chairman; well known under his present, but, perhaps, better under his former name, as champion of the oppressed and neglected, and promoter of everything useful.

R. Ricardo Esq., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Earl of Shaftesbury after acknowledging the vote of thanks, said, that it was surprising we should now have to argue about the utility of such institutions; he thought every one was agreed upon that point and only differed about the mode. Ignorance was their chief opponent. He recommended the committee to advertise; saying that money laid out in advertisements was amply repaid. He agreed with the secretary that the charity of England in the aggregate was not proportioned to its wealth; but that was because so many gave nothing—those who did give, were called upon so much that they often gave beyond their means. Difficulty of disposing of inmates was great, he felt sure they ought to be removed far from their old haunts, and from a recurrence of temptation which they dreaded much themselves. Instancing a case of a boy in the Westminster reformatory, who when sent to pay a bill in the place of his former crimes, ran all the way there and back lest he should meet any old associates. He passed a high eulogium on the Honorary Governor, who had proved himself fully qualified for the task he had undertaken, and made it the one sole object of his life; and said that he thought far less of what the system was, than how it was carried out. The best system ever devised, unless carried out by a man, heart and soul in the cause, would result in confusion and failure; whereas even a faulty system in the hands of a thoroughly competent and zealous man, might be productive of the best results. His Lordship then made a most feeling address to the five lads about to quit the institution, and four militiamen who had formerly been inmates; one of whom had written the governor a very touching letter, begging that as he was billeted near, he might be allowed to pass the time he was off drill, in the institution, and continue his education, rather than lounge about in the tap-room.

At the conclusion of His Lordship's address a letter was handed in from the Bishop of Lichfield, expressing his regret at not being able to attend, as he had fully intended to do; and after the benediction by the Rev. L. Dale, the meeting separated.

THE BOYS' REFUGE, Commercial Street, Whitechapel.—Treasurer, Robert Hanbury, jun. Esq., 3, Sussex Square; Honorary Secretary, Charles Buxton, Esq., 7, Grosvenor Crescent.

We have pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to this valuable institution. As originally established, it might be considered an experiment, hitherto untried, to *prevent* crime amongst the poor *juvenile* population of the metropolis, by giving to children, orphans, homeless, and neglected of their parents—and so cast on a world full of temptation—employment and instruction in a Christian home. It was however soon discovered that to draw a line of demarcation between the outcast and the criminal would be almost impracticable, and the committee found from experience that it would be unadvisable, if not impossible to exclude from the institution boys who had been convicted of crime. So that very many of its inmates had been convicted, and some even in prison.

It opened on the 8th Nov. 1853, by the admission of two boys, and during the year 94 have been admitted. The general conduct of the boys has been good, they are obedient to orders; as a general rule, industrious; and in their demeanour, quiet and decorous in private or public worship; and habits of truthfulness and cleanliness are acquiring a steady hold upon them; so that the difficulties arising from the novelty of the experiment are fast passing away, and the institution may now be considered in good working order; and the committee are stimulated to fresh exertions, by the success with which these efforts have been blessed.

The first report has just been issued, and affords strong reason to wish for the multiplication of similar institutions.

It appears that during the year, there have been admitted ninety-four boys, of whom 36 were orphans. 17 had fathers known to be alive. 15 had mothers. 22 had both parents. 22 had been deserted by one or both parents; and, in some instances, left in the streets. In these instances it is not known whether the parents are alive or dead. 9 had run away from their parents; and several came under feigned names. 43 were *entirely homeless*, or had at times been driven into the streets by their parents. 32 had been in workhouses. 21 had been in prison.

Of these 29 could read intelligently, write or cipher. 22 could read a little. 43 could not read at all. During the year 1 has been expelled for planning a robbery. 8 have been restored to their parents. 23 have absconded. 62 are still in the Institution, of whom five boys considered fit for emigration, are about to be sent out by special subscription for that purpose.

It is to be observed that those who have been the longest in the Institution, are least disposed to quit its shelter. Of the above named 23, 15 have absconded, after having remained a short time at the Refuge. 6 in less than three months. 1 at the end of six months. 1 at the end of seven months.

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In the Tailor's Shop 672 garments have been made, and 200 repaired.

In the Shoemaker's Shop, 355 pair of Shoes have been completed, and 200 repaired; while

In the Carpenter's Shop, above £80 worth of labor has been executed by the boys for the Institution; and, besides this, various orders have been completed, to the amount of £49. 5s. 9d.

At an examination held by the Committee a short time ago, the general proficiency of the boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic was considered satisfactory.

Asylums.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY. On the 24th of April, the anniversary festival of this society, established for the purpose of affording clothing, maintenance, and education to children of those in prosperity, whether orphans or not, was held at the London Tavern. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., M.P., presided, and was supported by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lord Berners, Mr. Sheriff Crosley, the Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., rector of Christchurch, Blackfriars, and a large number of other gentlemen. The institution was formed in 1709 by a few persons who resolved upon raising subscriptions and contributions, which being effected, with the aid of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge they instituted a day school in Aldersgate for educating and clothing 30 boys and 30 girls, each subscriber in rotation having the right of placing a child in the school. In the year 1860 a most important addition was made to the original purposes of the institution, a country asylum having then been opened for the entire maintenance and education of 20 additional boys. From these small beginnings has arisen the Royal Asylum, containing 225 children, wholly maintained, clothed, and educated. Additions have been made at various times under peculiar circumstances. On the occasion of the revolution in France, in 1848, six children were instantly and gratuitously admitted into the asylum from an orphan institution which could no longer be supported in Paris. On the melancholy occasion of the loss of the Amazon steamer, and the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, of Brixton, two orphans, also gratuitously, found a home in this asylum—instances which suffice to show how justly entitled the institution is to general support. Since the establishment of the society upwards of 2,000 children have been placed out or apprenticed, and there are now nearly 300 children under its care.

The right hon. baronet who presided dwelt with considerable eloquence upon these and similar facts, and deduced from them the duty as well as the privilege of liberally contributing to an institution which was productive of such important results. As an earnest of his sincerity he contributed 50 guineas towards the funds of the society, and a like sum was immediately afterwards contributed by the Duke of Wellington. Other subscriptions also flowed in, yielding a total of 1,800*l.*

A very admirable and touching address was delivered by one of the boys of the institution, and two of the children who had most distinguished themselves received decorations from the hands of the right hon. baronet.

In the course of the proceedings the children of the school walked in procession round the room, and excited great attention by their cleanly and healthful appearance. They were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Croly.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS. — The spring election and annual meeting of this charity took place on the 26th of April, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing fifteen children, from a list of 170 candidates. Sir George Carroll presided; and, after a few brief remarks, called upon the hon. secretary to read the report. It stated that there were at present in the Asylum 322 children, making with those to be elected a total of 337 inmates. The mental and physical condition of all the children had considerably improved; and three of them had become so far responsible as to have obtained engagements as servants. The new building at Essex Hall, Colchester, intended to accommodate 400 additional pupils, it was expected would be opened in the course of July next, when H.R.H. Prince Albert, who laid the first stone, had intimated his intention to preside. The great increase in the price of provisions, &c., had affected the funds of the society to a serious amount, and made the financial statement show a balance at the bankers' of 492*l.* 16s. 8d. against 568*l.* 15s. 8d. in the previous year. The report having been adopted, and thanks voted to the treasurer, honorary secretaries, and the chairman, the business of the election was proceeded with.

JEWS' ORPHAN ASYLUM, GOODMAN'S FIELDS.—The annual festival of this institution was held at the London Tavern on the 7th of May. About 150 gentlemen sat down to a dinner prepared, according to the strict injunctions of the Jewish ceremonial law, by Mr. Myers, of Aldgate. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Abel Smith, M.P., supported by Sheriff Sir Charles Crosley, and many highly respectable members of the mercantile community in the city of London. After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, the chairman proposed "Success to the Jews' Orphan Asylum" in an earnest and forcible speech, previously to which the children of the Asylum were introduced and paraded round the room in the usual manner, their healthy complexions and contented countenances eliciting warm expressions of satisfaction from the assembled guests. The hon. chairman observed that he thought he should do wisely if he confined himself to pointing to the children who had just entered the room. He had had the privilege of going over the institution that morning, and he could conscientiously bear his testimony to the healthiness, comfort, and cheerfulness of the inmates. Whatever our religions might be, we were one as a nation, and it was our first duty, (a duty less political than religious) to educate and to train the young. The hon. chairman concluded his speech with an address to the children, after which they sang in chorus, at his suggestion the popular song, "Britannia, the pride of the ocean." The health of the chairman was proposed by Mr. Philip Lucas, president of the institution, and after the usual complimentary toasts to the vice-presidents and other officers of the asylum, the company separated. It appears from the report that, notwithstanding the increased resources of the institution, the augmentation in the number of its inmates, (there being at present 38 children in the asylum), the cases still requiring its assistance, the high price of its provisions, and the expenses of improved education far more than absorb the income, so that it is still requisite that the committee should raise the necessary supplies by public contributions. The subscriptions announced amounted to upwards of 800*l.*

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—The twenty-seventh annual festival took place at Highbury Barn Tavern on the 16th of May last. Mr. Henry Allsopp took the chair, and between 400 and 500 guests sat down to dinner. The report of the asylum shows that during the past quarter of a century, 368 unfortunate persons have found shelter within its walls, of whom 153 are still enjoying its benefits. The subscriptions raised in the course of the afternoon attained the unusually large amount of 2,826*l.*

THE LOCK ASYLUM.—This Asylum is connected with the Lock Hospital, and receives from its wards the unhappy women who have been driven to it for medical care. These young women are in the Asylum trained to industrial pursuits, instructed in a knowledge of divine truth, and then restored to society useful, instead of dangerous, members of the community. Since the establishment of the Asylum, 1,360 penitent young women have received the benefit of its training and its shelter. There are now 86 inmates. It is proposed by the Governors, in order to make this Penitentiary more widely useful and beneficial to the outcast class for whom it has been established, to add an aditional probationary department, and it affords us much pleasure to announce, that besides several subscriptions which the Governors have already received from private individuals, the new Philharmonic Society has liberally devoted the proceeds of its fourth grand concert, which took place on the 23rd of May, at Exeter Hall, to assist this desirable object.

Hospitals.

FESTIVAL OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL. The London Hospital celebrated its 115th Anniversary on the 26th of April. The proceedings of the day commenced with Divine service in the chapel of the hospital, where a sermon was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. The friends of the charity afterwards adjourned to the London Tavern to enjoy a sumptuous entertainment provided for them by Mr. Bathe, and shortly after half-past 6 o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the entrance of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who had most graciously consented to preside at the festival. His Royal Highness was attended by Lieutenant-General Macdonald, and supported by Mr. Bramston, M.P.; Mr. J. Scott Smith (chairman of the house committee); the Rev. Dr. Croly, &c. On rising to propose the first toast, his Royal Highness was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, and for some moments was unable to obtain a hearing.

His Royal Highness said, that having in accordance with his usual custom, paid a visit of inspection to the London Hospital, he was happy to be able to give a most favourable report of the organization, discipline, and cleanliness of the establishment, and he thought that its order and regularity reflected great credit on all the gentlemen connected with it. It was unnecessary to enter into details, but he deemed it his duty to show the necessity of giving further suppert to the hospital. The London Hospital was situate in a poor and densely populated district of the metropolis (in the vicinity of the docks, where accidents were constantly occurring), and he might inform the company that the hospital was so far a free one that out of the 22,574 patients of all classes admitted last year, 12,635 were received without recommendation, the accident cases alone amounting to 10,780. But large sums were required to keep up the establishment. The regular revenue of the hospital was £11,000 a year, but the wide extension of its benefits had resulted in an annual excess of expenditure over income, amounting to £4000 on ordinary occasions, and, during the past year, to an additional £2000, or £6000 altogether. His Royal Highness, in a fervent appeal to the sympathies of the company, expressed a hope that in the course of the evening something would be done to meet these extraordinary demands on the charity. He was gratified to notice several improvements made in the hospital during the past year, including the con-

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struction of fireproof staircases, the opening of attics for "separate" cases, and the building of a medical school, complete in all its parts, in alluding to which his Royal Highness paid a marked compliment to the medical officers of the hospital. The subscriptions announced amounted to about £1,300.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.—The 19th anniversary of St. Mark's Hospital (in the City Road), for the cure of fistula and diseases of the rectum, was held at the London Tavern on the 25th of April. The Lord Mayor, Sir Francis G. Moon, Bart., presided on the occasion, and was supported by Mr. Sheriff Crosley, Mr. Under-Sheriff Farrar, Mr. J. Masterman, M.P., and other gentlemen. The utility of this institution, and the wonderful cures effected by its skilful surgeon, Mr. Salmon, are not perhaps so generally known as they deserve to be, from the very peculiar nature of the diseases which are treated, and we may therefore safely re-echo the conviction expressed by the committee, that there are thousands of charitable individuals who, if acquainted with the existence of the institution, and the invaluable benefits which it confers on the suffering poor, would feel it a privilege, as well as a duty, to co-operate in so useful a work. This is now the more necessary, we regret to find, inasmuch as the committee have lately sold out funded capital to pay all existing liabilities, and thrown themselves on the friends of the hospital and the benevolence of the public for the income required to maintain the charity with its present complement of 20 beds. The interests of the institution were most ably advocated by the Lord Mayor, and the amount of subscriptions raised was about £1,400.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.—The anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington, took place at the London Tavern. The Earl of Cardigan had intended to preside on the occasion, but his Lordship sent an apology at the last moment, on the ground of sudden indisposition, and his place was supplied by Viscount Ebrington, M.P. for Marylebone. After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, which included "The Army and Navy," "The Emperor of the French," and "Our Foreign Allies," the noble viscount proposed, "Prosperity to St. Mary's Hospital," in a terse and pointed speech, which was received with much applause by the audience. It appears that during the past year the hospital relieved 1,447 in-patients, 4,372 out-patients, and 3,127 casualties, but that the increased number of patients, the special expenses of the cholera wards, and the rise in the price of provisions, have added very seriously to the expenses, while the receipts have been lessened by additional taxation and other causes. Of the merits of this hospital, and the value of the medical aid afforded by its eminent surgeon, Mr. Coulson, and his able colleagues, there can be no question, and it is therefore hoped that the public will come forward and enable the hospital to pay off the debts incurred last year, and which amount to 2,600*l.* The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to between 1,500*l.* and 2,000*l.*

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary Dinner and Meeting was held at the Albion Tavern on the 3rd of May last; chairman, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. who was supported by Lord Radstock, Lord Feversham, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Rev. A. M'Caul, Dr. Guy (the Dean of the Medical Department, King's College), and other gentlemen. After the usual loyal toasts, the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to King's College Hospital" was proposed and drunk with acclamations. The right hon. gentleman referred to the statistics of the institution (a summary of which we subjoin), as the best argument in its favour, and in the course of his speech returned thanks to the medical officers for the aid they had afforded to the Government in the establishment of hospitals at the seat of war in the East. This appeal was responded to by subscriptions and donations amounting to nearly 3,000*l.* King's College Hospital is situated in the very heart of the metropolis, and may therefore lay claim to be considered as the unendowed hospital of the central districts of London. It is the resort of the poor from every part of the metropolis, and it is to all intents and purposes a free hospital. In 1854 there were entered on the books 27,694 patients, and since the year 1839, when the hospital was first opened, 282,705 patients have enjoyed the benefits of the charity, of whom 17,943 were in-patients, and 259,235 out-patients, and 5,527 poor married women attended at their own homes. Out of the large number just stated, 12,436 in-patients, and 262,712 out-patients, were admitted without letters. This vast amount of relief is administered at a cost of 5,000*l.* a-year, and, as the hospital is maintained entirely by the voluntary contributions of the public, while the annual subscriptions only amount to about 1,500*l.*, the charity is dependent for nearly 3,500*l.* upon the free gifts of friends.

HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Annual Meeting and Dinner were held on the 9th May, at Willis's Rooms; Lord Ravensworth in the chair. From the report read by the secretary, Mr. Cross, it appears that during the past year 434 patients were admitted, of whom 293 were discharged more or less relieved, 51 died, and 90 remain on hand. The number of out-patients relieved last year amounted to 3,224, the average daily number treated having been nearly 100. It appears that 3,000*l.* will be required to complete the building. The committee have nevertheless determined to throw open the whole of the western wing, capable of receiving 130 patients—an extension which will raise the yearly expenditure to the sum of 8,080*l.* The announcement of these facts, backed by a stirring appeal from the noble chairman, resulted in a subscription of 1,500*l.*

ORTHOPŒDIC HOSPITAL.—The fifteenth annual dinner party was held on the 16th of May last, at the London Tavern, the Marquis of Westminster, vice-president in the chair. The company included Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Quarles Harris (the founder of the hospital), Mr. Adams (surgeon), Dr. Quain, Dr. Daniel, and other gentlemen immediately connected with the institution. After the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, the noble chairman proposed the toast of the evening—"Success to the Royal Orthopœdic Hospital," in a very able speech, seasoned with much humour and many classical allusions. His Lordship took occasion gently to criticize the title of the hospital as not strictly correct in a purely etymological point of view, inasmuch as if the object be to straighten the feet of the patients "orthopodic," not orthopœdic, would seem to be the proper designation. The noble chairman laid before the audience the statistics of the hospital, and wound up his speech with a very happy allusion to the healing of the impotent man by St. Peter and St. John at the beautiful gate of the Temple of Jerusalem. The report of the hospital shows that it has cured and relieved nearly 17,000 cripples, and rescued thousands from destitution and despair. More than 700 are now under treatment, and nearly 200 more are waiting to be received as in-patients, but cannot be admitted for want of funds. The building fund, moreover, is very far short of the sum required, and a more than usually strong appeal is therefore made to the benevolence of the public by the friends of the charity. The subscriptions announced amounted to the sum of 2,100*l.*

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—The anniversary Sermon of this Charity, was preached in the Church of the Hospital on Sunday Morning, the 20th of May, by the Rev. Dr. Goulburn, Head Master of Rugby School, before the president, the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished persons. The collection amounted to 126*l.*

Notices to Correspondents.

The present NEW SERIES *of* THE PHILANTHROPIST, *is published by Messrs. Partridge, Oakey, and Co., Paternoster Row; and, owing to the suggestions made to us of the inconvenience attending fortnightly publications, will, in future, be issued on the first of every month.*

On account of a large portion of our space being devoted to Notices and Reports of the Anniversaries of various Benevolent and Religious Societies, we have been obliged to postpone the insertion of other important articles and reports till next month.

Communications, books, reports, relating to prisons and reformatories, for notice or review, to be addressed, free, *to the* EDITORS, *care of Messrs. Partridge, Oakey, and Co.*

Orders for the paper, or for advertisements, to be addressed to the Publishers.

Attention is called to the following scale of charges for advertisements:—

SCALE OF CHARGES.

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Five lines and under		2	6
Every additional line			4
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The Philanthropist,

AND

PRISON & REFORMATORY GAZETTE.

JUNE 1st, 1855.

THERE can be no doubt that the philanthropic Institutions of England are not only one of the characteristic features which reflect glory on the age, but are a vital reproductive force sustaining the moral life of the nation. They assist to give power and stability to our character and materially aid our influence for good throughout the world.

A distinguished foreigner who recently visited this country, after examining its condition and prospects, was asked what he considered were the best evidence of England's greatness, and of what we as Englishmen might be most proud. He said three things in particular: namely, the social freedom of the subject, the sacred rights of asylum guaranteed by us to the refugees of Europe, and our public benevolent institutions.

More than one author has recently laboured with considerable diligence to prove that England is declining, that the sun of our prosperity and power has passed its meridian, that our most heroic ages are gone, and that the mildew of decay is imper-

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ceptibly growing around the nation's heart. They have enumerated facts and framed arguments to maintain this theory. We, however, do not concur in these opinions, and we point to our Philanthropic Societies as a testimony against such reasoning and its conclusions. These ocieties are generally in a very healthful condition and are gradually increasing to meet the moral necessities of the age. It is a remarkable and cheering fact, that, where we see a national evil, we see an organisation of men and means, meeting that evil full in the face and aiming at its destruction. We see virtue struggling with vice, right with wrong, Christianity with irreligion, in every direction. We are in the midst of a great moral conflict between Good and Evil. At one time Slavery existed in our colonies, and British philanthropy organized its forces and emancipated the oppressed. That struggle exists now only in History. But the spirit which animated it is not dead. The beneficent energy which battled manfully and overcame evils in past years is now confronting the moral maladies of the present time. And though the work to be done is vast and varied, philanthropy adapts itself in various ways and uses various agencies to accomplish its purposes. We have therefore Hospitals for the sick and wounded, Asylums for the disabled and indigent, and Schools for the ignorant. Have we intemperance, a vast national sin staring us in the face from ten thousand gin-palaces?—We see Temperance Societies waging war with that extended evil. Are our great cities polluted with prostitution?—We see Institutions for the recovery of the lost; Refuges for the unsheltered, and manifold means for the prevention of the vice. Is a large proportion of our juvenile population devoted to criminal pursuits?—Reformatories are springing up to receive and improve them. Do the thunders of war reverberate over the beating billows of the Euxine, and send agonizing vibrations to ten thousand British homes?—We hear the voice of Peace Societies whispering the prophetic inspirations of scripture that the time is coming when "War shall be no more," and when the Prince of Peace will reign in the world; and we witness noble contributions to the Patriotic Fund from all classes of society to mitigate the fearful calamities of war. We might go on and enumerate the catalogue of evils and follies which exist among us, and specify on the other hand the corresponding, ameliorating, reformatory or preventive institutions which exist in vital activity, vindicating the power of British Philanthropy. If doing good to one's neighbour, striving for a holier future, erecting charities and organizing the benevolent dispositions of the people, be an evidence of national strength and progress, then is England, instead of commencing its decline, only entering on a new campaign of usefulness and honour.

Philanthropy for some time past has devoted itself with increasing attention to reforming the unfortunate victims of society, and preventing their increase. This we regard as a significant sign of the times. John Howard went forth with a heart charged with disinterested zeal, to alleviate the sufferings of the most degraded of our race. To this work he devoted his property and consecrated his life, and in so doing opened a pathway for future labourers. For many years after, it was the chief consideration with benevolent men and women how best to mitigate suffering and sorrow; to *cure* rather than to *prevent*. A change however has recently come over their intentions and their hopes. Philanthropists are now demanding schools for the untaught, shelter for the unprotected, and reformatories for the erring. We consequently see Ragged Schools springing up in our great cities, accompanied by Industrial Institutions, and Homes for Outcasts. A more merciful spirit has penetrated our prisons, and a more healthful discipline has been promoted. Statesmen, Magistrates, and Chaplains of Gaols have been paying more attention to the *causes* of crime, so that they might multiply not only remedies but means of prevention. Philanthrophy in fact is becoming more philosophical, practical, and useful.

Though philanthropy as it is embodied in our public charities and remedial institutions is unquestionably one of the principal facts of the age, it possesses no recognised organ through which it can make its appeals, offer its earnest suggestions, and record its progress. It is proposed therefore to supply this evident deficiency by THE PHILANTHROPIST, whose especial mission will be to present and popularize useful and cheering facts, to tell the world what England is doing, what it ought to do, and what it may do, to elevate and bless mankind.

The columns of the PHILANTHROPIST, *in its new series*, will be open to all who have useful information to communicate, or suggestions to propose appertaining to benevolent thought and action.

Like other benevolent works, THE PHILANTHROPIST appeals to its friends for support, relying on the necessity of its existence, the purity of its motive, and the candid consideration of the public. Though it is not in the power of mortals to command success, the PHILANTHROPIST will do its best to deserve it.

THE PHILANTHROPY OF CHRISTIANITY.

The religion of Jesus Christ is pre-eminently humane in its principles and tendencies. Prior to the advent of the Messiah, even among the most refined and enlightened nations of the world, as those of Greece and Rome, Hospitals for the sick, or Almshouses for the poor and destitute, were establishments unknown. These have owed their erection, management, and support, to the humanity of the gospel. Indeed, if one looks abroad through the world, he may easily, and with accuracy, divine the various countries professing christianity, from the nature, variety, and number of the institutions founded for the relief of the miseries to which mankind is heir. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that the nations which are most eminently *christian*, are also the most eminently *philanthropic*.

Without fear of contradiction, and without any spirit of presumption, to the glory of God it may be affirmed, that no nation presents so many friendly and charitable institutions as the British. The various societies, whose proceedings we report in this single impression of our Journal, give an exalted exhibition of the power of the christian religion, to make its inhabitants humane and charitable. Among the institutions established in our land, however, none more illustriously exhibit the humanity of the gospel, than those which have for their object, the prevention of crime, or the reformation of criminals.

It is the duty of the sovereign, in order that he may be "a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well," to punish his subjects who impugn his authority and transgress his laws. This is a duty which natural religion dictates; but to seek at the same time to make offenders better, more religious and happy men, as well as more obedient subjects, is the inspiration of the gospel. The transgressors of their country's laws, are the enemies of the commonwealth, and, according to the maxims of the world, incur the hatred of men. "Ye have heard," says the Saviour, "that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy, but I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." Here is the humanity of the gospel,—the divine philanthropy of Christianity, the existence and exemplification of which we may search for in vain among the nations unswayed by the religion of Jesus. Our model prisons and our reformatory institutions embrace this grand principle and endeavour to carry it out on an enlarged scale. The exhibition of it, even in a single instance, presents a noble and admirable trophy of the humanizing power of the christian religion,—that man is a marked man who loves his enemies, and does good to them that hate him,—the name of Howard will be immortalised in the annals of christianity,—but when we witness its operation throughout the length and breadth of a land, in its prisons and reformatories, it certainly does argue that that nation must be

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pre-eminent for the divinity of its teachings and the humanity of its principles.

The christian religion makes its professor essentially a philanthropist. The plans which he devises for the carrying out the purposes of his heart, are as various as the claims which misery, destitution, and distress demand. These embrace the education, civilization, and conversion of mankind. For these purposes he establishes schools, founds colleges, and erects churches. He builds alms-houses, endows hospitals, and, with the soothing and reformatory principles of the gospel, superintends prisons, and provides homes, dormitories, or schools of industry, for its discharged inmates.

We sympathize with the christian philanthropist in all his "work and labour of love," and desire by the present and future pages of our Journal to aid his efforts, to sustain his hands, and extend his usefulness. It will be our object, not with a view to the gratification of selfish boastings, but for the laudable and sacred purpose of eliciting "every good word and work," to record all that the universal philanthropist *has done*, *is* doing, and *yet has to do* for God and Man.

The Lecturer.

LONDON REFORMATORY AT WESTMINSTER.

We have pleasure in giving the extracts from the Sermon preached by the Rev. H. Alford, at Quebec Chapel, Portman Square, in behalf of the London Reformatory at Westminster, after which the very handsome sum of £237 was collected. The text was, Psalm cxlii. 4:—

"I had no place to flee unto, and no man cared for my soul."

Perhaps these words never received a more striking or affecting illustration, than in the case of a convicted criminal, whose term of punishment is expired. Let us suppose that punishment has had the desired effect upon him. His heart is softened, good resolves have sprung up within him: the instructions which he heard in prison have entered and gained an abiding place. "What does society wish, what does the Christian Church wish, for such a man? For what purpose did we sentence him to imprisonment? For the safety of society, and for the correction of the offender." What then can we Christians wish more, than that the good work begun may be carried on in him, that the returning prodigal should be received with open arms by the Church, and here in earth, as in heaven, there should be joy over one sinner that repenteth? But, he has no place to flee unto, and no man seems to care for his soul. As there are some trees, which not only bear poison in their vital juices and the savour of their fruit, but even disperse it in the odour of their blossom, and taint the air around them, so is it with crime. There rises around the criminal an atmosphere and neighbourhood of distrust, (too often, alas! deserved,) wafted outward by the poison within, he cannot be trusted, cannot be believed, cannot be received for what he is and feels and intends. Shall he seek that home, where he once lay upon his mother's bosom, or climbed his father's knee? Woe unto him, for he has brought that mother's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave; he has beaten with repeated strokes of rebellion on that father's heart, and it is hard as the nether millstone: that door is shut to him, there is no home for him there. Shall he wander away and seek employment in some far distant part of the land, where none know him? Such may be and such sometimes has been his course: and work has been obtained: and for a time all has prospered: confidence has been gradually gained: he begins to breathe more freely: the regular habits of a family seem to him like another home, and the teaching of the house of God keeps alive the good seed sown within him. But at last the fatal moment brings some customer into the shop, who has known him; or some officer of detective justice crosses his path; at once the fair vision melts away, the fabric of hope is shattered. "This man in your employ is a thief, a convicted felon,—take heed!" Then follows the sharp reproach, the angry and sudden dismissal,—another door shut upon the outcast, and the wide world before him again, with one more avenue of hope closed for ever. Thus his sin finds him out and hunts him down: so easy is it, to fall into degradation; so more than difficult to climb back again, to escape into the upper air, and recover in any measure what has been lost.

But the world and the Christian Church, have they no blame in this matter? Are they, have they been right, in thus shutting the door of hope against the repentant criminal, and thrusting him away from every possibility of regaining his lost position? For whither shall he fly, now that his employer's house is forbidden him? Where shall he obtain sympathy,—where a home,—where the necessaries of subsistence? There is but one haunt where he will find a welcome,—but one course by which he can now live,—but one set of faces that will brighten at his approach. Can resolution, the infirm breast of man, withstand the temptation, when on the one side is the blank chill world, closed doors and closed hearts, disgrace, reproach, starvation, and on the other the haunts of old companions, the excitement of perilous adventure, with the chance of success and prosperity in crime,—and our answer is: "This may be so, for God's spirit is all-powerful; but it is not, for God's spirit is not given to remove the consequences of our delinquency. Society and the Church of Christ have not done their duty to these poor men. Verily, of such it might be said: "They had no place to flee unto, and no man cared for their soul." Year after year our gaols were sending forth discharged criminals into society. Had we invented a system to foster and perpetuate crime, we could not have done it more effectually. Having utterly lost caste,—branded in name and character, outcast and degraded; there was no course open for them but to rejoin their former companions and haunts, with hearts, however benefited by instruction in prison, yet all the more hardened by the very casting off of that instruction. And thus have we not only failed in all our attempts, on a large scale, to repress the spread of crime, but we have brought, in many most lamentable instances, the guilt of our brother's blood upon us. It is natural enough in the ungodly world, to hunt down those who are once degraded; to close all place of repentance; nay, to do more—to cry out upon all who would act otherwise, as if they were incurring moral pollution by contact with their fallen fellow-creatures. 'This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them,' was the taunt of the Pharisee once, and is the taunt of the Pharisee now. But for the followers of him who came to seek and to save that which is lost, to shut the door of mercy and bar the place of repentance to the fallen, is as direct a denial of our Saviour as we can pronounce: as direct a testimony that we are not like Him and have no part in Him.

Such, I rejoice to say, has not been the conduct of all Christians. The foundation and progress of the reformatory which I count it an honour this day to advocate, is a bright exception, one which we may imitate, and in which we may participate as largely as we please. Owing mainly, under God, to the self-denying labours of one man, the LONDON REFORMATORY for Adult Male Criminals has reached its present position of remarkable usefulness. I will not detail to you those labours; you will find them related at length in a little work, entitled "A Place of Repentance," which has been written on the subject. There are now in course of reformation One Hundred Inmates, all of them discharged criminals; and the founder lives among them, delighting in his work, and looked up to by all as their father and their best friend.

In some few cases, situations are obtained for them in this country; but these are but rare. The greater part become emigrants, and their kind friend does not then lose sight of them. Numerous and most interesting are the letters, received from distant lands, full of gratitude and affection to their "Father," as they call him, and to the institution and its supporters. Upwards of 400 criminals have been now sent out in this manner, not more than 3 or 4 of whom, as far as can be ascertained, have relapsed into immoral habits; and those, be it noted, through intemperance.

The applications for admission are far more numerous at this moment, than there is any chance of entertaining. Similar Institutions are springing up elsewhere; both in London and the provinces. But the provision as yet is but a trifle compared with what might be and ought to be done. All these reformatories ought to be largely and efficiently aided; for their work is one of the most important that it is possible to conceive in a christian country. For it is cutting off crime at its very fountains:—humanizing and christianizing those, who, if not humanized and christianized, would be leaders and decoyers of the young and feeble-purposed into mischief. It is the most genial and blessed labour in which a Christian can be engaged: for it is no work of coercion: we have no sculptured shackles scanning our door-ways; our only fetter is the constraint of Christian love. It lies not on the limbs, but on the heart, where no rough servitors bind it on, but it grows like a twining plant of fragrance, in the

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silent hours of the night, and the busy hours of the day—no hindrance, but a support,—no badge of shame, but a clothing of heavenly glory.

And let me not forget to impress upon you, that in the case of the reformatory now before you, this blessed work might be vastly increased by additional funds. Who can think of a repentant criminal turned away—who can follow him in his despair—trace him back to his old haunts and companions—to renewed crime, committal, conviction, and perhaps a life of penal servitude, or even a death of public shame—who can pursue such a train of thought, and lie quietly in his bed, if he could have prevented it? Nor is this an imaginary picture. I had the following history from the Governor's lips but yesterday. In the autumn of 1850, the infant institution was carried on in a confined house, which was completely and indeed unwholesomely full. The poor fellows were even sleeping on the boards of the landings and on the stairs; and he, being apprehensive of an outbreak of fever, was reluctantly compelled to refuse all new applicants. One day a young man presented himself, who begged very hard for admission. On refusal he said: "To convince you that I am a sincere man, I will submit to a month's probation instead of a fortnight: only do admit me." It was impossible; and he was turned away. A few weeks afterwards, the news of a terrible midnight murder rang through the land. An aged clergyman, at Frimley in Sussex, had been the victim; the murderer was the same young man, on whom the doors of the reformatory were compelled to be closed. What a scene of horror and mourning, what a degraded death of shame might have been spared, could that door have been opened to him! And who can tell now, how many such cases may daily be sent away from that haven of Refuge?

Let me mention another circumstance, calculated to bespeak your interest in these poor men. From some of the newspapers sent by kind friends to their reading-room, they heard of the Patriotic Fund being raised for the widows and orphans of our soldiers. By their own proposal, in order to send a contribution to it, they abstained from all food from 5 o'clock on Sunday Evening till 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, casting in by that means the sum of three guineas and a half into the treasury of the work of love. Was there ever a case to which the words of our Saviour more pointedly applied: "Verily, I say unto you, they have cast in more than they all; for the rest did cast in of their abundance: but they of their poverty did cast in all their living, even all that they had?" And is not their act a bright example to us to-day? I know of no purpose, for which you could give your money, where it will go more direct to its object for good; or where you may yourselves (and this is no small matter,) with more satisfaction and interest track your contribution to its work, and see it employed. It is an object eminently patriotic, as well as eminently christian. What can be better deserving of our country, than to be recovering her lost ones, to be purifying her moral atmosphere, to be raising her in the scale of nations more than war will ever raise her, by deeds of love, and mercy and long-suffering? What can be more like Christ,—Him who ate and drank with publicans and sinners, who sought and saved that which was lost,—than to spend your substance in throwing wide the doors for the penitent to enter,—in giving him the means of returning to his Father's house, and becoming again one of God's great family? The lost sheep, the coin buried in the dust, the prodigal son,—here we have them all,—all our Lord's comments on his own practice; here we are in the direct path of His most holy example. And I must direct your attention to another circumstance, which to my mind tells much in favour of the institution for which I plead. It is Christian, and it is for ALL CHRISTIANS. There are certain objects, such as education, such as missionary work, where each body of Christians must have its own societies, its own separate agencies; must carry on its own views in its own way: but in all objects of general benevolence and amelioration, that Institution, in my view, cripples its usefulness, which confines its work to one body of Christians, and does not take in the whole. And therefore I shall be always found, and I trust I may carry you with me in this,—where there is a choice between two similar benevolent institutions, one confined to our own Church, and the other resting on the broad foundation of our common Christianity, preferring the wider basis and freer air for works of love, whose aim should be vast as the heavens which they will fill with joy, and unlimited as that humanity which cries out for their help.

One word on the particular wants of the Reformatory at this time. Four hundred pounds are urgently needed to complete the fund of eight hundred pounds necessary to pull down the back premises, which consist of a heap of mean old houses, and erect on them more commodious buildings. A sum is wanted to assist the emigration of thirty inmates, at about ten pounds a piece. Increased subscriptions are wanted, to maintain its income at about three thousand pounds a year. Visits of inspection are wanted; for the more the institution is known, the more it will be admired and supported; and it may be not without profit to mention, that just now *presents of cast-off clothing* are much required. From want of decent clothes, about twenty of the inmates are obliged to remain at home by turns on Sundays, while the rest go to church. *Presents of books* also will be thankfully received for the library and reading-room.

You see then, beloved, what God has done for our poor criminals, and in what he calls each of you to stand on his side. It can no longer be said of all of them, that "they have no place to flee unto, and no man careth for their soul." But remember how this has been brought about; by the self-denying labours of one Christian man, and the self-denying generosity of many. To carry on the work, to extend it, your help is needed—your self-denial, your generosity: not the mere perfunctory discharge of a recurring duty, but the large liberality of a generous and sympathizing heart; the constraint, not of custom, but of the love of Christ.

These hundred men of whom you have heard, I saw yesterday, plying their honest trades with ardent though subdued satisfaction; I saw them assembled in their hall, and heard them sing with one voice the prodigal's resolve, 'I will arise and go to my Father.' Let every face among them be brightened when they hear to-day what we have done for them. Let us win for ourselves a strain of thanksgiving in their affecting hymns of praise, and an abiding mention in their prayers. And more than this;—let our example go forth among our friends and neighbours, till one and another congregation join in its bounty to the work: till reformatories like this spring up in every province:—till England learn to fold her returning wanderers to her bosom,—till every repentant criminal has 'a place to flee unto, and those that care for his soul.'

HOME FOR OUTCAST BOYS,

BELVEDERE CRESCENT, HUNGERFORD BRIDGE, LAMBETH.

A Sermon was preached on behalf of this Institution, on Sunday, the 15th of April, by the Rev. H. Whitehead, at St. Luke's Church, Berwick Street, Soho, from 1 John v. 4, "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." After which a collection was made amounting to £15.

An additional interest was created by the fact that the institution in its infancy, was situated close to the church, the north wall of the sacred edifice being in fact the south wall of "The Home,"—and still further by the fact which was feelingly impressed upon the congregation, that the inmates had been removed to their present home, immediately previous to the inroads of that dread disease the cholera in the district; a radius extending beyond St. Luke's Church of 250 yards from the centre of Broad Street, included an area within which nearly 700 persons died of cholera during the first few days of last September, and they could not but rejoice that it had pleased God to remove this little hopeful body of young worshippers, from so much probable evil to come. A gratifying incident was related showing how the institution had already become as it were the parent of another similar establishment. "It might be that, in like manner, this strong faith that had already produced such happy results was destined, under the favour and protection of heaven, to reproduce itself in divers ways throughout the length and breadth of the land. Many now present might live to see the day when it should so pervade all classes of society as to bring about a total change in our penal system, and in our method of dealing with youths upon the verge of crime. They (the congregation) might then have reason to look back with grateful recollection to the day, when God gave them the opportunity of bestowing their sympathy and support upon a righteous cause in the early season of its need and difficulty."

DOVER SAILORS' HOME.—On the 10th of May, nine men, forming part of the crew of the Crœsus, the unfortunate vessel which took fire on her passage from Genoa to the Crimea, with Sardinian troops on board, landed at Dover, and were received and accommodated with board and lodging at the Sailors' Home, when every comfort which the establishment could command was freely afforded them. On the day following, the men left for London, deeply grateful for the kindness with which they had been received at the Home. A short time since six destitute French sailors who were driven on

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shore were received, and provided with everything necessary for their accommodation. In little more than two years 140 shipwrecked men have met with a refuge at the Dover Home. It is gratifying to know that a large and commodious building is about to be erected, which will freely provide every requisite and comfort for the shipwrecked and needy sailors. The Dover Home differs from all others in its constitution, inasmuch as it is always a refuge for the wrecked mariners of all nations.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN. A parliamentary paper has been issued, containing an estimate of the sums required to be voted for the year ending the 31st March, 1856, for public education in Great Britain. The estimate to be moved on the re-assembling of the House of Commons for the current year is £381,921, of which £70,000 is required for building, &c., elementary and normal schools: £4,000 for books in elementary schools; £145,000 for pupil teachers and gratuities to their instructors. Sums are required for training schools. In London the salaries of the establishment amount to £9,431. The secretary has £1,000, and an advising counsel £300. The cost of inspection is no less than £31,940 in the year. There are 41 inspectors, at from £200 to £600 a year.

Correspondence.

A LINK WANTED.

To the Editor of *The Philanthropist.*

Sir,—Permit me to call your attention to what I consider a decided want in our public institutions and educational machinery. England abounds in societies of various descriptions, which have for their object, either the education of the young, of reforming criminals, or alleviating suffering. But it has struck me that we want institutions of an attractive nature for boys and girls, or if you think proper, for young men and women *after* they have left the Sunday school and day school.

Thousands of boys and girls who learn to read and write at our Sunday and day schools, not only lose all taste for continuing their education as they grow older, but frequently forget almost all they previously learned. If strict enquiries were made, it would be found that a considerable proportion of men and women who get married and who cannot sign their names, were enabled to write with more or less facility when they were young; but who, from want of exercise and encouragement, have become (if I may call it) de-educated.

It has also been ascertained that a large proportion of our criminal population had the privilege of a Sunday school or day school education when they were young, but afterwards got corrupted by the evil circumstances and vicious associations of society.

What I want to see, is some kind of institution established in our villages and towns which shall *attract* young men and maidens, so that the good impressions they received when young may be deepened and strengthened.

I will not now attempt to describe the character of the institution desiderated, I only wish to call public attention to an obvious deficiency in our educational establishments with the hope that something may be done to supply the desired link, and that philanthropic enterprise and public morality may point to another pledge of security, and another agency of usefulness.

Yours most respectfully,
J. P. E.

HOSPITAL COOKERY.

(*From The Times.*)

Sir,—Three weeks have elapsed since the opening of my large kitchen in the Barrack Hospital, Scutari, where the new system of diet I have introduced is now in brisk operation, and the kitchen in excellent order.

Since that epoch I have also introduced the system at the General Hospital, at the Hyder Pasha's three small ones, and likewise the institutions at Kulalee, comprising some of the largest Hospitals in the Bosphorus, in all of which it is being actively adopted to the universal satisfaction of my numerous brave and worthy guests (the sick and wounded); and especially has the plan met with the approval of the medical gentlemen and the Sisters of Charity in the different establishments, who are taking the same lively interest in the improvement of the food as did Miss Nightingale at the Barrack Hospital. The whole of the kitchen department at the several hospitals have, through my suggestions, at a mere nominal expense undergone some important alterations both for comfort in cooking, cleanliness, expedition, and economy in the use of fuel; a matter of no small importance in this country, where the article is expensive, of an inferior quality, and always difficult to be procured. I cannot conclude without returning my sincere thanks to all the authorities at the different establishments for their kind assistance, without which I feel I never could have succeeded. To-morrow I shall start for Balaklava, hoping to be as successful at the seat of war, in cooking for the strong and healthy, as I have been for their enfeebled brethren and sufferers now lying within the walls of the various hospitals in the Bosphorus. As soon as all my recipes are in correct order, I shall do myself the pleasure of forwarding them to you, which if published in your mighty journal, will, no doubt, prove both agreeable and useful to the public, and especially in large institutions.

With the highest consideration I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
A. SOYER.

Scutari Barrack Hospital, Constantinople, May 2.

PARISH UNIONS.

To the Editors of *The Philanthropist.*

Gentlemen,—If you carry out the proposed objects of your *Philanthropist* efficiently and honestly, you will confer a great boon on society, and all who have the welfare of our country and people at heart, will support you. What you desire to effect has long been in my idea, very much wanted; for, while every sect of religion, every class and shade of politics, every branch of commerce, of science, and of art, has its accredited organ and representative in some portion of the free press of England, I believe that the golden rule of neighbourly love, in the extended application of it contemplated in the *Philanthropist*, is the single exception—to our shame be it spoken. However, you have now stept in to wipe away the disgrace, and supply the omission, and I heartily wish you success. The field you purpose to beat is very extensive, and very important and full of fair game for philanthropic interference, and if your "Juno" and "Fan" are up to the mark, and their noses in good order, and your Harvey and Manton as they should be, you will be able to bag plenty of game—only don't shoot larks when game is to be had. I have read your prospectus—you will have enough to do—but allow me to say that in it I do not observe any allusion to work-houses, and I hope you do not intend them to escape your notice, but that you will examine their deficiencies, and listen to suggestions from practical parties for their reform. If I am rightly informed, gentlemen, as to your identity, penal and reformatory matters may fairly be expected to meet with a Benjamin's portion of your regard and attention—indeed, your title implies as much; but you will find that work-houses, and their management, exercise a considerable effect on that class of the community which constitutes the great bulk of prisoners, and are as much worthy of your scrutiny as prisons and reformatory schools, having in fact identically the same object in view, though carried out in different ways; the one, tending to diminish crime by assisting poverty; the other, by what may be termed punishing poverty; our work-houses are not what they ought to be:—there must needs be "Something rotten in the state of Denmark," when we so constantly hear the complaint, that the criminal of England is made more comfortable than the honest poor: that the convicted felon obtains more readily the comforts and nourishment necessary to sickness, than the hard-working mechanic or labourer, who endeavours to support his growing family by honesty and industry. If this is not so, let it be disproved in your pages; but if your experience teaches you that it is a fact, is it not a disgrace to our country, to philanthropists, to Christians, worthy of all your efforts and influence to remove. When the memorable Howard, earned the honourable title of Philanthropist, by searching into and bringing to light, the terrible condition of our Prisons, he could scarcely have contemplated that the result of his labours would act so beneficially on the rulers and management of our prisons, as that it should become a desirable object to many an outcast, to be committed to prison, as a means of shelter and livelihood, rather than avail himself of the provision made by the legislature for his wants. Is there no Howard who will now labour as energetically to unfold the mysteries of the Union, to search out the causes of the dislike and even abhorrence of "the House," which so evidently prevails among the poor—to apply the proper remedies, and after personal and impartial investigation, to suggest improvements, so as to enable Parliament to frame their laws more in accordance with the dictates of practical experience, than of theoretical expediency. I hope your influence will call forth the right man, and that your pages will countenance and encourage him, and render him every aid in an object so very desirable.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Hic et ubique.

May 25th, 1855.

[We thank our Correspondent: it is true that the subject of Work-houses was not entered in our "Prospectus," but it has already engaged our attention, and we shall be glad if our correspondent, or any other persons conversant with the internal system of parish unions will give us the benefit of their remarks and observations.—Editors.]

INSTITUTION FOR NEEDLEWOMEN.

An institution is about to be established at the west end of town which we feel will be attended with a vast amount of moral good amongst the young women for whom it is designed. The prospectus states that "it is proposed to provide rooms for the use of such young women engaged in shops, &c., as do not sleep in the houses of their employers and have no friends to whom to return at night."

"For a small weekly sum each young person will have, in addition to her bed, the use of a kitchen fire, sitting room and library; other

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means of instruction will it is hoped, also be provided.

It is intended that the payments of the inmates shall cover the cost of the rent, household expenses, &c. But it is calculated that from £300 to £400 will be required to furnish the house, and make the necessary preparations of ventilation, and other alterations for securing the health of the inmates. With this purpose it is proposed to raise donations of £5 or less from the neighbourhood of this locality for the benefit of which the Rooms provided will be established—viz., the Edgware Road, and the west end of Oxford Street, also subscriptions of 10s. per ann. to defray the expenses of the Lectures, evening classes, &c.

We are pleased to find that the project has been taken up by Lady Hobart and the Viscountess Goderich, who have consented to undertake the business arrangements and will act as the lady visitors.

The inmates of the establishment will be provided also with medical attendance if invalided, and we understand Dr. Edwards of Bryanston Square, has kindly consented to become the Honorary Physician.

Donations or subscriptions should be paid to Lord Hobart, or to his account at Messrs. Herries, Farquhar & Co., (Bankers) St. James' Street, Pall Mall.

The terms of admission to inmates at present proposed are the following:

	PER WEEK. s.	d.
A single Bed in a Dormitory, with use of Kitchen Fire, Sitting Room, Library, &c. . . .	2	0
Ditto (partitioned off to secure privacy), with ditto . . .	3	0
A double Bed for Two Persons in Dormitory, with ditto (each)	1	6
Ditto (partitioned off to secure privacy), with ditto . (each)	2	0

We heartily wish success to this admirable enterprise, and shall again recur to it when it comes into operation.

RECORDER HILL ON CRIMINAL REFORMATION.

A short time since an important meeting, having for its object the reformation of Criminals, was held at Warwick. Mr. High Sheriff Hoskins occupied the chair, who, after an able speech, introduced Mr. Recorder Hall of Birmingham. We consider Mr. Hall's speech of sufficient importance to merit a large portion of our space, and consequently give it almost verbatim.

Mr. Hall rose and said—

Mr. High Sheriff,—Though neither a Magistrate nor a freeholder of Warwickshire, I have been honoured with an invitation to this meeting, and with a request to take part in your proceedings. Sir,—I offer my hearty support to the motion before you. (Cheers.) Not only do I feel that the establishment of a Reformatory School for this county is greatly to be desired, but I must be permitted to say that it stands before my eyes as an imperative duty on the inhabitants. It is difficult, if not impossible, for me to produce in other minds the deep impressions which, in my own, have been the work of many long years, and of a large experience in the treatment of criminals. My best chance, however, of shewing in a clear light the practicability of reformation and the value of Reformatory Schools in effecting that object, will be to yield myself up to the train of thought which the town where we are assembled, the audience I address, and the object which has called us together, have set in motion, and to recapitulate very briefly the steps by which I arrived at these conclusions. Five-and-thirty years ago I joined the Bar of the Midland Circuit, and became a member of the Warwickshire Sessions. At that time, the whole judicial business of the county, including that which arises at Birmingham, was transacted at Warwick, with the exception only of such as belonged to Coventry and the small district forming the county of that city. Such being the case, I hardly need say that the docks of the two courts in the neighbouring hall were, every Sessions and every Assizes, filled, emptied, and replenished many times in the day, and for many successive days. It is needless, also, to tell you that a young barrister, whose friends were not numerous, and whose pretensions were humble enough, was not so encumbered with briefs but that he had sufficient leisure to observe what was hourly challenging his attention, and to reflect upon the consequences which flowed from the administration of criminal justice as the law then stood.

Then, Sir, as now, the great majority of offences were slight in character, and were not visited with heavy punishment, especially at our Sessions, over which a tone of great humanity always, or at least, during the fourteen years of my practice, uniformly prevailed, a fact which those who remember the three Chairmen before whom I practised will have no difficulty in believing. When I joined the Sessions bar, I found the Court under the presidency of the venerable Wriothesley Digby whose clemency was proverbial. He was soon followed by Sir Grey Skipwith. The urbanity of this gentleman made him a universal favourite, even among those who knew him but slightly, while a more intimate acquaintance disclosed the secret of his winning manners, which had their origin in genuine kindness of heart. (Cheers.) The third, whom, after fourteen years of attendance at the Warwickshire Sessions, I left, still presiding as Chairman was Sir Eardley Wilmot, a very early, zealous, and able supporter of the principles on which you are this day assembled to act—(loud applause);—principles which you, probably, know are inherited by his son, the present Baronet, my excellent friend and neighbour. (Cheers.) The feelings of the Chairman and his brother Magistrates were in unison, and all prisoners—yes, even poachers!—were dealt with in a merciful spirit. The Court, however, strove to make their sentences efficient as well as humane; and if they succeeded but ill in these praiseworthy attempts, the fault was not theirs—it was in the law which they were bound to administer.

Experience came in aid of the promptings of a kindly nature, to disincline them to inflict long imprisonments. They knew but too well that our prisons, as then conducted, were schools—not of reformation, but of crime; and that the longer the prisoner remained under the tuition which he there received from his companions, the more confirmed he was in a guilty career. The expedient to which they had resort was, to lash the culprit—not with rods, but with sharp words; to assume a severe aspect: as if a countenance, which beamed with goodnature the moment before and the moment afterwards, could have its permanent characteristic so obscured by a transitory frown as to impose upon the prisoner! Alas! Sir, he received all this objurgatory eloquence with impatience and inattention. He wanted to know his fate; and when the punishment was announced, it was often so much in contrast with the awful sounds in which it was conveyed, that the effect was almost ludicrous. The lesson was quickly forgotten, as was proved by the speedy reappearance of the prisoner in the dock, perhaps, even at the next Sessions. We, of the bar, recognised our old acquaintances, and if their names were such as to attract attention, as they sometimes did, from their oddity or uncouthness, we knew when we read over the calendar which we found on our arrival whom it was we should have the pleasure of meeting. Even at this distance of time I remember lads with whom I became acquainted by their frequent re-appearance in the court, but, as they may now fill respectable positions in one or other of our colonies, I will not run the risk of hurting their feelings by mentioning their names, some of which however, are too well fixed in my memory ever to be forgotten. (Cheers.)

Sir,—the frequent repetition of scenes like those which I have described, could not fail of driving me to reflect upon the great and humiliating contrast between the means employed and the end attained. Let us for the reasons given by Sterne, take a single case—many such daily passed under my observation. An urchin, with or without a little schooling, but certainly, without religious and moral training, is wandering about the streets of Birmingham. Some article attracts his eye, which a shopkeeper has placed outside his door to draw the attention of customers. He carries it off, escapes detection, and repeats his offence until he is caught at last. Perhaps he knows that he has been doing wrong, perhaps on the contrary, the applause of bad companions and wicked parents who share his plunder, impress him with the belief that he is doing right,—worthily filling his appointed place in society. Again, in the benighted state of his moral perceptions, it may be that he is uncertain as to whether he is doing right or wrong. Goods were in the street, he took them up, and who had taught him to know where *finding* ends, and *stealing* begins? What instruction did he ever receive as to the limits which divide *trover* from *larceny?* Or, Sir, what is more to the purpose, who had cultivated in his soul those fine and noble instincts, which, without giving him time to reason upon what he was about, would have checked him by the unhesitating conviction that he was doing wrong. He then finds himself after a time of impunity, not unfrequently a long period, grasped by the strong hand of a policeman, conveyed to the station, brought before the presiding constable, thence dispatched to the lock-up-house and in due time he is ushered into the awful presence of the Magistrate. Here, witnesses are examined, their evidence taken down in writing—he is called upon for his defence, which his attorney, if he has one, advises him to reserve for his trial, and he is brought away to Warwick, enjoying perhaps, for the first time the luxury of travelling in a carriage; he is taken to the county gaol, and there introduced to a society, who receive him not as one deserving censure or reproach, but with the feeling of "Hail, fellow, well met!"

Sir, it is quite clear that the resources of private benevolence would be inadequate to the maintenance of the juvenile offenders with whom our gaols are crowded. Nor would it be right to tax the generous with a burden which ought to be borne by the whole community. If these young creatures must be maintained at the public expense, either in our gaols or by their plunder when at large; if they are indeed the children of the State, as they surely are, the cost of their sustenance and training ought to be borne by the State and not by individuals. The Legislature has sanctioned the principle, and it is already carried to some extent by the Government into practical effect. I look forward with confidence to the time when that effect shall cease to be partial and become complete, till when we must not be disheartened however practice may lag behind acknowledged principle; meantime one advantage of no

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mean importance results from subscribers bearing a portion of the cost. It lets in the operation of the voluntary principle under wholesome checks. Contributors who prove the sincerity of their zeal by giving their money, may be well entrusted with the management of these Institutions, subject of course to Government inspection, which I consider no burden or drawback, but a great benefit.

Then, Sir, with regard to the tone which should pervade the discipline of these schools; let it be that of a wise, firm and Christian father. No false indulgence, no present ease or pleasure for the lad at the cost of his future welfare. Let his nerves of body and mind be well braced. Let him be armed within and without for the battle of life. But let all be done in a parental spirit. Let no pain be inflicted but that which is essential to produce the change from evil to good—that mighty and arduous revolution. Such a discipline faithfully wrought out must be followed, in its early stages, at least, by many a severe struggle of the poor outcast with his former habits and desires, and the pain of mind and body that he will have to suffer from restraint and labour, both new to him, will be amply sufficient to prevent the probation of the Reformatory School acting as an incentive to crime because it betters the condition of the criminal; a danger to which some for whose opinions on many subjects I have the highest respect, have feared it liable. Sir, it has been hastily assumed that a benefit must operate as a temptation. But this is not so. The highest conceivable good, immortal happiness, is contemplated by the depraved without more than a vain and idle wish to attain it, while on the other hand the most alluring temptations do not draw us towards real benefits, but decoy us into evils which by and by bring us to sorrow.

The youth who is hovering on the verge of crime is not tempted to plunge into the abyss in the hope of its leading him to the toil, the restraints, and the privations of a Reformatory School. Does he desire to go to a place from which all vicious indulgences are banished, where indolence must become industry, where there can be no debauchery, and where his coarse luxuries must be exchanged for a dietary which, though wholesome, never pampers his appetite; where the vagrant, accustomed to roam wherever his will may prompt, discovers that he is fixed to one spot, and where his days must, to his thinking, be a perpetual round of slavish observances? (Cheers.) But then it is said that all this, though no temptation to him, must be one to his parents. We admit the danger, and we have guarded against it. At our instance the Legislature has adopted the principle of casting the pecuniary burden or a portion of it on the parent. The provisions by which this responsibility is to be enforced are, it is true, very imperfect. Mr. Adderley however has undertaken to bring in a Bill to remedy this defect, and it is impossible that the duty should have been confided to better hands. At the same time I trust this meeting will clearly understand that it is a moral effect which we seek when we fix responsibility upon the parent, and that we are by no means sanguine as to the financial results of this responsibility. Many of the outcasts are orphans. Many the children of persons who from vice or misfortune are themselves destitute. But, in these cases, as the poor child subsisted upon what he could pick up in the streets, or obtain from charity—he was in truth no burthen upon his parents, if he had any, and, consequently, there was no strong motive inciting the parent to place him in a Reformatory School. Again, objectors forget that, before the passing of this Act, if a parent were so abandoned as to plunge his child into crime, so soon as the lad found his way to prison the parent was eased altogether of his maintenance. Now, however, if he have anything wherewith to pay he will be called upon to contribute, and if he have nothing, why, then, you know, it has passed into a proverb, that in such cases even the King must lose his own.

I shall advert to only one principle more, and that is what I would call the Family principle. The abstract which I have laid before you will enable you to form your own judgment of its power even when contending with many difficulties. Its value is highly appreciated in those Reformatories which have been most successful. Mettray, in France, is a collection of small communities, in which the essentials of a family are as far as possible combined. So at the *Rauhe Haus*, near Hamburgh; so at Red Hill, the Farm School of the Philanthropic Society. By these subdivisions the dangers attendant on the aggregation of large numbers is guarded against, while the advantage of high and skilful superintendence is preserved; Mettray, the most splendid example of reformatory success which the world has yet seen, contains from five to six hundred young offenders; and surely it must be obvious that a Demetz, a Wichern, a Sidney Turner, or last, not least, a Mary Carpenter—these gifted philanthropists—are not found in sufficient numbers to justify us in confining their tutelage to a few. I would speak as I feel with respect and admiration, of the smaller establishments which able and benevolent men, like Mr. Baker, of Hardwicke, have set on foot on their own responsibility. It is for them to regulate the extent of their own labours. I rejoice in every new Institution of a similar kind, but where numbers are to be provided for out of subscriptions which experience tells me are not easy to keep up, I would venture to suggest that the economy which results from uniting them in one establishment, if you provide for the subdivision to which I have adverted, is of itself a strong motive not to depart from the precedents which I have cited—Mettray, the Rauhe Haus, and Redhill; the more especially when such a departure enhances the difficulty already most perplexing, of finding superintendents who have the gifts essential to the performance of their arduous duties.

The Youthful Offender's Act, no doubt, is capable of great improvement, but with all its defects it stands (and, please God, shall ever stand) a noble sea-mark to direct the difficult and intricate course of criminal jurisprudence. For myself, sir, my reward is ample indeed—I have lived to witness this glorious triumph—I am invited to stand this day among the chief men of my native county, themselves ardent and powerful friends of Reformatory enterprise. They call upon me to plead the cause of the young outcast before a tribunal which will cordially recognize his claims. His countenance may be darkened by ignorance—ignorance both of the head and the heart—it may be disfigured by evil passions and unbridled appetites, but you feel and you will not shrink from avowing, that he is still your brother. You are his keeper, and you will not repudiate your charge, but like good and faithful servants, execute your sacred trust.—(Loud and long-continued cheering.)

After a time comes the trial, and what is the result? It is his first offence, that is to say, his first detected offence. That circumstance and his youth enable the Court to indulge their sympathies, and he receives a light sentence, a month or two, or a week or two, no matter which. He is then turned out on the world. If by accident he brought any remnant of religious or moral impressions into gaol, be sure none went forth with him. If he came regretting the loss of his position in the society of the honest and well-disposed, depend upon it the new community of which he has become a member, has reconciled him to his loss. Yet, thus morally frail to the last extremity of weakness, he is turned adrift and called upon to make the choice of Hercules. Honest industry stands on his right, but, alas! she is perched on an inaccessible rock; and, moreover, he feels that she must be a very dull companion, even if he could climb up to her, while the evil genius who personifies a short life and a merry one, beckons him from the bottom of an easy slope, a tankard in his hand and a pipe in his mouth. (Hear, hear.) And this is the object attained by the complicated and expensive machinery of the law. Here is the result of the labours of policemen, attornies, counsel, justices, recorders, judges, and juries, grand and petit—grand and petit indeed—vast in the means, miserable in the end! How we are reminded of the verses of Young—

"An ocean into mountains rais'd
To waft a feather or to drown a fly!"

Nay, it is worse, for the fly is *not* drowned. He is soon cast upon the shore, dries his wings, buzzes away as troublesome as ever, and what is worse, finds out that he has a sting. His offences become the less tolerable as he grows older, and after many trials and many convictions, a penal colony or the gallows are his destination.

Sir, I am not here to dispute that five-and-thirty years have made many changes in this picture—changes at which no man rejoices more than myself. But as regards even the youngest criminals, until the last Session of Parliament the legal principle of retributive punishment was alone recognised, and hence all your improvements only mitigated, in some slight degree, the evil which I have depicted; it was by no means rooted out. To return, however, to the Magistrates of the Warwickshire Sessions, in whose Court I practised. Their kindness and good sense, let me hasten to say, led them to discard this illusory treatment in the few instances in which opportunity was favourable. Sometimes they ventured when the prosecutor came before them and humanely consented to receive back his dishonest young servant or apprentice, to consign the youth immediately to his care. On these occasions I have narrowly watched the countenances of the prisoner and his friends, including the prosecutor, his best friend, to enable me to form a conjecture as to whether the experiment was likely to be successful, and the conclusions which I drew from the imperfect evidence at my command were favourable to the plan. But it was tried under many disadvantages. It frequently happened that the evidence of the prosecutor not being required, he remained at home. Again, the Magistrates had no means of forming an estimate of the prosecutor's respectability but from his appearance, and if that were against him they felt, and rightly felt, bound not to entrust the prisoner to his care. But the most serious defect of the plan was that they had no sure means of learning the results of their clemency, except that in case of failure, it sometimes happened that the prisoner came again before them, but not always, as he might have chosen a field for the exercise of his calling in a district out of their jurisdiction.

Being, however, much impressed with the value, or, what with all its drawbacks I considered to be the value, of this mode of disposing of juvenile prisoners, I determined, when I was appointed Recorder of Birmingham, to try the experiment myself, under circumstances more favourable than those under which the county Magistrates acted, because

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at Birmingham the master or the parent was at hand, even if not in Court; because enquiry could readily be made as to their character, and, above all, because by keeping a register, the failure and success of the plan in each instance could be recorded. Aided by the Chief Superintendent of Police, I have had enquiries made, from time to time, as to the conduct of the prisoner, and the result of these enquiries being reduced to writing, I am possessed of all the means necessary for accurately testing the value of such a measure.

I hold in my hand an abstract of my register, which dates from the beginning of 1842. The abstract was made after the April Sessions of last year, 1854, and, consequently, extends over the space of twelve years and a quarter. The total number of prisoners during that period consigned to their friends is 417. Of these only 80 are known to have been re-convicted. Of the remainder, 94 bore a respectable character, many of them retaining this character after long years of probation. Of 143, the best we can say is that they were not known to have been in custody since they were so given up to their friends, 68 could not be found. 15 were given up to friends residing at a distance from Birmingham, and, therefore, the periodical enquiries which have been made as to the others do not apply to them. But as they were taken away from the evil associations of a large town, I consider them placed under very advantageous circumstances for redeeming their characters. Seventeen were dead, thus making up the total number of 417 of which I have been speaking. (cheers.) These results, I submit, would, of themselves, prove the fact, which, to be sure, has been abundantly proved by a varied experience, both at home and abroad, that the reformation of youthful offenders is far from being so difficult and hopeless as was formerly the prevalent belief, —a belief still entertained by many, although, as popular opinion is now strongly with us, they are loth to exhibit themselves in the ungracious and invidious light of opposing us. Sir, when considering the hope of Reformation which the plan I have adopted holds out, we must never forget that it is in truth but a rude expedient labouring under one enormous defect. The young person is sent back into the same position exactly as that which he occupied when he fell. He is open to the same temptations,—it is difficult to keep him aloof from the same companions, and thus while he is too often exposed to the scorn and reproach of those whose ill opinion he most dreads, he has the far greater misfortune of being open to the seductions of those whom his former errors have armed with a pernicious influence over his actions. It, however, has one redeeming feature, which is worthy of the most attentive consideration—the young offender is received into the bosom of a family! and the head of that family is moved to this act of Christian benevolence by feelings which give no slight guarantee that he will faithfully execute his trust.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN YORKSHIRE. The movement in favour of Reformatory Schools has extended to Yorkshire. The Magistrates of the West Riding have for some time past had the subject under consideration, and at the last Quarter Sessions, held at Pontefract, they unanimously passed a resolution that it was desirable to establish, as early as possible, a reformatory school for the West Riding, and that the Secretary of State be memorialised, in the name of the bench, relative to the insufficiency of the voluntary principle to supply the requisite funds, and to the absence of any power on the part of the justices to commit juvenile offenders to reformatory institutions until they have suffered some term of imprisonment, which renders their reclamation more difficult. In the North and East Ridings of the county an association has just been organised for the reform of juvenile offenders, under the presidency of his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, the Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding, and the patronage of many of the most influential noblemen and gentlemen of that part of the county. Nearly 1000*l.* has been already subscribed.

Prison Discipline.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.—Part III. of the 19th Report of the Inspectors of Prisons includes detailed accounts of the various gaols and houses of correction in the counties of the southern and western districts of England, including Cornwall, Gloucester, Hereford, Leicester, Monmouth, Northampton, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Worcester, and Warwick. In glancing over the pages of this voluminous report a few points strike the reader as especially worthy of notice. One is the necessity of keeping prisoners separate from each other, not only to prevent moral contamination, but also to guard against plots for breaking prison. Another point is the necessity of establishing reformatory schools for the reception of children guilty of infractions of the law. Another is the proved inefficacy of extreme severity in prison punishment in inducing orderly obedience among the prisoners. It is suggested that it is very undesirable to sentence confederates to periods of imprisonment of the same duration, as they are liberated together, meet outside the gates, and very often recommence a career of crime. The deplorable ignorance of criminals in the Northamptonshire district is a painful feature of the Report. Out of 475 criminals committed in the year, of whom 240 had been to a Day and 298 to a Sunday school, 168 were ignorant of the name of the Saviour, 248 of the name of the Queen, and 190 were unable to name the months of the year. The remarks of the chaplain incline to the belief that the common schools throughout the country are not much to be depended on. The frequent occurrence of commitments under the Merchant Seaman's Act in the seaport towns of the district is a very remarkable fact. The seamen are generally committed for refusing to go to sea after signing articles, their reasons being the unseaworthiness of the ships, or the insufficient complement of able seamen among the crew. The inspector seems to consider that the men have right on their side, for their characters are good, and they generally leave behind them property far exceeding in value the advance of wages made to them. These facts may throw some light on the numerous mischances that have lately occurred to merchant vessels, and are worthy of the attention of Government.

EXTRAORDINARY STATE OF THE DEBTOR'S PRISONS IN DUBLIN.—The Lord Mayor has addressed a letter to the Lord Lieutenant soliciting the attention of his excellency to the state of the Four Courts Marshalsea, which would appear to require a radical reform. The Lord Mayor for the time being has the disbursement of certain charitable bequests. He has funds to supply a Christmas and Good Friday dinner to the paupers. His lordship proceeds to say:—

"In the present year, the Lord Mayor, not wishing to administer funds entrusted to him without investigating the wants and merits of the parties who were to be relieved, visited the Marshalsea, and personally examined into the case of each debtor. The state of things he there became cognisant of is so disgraceful that he at once determined upon bringing the matter under the notice of the government. The Four Courts Marshalsea, as it appears, is maintained at the expense of the nation, being charged upon the Consolidated Fund. A list containing some 30 names was furnished to his lordship, for the purpose of being relieved out of the charity funds; but, to his astonishment, he found that many of them had been in prison for years, that some of them occupied high station in society, one being a general in some foreign service, another a lieutenant-colonel in her Majesty's service, and a third a captain in the same. There are several country gentlemen amongst the inmates, some supposed to have concealed property, and a few known to possess landed property. They have been sent to the Marshalsea for various small debts, and there, despite the merciful provisions of the Insolvent Act, they are content to remain, living at the expense of the country, comfortably housed and fed, and attended by medical men of eminence. This appears such a crying case for reform that the Lord Mayor is induced to suggest to her Majesty's government to introduce a clause into the Prisons' Bill (about to be proposed to the House of Commons) making it penal for any debtor to remain in a debtor's prison longer than two months without filing his schedule as an insolvent."

The Under-Secretary in acknowledging this communication, adds—"That the suggestions of the Lord Mayor shall not fail to receive attention."

PRISON DISCIPLINE, HULL.—The Governor of the Hull Gaol, in his quarterly report, says:—"The calendar and prison books furnish, I am happy to say, a more favourable account of the *male* prisoners, whose great decrease, particularly of those sentenced to hard labour, caused the stoppage of the tread-wheel a third of the working hours from June to the end of December last year, and again from the 14th of February to the 5th ultimo, from which day it has been altogether stopped—the male prisoners being 31 less than last session, and 42 under the average number. The following statement is an extract from the annual labour account to 31st January, audited by the gaol committee on the 19th ultimo:—

	Proceeds.			Earnings.		
10 tons of rugs, mats, and matting made	£507	9	1	£205	9	3
153 tons of whiting made	157	7	6	134	0	3
25 tons of oakum and hair teased	100	2	5	100	2	5
Shoes and Clogs Account	61	15	3	27	10	5
Sundry Accounts	12	14	11½	12	11	11½
Total	£839	6	2½	479	14	3½

On comparing this account with that of the preceding year, it shows that the earnings have not been diminished by the reduction of prisoners. Those employed teasing oakum, &c., have earned 2½d. per diem, females included. Those on the treadwheel, 3½d.; and the mat-makers, 8¾d. per diem. The latter average, on 5,625 days' labour—18 men daily, whose earnings *exceed* the whole of their expenses to the borough, and this being in every respect the most preferable employment, I have increased it nearly 500 per cent. on finding that I had only to compete with the management and labour of other prisons."

PICKPOCKETS.—Serjeant Adams, Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, has announced from the bench that in future pickpockets convicted before him will be sentenced to nine instead of six months' imprisonment, until the crime decreases.

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Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 18TH.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN BILL passed through Committee, and

Mr. BAINES gave notice that he should move to add a clause to extend the benefit of the bill to other classes of children than those at present contemplated by the measure.

MONDAY, THE 21ST.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS.

Mr. SWIFT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether it was true that Roman Catholic prisoners in the House of Correction, Wandsworth, who declined to attend the Church of England service, were confined to their respective cells in solitude during the entire of the Sunday; whether prisoners registered as Roman Catholics were systematically visited by the Protestant chaplain of the Institution, furnished exclusively with Protestant books of devotion and controversy, and no Catholic clergyman admitted to them unless when the prisoner made a special application to see one; and whether during the last year the number of Catholic prisoners had been sometimes upwards of 80, of whom only a dozen received any sort of religious instruction from clergymen of their creed?

Sir G. GREY said that in the Wandsworth House of Correction the system of separate confinement was strictly carried out, and under that system all the prisoners remained in their cells, except during exercise, school hours, or attendance on Divine worship. If any prisoners declined to attend Divine worship, they were not removed from their cells. With respect to the second part of the question, he had to state that the protestant chaplain had, in conformity with his instructions, to visit all prisoners who did not claim the privilege, in consequence of dissenting from the Established Church, of being attended by a clergyman of their own persuasion. With regard to Roman Catholic prisoners, their cells were not furnished with books of religious controversy, but a Bible and other books were supplied to them. Such were the ordinary rules; and every prisoner, if not a member of the Church of England, might claim the right to be visited by his own clergyman. All the Roman Catholic prisoners had had notice to that effect read them at the request of Dr. Grant, the Roman Catholic bishop. He would take the present opportunity of answering a question of a similar character which the hon. member had put on the paper of a former evening, and which appeared to imply some censure on the authorities of Newgate prison. The question had reference to the criminal who had recently suffered the last sentence of the law. Having investigated the facts of the case, he found that the authorities of Newgate prison were absolved from all degree of censure, having only acted in strict accordance with their duty.

Mr. SWIFT would call the attention of the house to the entire subject at a future period.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 21ST.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN BILL.

Mr. E. DENISON, in moving that this bill be recommitted, said that the object of the bill was to provide education for the destitute children of paupers who were in the receipt of relief out of the workhouse.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE begged to ask the President of the Poor Law Board if there would be any objection to the insertion in the bill of a clause to enable the guardians of the poor to provide for the education of pauper children in reformatory or industrial schools? He wanted to know whether any provision would be made for providing instruction in these schools for children who, though not actually criminal, were in circumstances which rendered it probable they would become so, if they were not previously properly taken care of.

Mr. BAINES said that the reformatory schools were in almost all cases schools in which criminals were instructed, and there would be great and substantial objection to making them places of education for that portion of the population which was untainted by crime. (Hear, hear.) He should regret to see any idea of that kind sanctioned by the Legislature. (Hear, hear.) The other object to which the hon. gentleman referred —namely, the education of the out-door poor in the workhouse schools—was already provided for under the first clause of the present bill. There was a number of workhouses in this country, with very good schools, and with a comparatively small number of children attending them, and the guardians were extremely anxious to avail themselves of that accommodation for the purpose of educating out-door pauper children, but hitherto had no power to do so. The present bill would make provision for cases of that kind.

Mr. HENLEY thought that nothing would be more cruel than, because a child was unfortunately a pauper, to cause it to associate in any way with criminals. He believed the bill would do a great deal of good, and that the boards of guardians would, to a great degree, avail themselves of its provisions.

Lord J. MANNERS suggested that, in accordance with the rule which had governed Poor Law legislation of late years, the word "pauper" should be struck out of the bill, and "poor person" be inserted instead.

Mr. BAINES said that the word only occurred in the title of the bill, and could of course be altered in committee.

The motion for the recommitment of the bill having been agreed to, the House resolved into committee upon it.

Clause 1 was agreed to, as were also the remaining clauses of the bill.

The following clause was brought up on the motion of Mr. BAINES :—"In the case of any child of such age as aforesaid, relieved out of the workhouse, which child has been deserted by its parents or surviving parent, or both of whose parents are dead, it shall be lawful for such guardians, in like manner, and with the like discretion as aforesaid, to grant relief for the purpose of providing education for such child in any such school as aforesaid."

In reply to a question from Sir S. NORTHCOTE,

Mr. BAINES said, the bill as it now stood provided that children who had not been guilty of crime might be sent to any industrial or reformatory school, with the consent of the parents of such children and the guardians of the poor—the guardians, of course, defraying the expense of their maintenance.

The clause was then agreed to, and the bill, with amendments, was reported.

PAUPERS IN SCOTLAND.—A return, moved for by Mr. E. Ellice, M.P., with reference to the expenditure on paupers in the various parishes of the Scottish counties of Argyll, Ross, Inverness, and Sutherland, was published a few days ago. It shows that in Argyll, the average weekly cost of relief per head varies, in the different parishes, from 10d. to 3s. 2d.; in Inverness, from 11¾d. to 2s. 0½.; in Ross, from 9½d. to 2s. 7½d.; and in Sutherland, from 10½d. to 1s. 10d. It appears, from notes appended to this return, that in many cases the paupers live with relatives, who supply them with clothing, without making any charge on the board, and that many have sheep, free houses, and not unfrequently a stack of peat; besides which they are often able to earn something by agriculture or by fishing. It is therefore to be noted, that, as the poor in the four counties above specified are almost invariably furnished with house accommodation, fuel, and patches of potato ground, by the proprietors or their tenants, the precise value of the relief cannot be ascertained.

Reviews.

Second Report of the United Kingdom Alliance.

The Liquor Traffic Immoral, by the Rev. Dr. A. Pewcy.

What the Alliance is and what it is not, by the Rev. Dawson Burns, &c. Address of the United Kingdom Alliance.

Our readers are very well aware that intemperance is the curse of Britain, and that various efforts, especially of late years, have been put in motion to destroy or diminish the evil. A short time since Great Britain and the United States presented to the world a practical paradox, namely; whilst they were the most intelligent, they were at the same time the most intemperate nations in the world. And it was a curious coincidence that the advancement of intelligence did not arrest drunkenness—the good and the evil increased side by side and respectively gathered power with the increase of years. Things had grown to a really alarming condition. Public virtue and the prosperity and the dignity of England were endangered by the gradually swelling tide of intemperance. The multiplication of books, the spread of the arts and sciences, the influence of the pulpit, were unable singly or in united action to impede the advances of the drinking system. At last the United States sounded the tocsin of alarm. Philanthropists banded themselves into temperance societies for the suppression of intemperance. England soon followed the example set by America, and temperance societies were formed throughout the United Kingdom. But it was soon demonstrated that declaiming against the evils of intemperance and preaching moderation were not sufficient to stem the current of our national vice; and soon total abstinence associations were established in the room of temperance societies. Teetotalism was no sooner proclaimed in England than America seized hold of it, advocated it with uncompromising vigour, and in a very few years the extreme doctrine became quite popular in the "far west." A "mighty blow and great discouragement" was given to the drinking usages, and intemperance sensibly diminished. And sobriety being the soil in which other virtues flourish, it was soon found that in proportion as the people got less intemperate, they grew more virtuous, industrious, and enterprising. A new impulse was communicated to American society, which vibrated from the Northern to the Southern States, and new hopes burst forth from the heart of the great republic.

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Experience however soon tested that they had scotched the snake but not killed it; that though the learned, the wealthy, and the benevolent generally ceased to drink intoxicating liquors, a large proportion of the people still wallowed in the mire of drunkenness. They found, or they thought they found that it was impossible to annihilate the evil by suasion, while what they called the "liquor traffic" was left unassailed by the legislature. They therefore with true Yankey "go a headaliveness" commenced a crusade against the trading in intoxicating drinks. The agitation grew, and public opinion began to declare itself in favour of annihilating the drinking system by legislative action. The State of Maine was the first to declare itself in favour of the new measure, and experience soon showed that it was not only safe, but proper and useful. The moral feeling of the state endorsed and consecrated the act. The result was that they had less immorality, disease, and poverty, and more private and social worth. Meanwhile the new doctrine advanced rapidly. The influential States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan, and Connecticut, enforced prohibitory statutes similar to the Maine Law, and in all cases the results have proved beneficial and satisfactory. Crime and social disturbance rapidly diminished. Last and not least we find that the State of New York,—"the Empire State," has passed the Maine Law by a majority of two to one. The surges of agitated opinion are passing over other states. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, are on the verge of adopting the new doctrine and consolidating it in republican law. In Canada the House of Assembly by a majority of 97 to 5 have recognized the principle of total prohibition; and unmistakable evidences are presenting themselves that the principles of the Maine Law will soon be enforced from "golden California" to "rocky Labrador."

Here we behold not only a new fact in legislation, but a nation rising in almost simultaneous action to subvert an evil which had lived through centuries, entrenched itself behind habit, appetite, and prejudice. And we have men sufficiently hopeful and enterprising to commence an agitation for getting the Maine Law Principle carried into effect by the English Government. We certainly should not put any barrier in the way of "The United Kingdom Alliance." Space on this occasion will not permit us to go more minutely into the question and its respective relations to the United States and England, and, having rapidly sketched the progress of the Temperance Movement, we will content ourselves by adding the following statements of the Council of the United Kingdom Alliance, which we extract from an address recently issued by that body.

The greatest evils under which our nation suffers, including *Crime, Pauperism, Ignorance, Insanity*, and *Diseases*, are induced and fostered by the common use of Intoxicating drinks.

The manufacture, sale and consumption of Intoxicating Drinks involve an annual loss to the nation of not less than One Hundred Million Pounds Sterling.

The exciting and corrupting influence of intoxicating liquors at Municipal and Parliamentary Elections is a public evil, of fearful magnitude, which greatly counteracts the benefits of our representative system of government.

A considerable proportion of these evils is directly referable to the legalized "facilities and means of intemperance."

Intoxicating drinks, as articles of beverage, in no way contribute to the health, strength, or well-being of man.

Books, Pamphlets, &c.

RELATING TO PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY, RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

English Education. By Angus Macpherson.

Speeches delivered at the first Public Meeting of the London Mutual Improvement Society.

The Public Pearl; or, Education the People's Rights and a Nation's Glory. By Celatus.

The Cholera in Berwick Street.

New Movement in Education—What is it? By Nuss Furlong.

Essays on the Characteristics of a Superior Popular Literature. By W. Bathgate. Ward and Co.

Training in Streets and Schools. By W. Knighton.

A History of the English Poor Law, in connexion with the Legislation, and other circumstances affecting the Condition of the People. By Sir George Nichols.

Anti-Slavery Recollections. By Sir George Stephen.

Waifs of Womanhood; a Plea for "Unfortunates." 2nd edition by G. Hume.

Unsoundness of Mind in reference to Criminal Acts. By T. C. Bucknill.

The Sorrows of the Streets. By M. A. S. Barker.

Suggestions for the Establishment of Friendly Societies. By Tidd Pratt.

Instructions in Book-keeping for Friendly Societies, issued from the Official Registrar's Department.

Town Dwellings, an Essay. By A. Ashpital and J. Wichcord.

The Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks. By Samuel Conling.

Observations on the Discipline and Management of Convicts, and on Tickets of Leave. By the Rev. Mr. Field.

A Practical View of the Sanatory Question; being the General Report of a Local Board of Health in St. Pancras.

Suggestions for the Improvement of Municipal Government in populous manufacturing Towns. By J. Robertson.

The Extent, Evils, and Needlessness of Sunday Trading in London, by a Layman.

The Sunday of the People of France by Abbe Multois.

The Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Elevation of Man, by Mr. Hopley.

First Annual Report of the Directors of the Association for Promoting Improvement in the Dwellings and Domestic Condition of Agricultural Labourers in Scotland.

LIST OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND REPORTS RECEIVED.

Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Management of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum for the Board, Clothing, and Education of the Children of Merchant Seamen, deceased.

Hotel and Tavern Keepers' Provident Institution for the relief of necessitous and aged members.—List of Members, Hon. Members and Donors, Rules and Regulations.

First Report of the Boy's Refuge, Commercial Street, Whitechapel.

Annual Report of the Surrey Society for the Employment and Reformation of Discharged Criminals, 1855.

Report of the Lock Hospital, Asylum, and Chapel, 1855.

The Life-boat; or, Journal of the National Life-boat Institution—Report of the Annual General Meeting, April 26th, 1855.

Nineteenth Annual Report of St. Mark's Hospital, 1855.

First Annual Report of the Home for Out-cast Boys, Belvedere Crescent, Lambeth, 1855.

The Sixteenth Annual Report of the Committee of the Hotel and Tavern Keepers' Provident Institution, 1855.

"Faith turned to sight." A Sermon occasioned by the sudden death of the Rev. James Ralph, M.A. formerly Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, by the Rev. J. H. Moran, B.A., Chaplain of the Brixton Female Convict Prison.

Address to the Ladies of Great Britain and Ireland from the United Kingdom Alliance, to procure the total and immediate legislative suppression of the Traffic in all Intoxicating liquors as beverages.

Second Report of the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance.

The Liquor Traffic Immoral, by the Rev. Dr. A. Perrey, Derby.

What the Alliance is, and what it is not, second edition, by the Rev. Dawson Burns, London.

A BISHOP IN PRISON.

OUR gaol, says the *Leeds Intelligencer*, was, on Tuesday last, the scene of an unusually interesting event. In conformity with a long expressed desire to come and preach in the prison chapel, the Bishop of Ripon, two or three weeks ago, intimated to the chaplain (the Rev. G. B. De Renzi) his intention to visit the prison for this purpose on the day above named. Accordingly the prisoners were assembled in the chapel at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, when the usual evening service was read by the chaplain, the prisoners chanting the hymns after the first and second lessons, which they did in a highly creditable manner. At the conclusion of the hymn which followed the prayers, the bishop, who had in the meantime ascended the pulpit gave out as his text, Romans viii. verse 32: "He that spared not his own Son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?" Our space forbids us attempting to give even an outline of his lordship's sermon. We must therefore content ourselves with merely remarking that it was singularly appropriate, and, delivered as it was with a most affectionate earnestness, well calculated to impress his hearers. The effect produced was apparent at the involuntary tears which trickled down many a cheek amongst the male as well as the female part of the congregation. The most striking features of the sermon were its remarkable simplicity, which rendered it intelligible even to the most uneducated, and its tender appeals, which were urged with a force and persuasiveness that could hardly fail to win their way to more hardened hearts. We only hope that the impression which was evidently produced at the time may not be merely transient, and we believe it will not. Every thing conspired to give effect to the interesting occasion. The presence of the magistrates, of whom we were glad to see not a few—the arrangements of the chapel, which were certainly in accordance with the apostolic precept, that "all things should be done decently and in order"—the solemn tone which pervaded the entire service, all tended to induce the feeling that the occasion was one of no ordinary interest and importance. It would be unjust to the prisoners were we to conclude this notice without expressing our unqualified approbation of their demeanour on the occasion. The heartiness with which they seemed to enter into the service, and the unbroken attention with which they listened to every word as it fell from the bishop, were particularly pleasing, and could not fail to strike strangers as very remarkable. For our part we cannot but feel convinced that the system of prison discipline which can produce such results as were apparent in the whole conduct and demeanour of the prisoners on this occasion, must of necessity exercise a most salutary influence on the after lives of a large number of those who are subject to it. We have already mentioned that a considerable number of the magistrates were present. Amongst them we observed Mr. Joseph Richardson (mayor), Mr. Henry Hall, Mr. J. H. Shaw, Mr. Thomas Benyon, Mr. John Cooper, Mr. D. W. Nell, Mr. John Wilkinson, Mr. Thomas Pawson, and the clerk to the magistrates, Mr. R. Barr, The Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, accompanied by Vice-Chancellor Sir Wm. Page Wood, who, we understand, is a guest, at the vicarage, was also present, and the Rev. Geo. Armfield, formerly chaplain of the gaol.

THE MOTHER OF THE LATE LIEUT. WAGHORN.—A letter to the *Times* states that the mother of this distinguished and enterprising officer (now in her 84th year) is in extreme poverty, the little competency she had having been advanced to her son, and lost in his great undertaking—the overland route to India; and that a subscription has been opened at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cornhill, for her relief.

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BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.—The acts for the better providing of public baths and washhouses, having been adopted by the wealthy parish of St. George, Hanover-square, a very commodious building was erected for this purpose in Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, has been thrown open to the public. On the basement story is the plunge bath, 60 feet in length, around are compartments for 46 bathers. There are, then, on the upper story, 47 separate warm and cold baths—22 of the first, and 25 of the second class. Of the 22 first-class baths 16 are devoted to men, and six to women; of the 25 of the second class, 17 are appropriated to men, and eight to women. There are also waiting-rooms for both sexes attached to each class of baths. The charges are as follows:—1st class, cold bath, 3d.; warm bath, 6d. In the second class baths (the entrance to which is in Eccleston-street, East) the charges are—for a cold bath, 1d.; and for a warm bath, 2d.; two children, not above eight years of age, are allowed to go into the same bath-room, and are charged as one person. The charges in the washing and laundry department are, for every hour, 1½d; for any time exceeding one, but not exceeding two hours, 3d.; and for each half-hour in continuation of the second charge, 1d. The commissioners, with the view of promoting the general usefulness of the institution, and of extending its benefits to the very poor, have wisely determined to issue to the ratepayers and the public tickets for voluntary distribution, by which means it is hoped many poor families who would never enter the building until permitted to do so by a gratuitous admission, in the first instance, may be taught the advantages and luxury of cleanliness. For this purpose, for one guinea, 140 tickets will be issued, each entitling the bearer to a second-class warm bath; and, for a similar amount, 95 tickets will be issued, each ticket entitling the bearer to the use of the washhouses for two successive hours.

OPERATION OF THE FORBES MACKENZIE ACT IN SCOTLAND.

The *Scottish Press* gives some statistical details, from official sources, respecting the operation of the Forbes Mackenzie Act in Scotland. Our northern contemporary, holding the opinion that "no form of social intemperance (employing the word in its widest sense) can be rooted out, or even effectually checked by any remedy save through a change in the moral habits of the people," contends, nevertheless, that the result of its statistics is to show that, "if the measure of Mr. Forbes Mackenzie has by no means succeeded up to the early expectations and present belief of many, neither has it so utterly failed of good as others assert." The act of Mr. Mackenzie came into operation on Whitsunday, 1854, or nearly 11 months ago. It appears that the number of persons found drunk in the streets of Edinburgh, and taken to the police-office for protection, amounted in 1854 to 5.183, against 5,728 in 1853, 6,367 in 1852, 6,525 in 1851, and 6,698 in 1850. The number of persons found drunk and taken to the office both for protection and for offences amounted in 1854 to 8,746, against 9,731 in 1853, 9,767 in 1852, 9,491 in 1851, and 9,880 in 1850. Here, without taking the progress of population into account, we have about an average of 1,000 persons, or a ninth part fewer in 1854 than in almost any of the previous years. "There are two questions," adds the *Scottish Press*, "which arise here of great importance. On what day or days of the week does the change chiefly exhibit itself? and does it affect equally the whole period which has elapsed since the act was passed; or, in other words, is the law working better or worse as we get used to it? We answer, the amelioration is confined nearly to the Sundays, and, in other respects, we seem gradually to be getting back, if by different avenues, to a state little better, in some respects worse, than before the act existed." The statistical tables show that drunkenness on the Sundays, during the period in which the Mackenzie Act has been in force down to the present time, has diminished about one-half; the aggregate number of cases having amounted during the first three months of 1853, 1854, and 1855 respectively to 1,216, 1,221, and 682; while, according to the Lord Provost's returns, the number of cases from August to February of 1854-55 was only 115, against 528 in the corresponding period of 1851-52. Thus far, as regards Sunday tippling. The general effects of the act on drinking are far less satisfactory, the statistics showing that on the ordinary days of the week drinking has not diminished, but rather increased; and it appears that, if there be added to the aggregate of 1854 the numbers for which the falling off in Sunday drinking must have the whole credit, and allowance being made for the amelioration as in previous years, nothing has really been gained in sobriety on the ordinary days of the week. The practice of selling drink in unlicensed houses is on the increase, and it is remarkable that of 247 of such establishments reported for prosecution 104 were for offences committed on the Sunday. If on these days, therefore, there are fewer cases to deal with, they are of a worse type. The prison statistics, all things considered, give evidence of an ameliorating process already at work, for there is actually a greater disparity between the years 1853 and 1854, before the act was in force, than between years 1854 and 1855, when there was the act to accelerate the process going on.

LIBERALITY OF MISS COUTTS. — Miss Burdett Coutts offers three sets of prizes, which in value will amount to 50*l.*, for the teaching of common things. Miss Coutts proposes to schoolmistresses in schools connected with the church of England who have pupil teachers apprenticed to them, under government inspection, in the county of Middlesex, one prize of the value of 5*l.*; four prizes of the value of 4*l.* each; five prizes of the value of 3*l.* each. To the pupils in the Whitelands training institution who are in their second year, and who have passed a government examination at the end of their first year, ten prizes of the value of 1*l.* each. To female pupil-teachers in schools connected with the church of England who are apprenticed in the county of Middlesex, who have entered their third year, and not completed their fourth year of apprenticeship, eight prizes of the value of 10s. each. The examination of these prizes will be held on a Saturday in June or July, at the Whitelands training institution and the examination will consist of a paper of questions, to be answered in the morning, and an essay to be written in the afternoon. Before the prizes are adjudged to the schoolmistresses, Miss Coutts will endeavour, with the consent and assistance of the managers of the schools, to ascertain whether, in regard to the teaching of common things, the practical efficiency of the schoolmistresses whose papers are most approved corresponds with the amount of attainment exhibited by those papers. The Bishop of London and the committee of council on education sanction the scheme.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT CHELSEA.—The pupils in this establishment, originally founded by the Duke of York, assembled, to the number of about 200, in the Royal Panoptican of Science and Art on Monday, the 14th of May. They appeared singularly impressed with the objects exhibited in the large rotunda. Besides the descent of the diver in the crystal cistern, who carried on his manipulations by means of the electric light, there were two lectures delivered—the first on electricity as demonstrated with the large electric machine by Mr. Partington, and the second by Mr. Buckingham, on the war in the Crimea, the latter illustrated by a series of dioramic views, each containing more than a thousand square feet of surface. The lectures appeared to excite much interest in the crowded and fashionable audience, as well as in the boys of the military school.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.—A bill to provide for the education of pauper children brought in by Mr. Evelyn Denison, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. J. W. Patten enacts that the guardians of any union or parish wherein the relief to the poor is administered by a board of guardians, may if they deem proper, grant relief for the purpose of enabling any person lawfully relieved out of the workhouse to provide education for any child of such person between the ages of 4 and 16 in any school, to be approved by the said guardians, which shall be open to the inspection of one of Her Majesty's inspectors of schools for such time and under such conditions as the said guardians shall see fit. The Poor Law Board may issue orders at any time to regulate the proceedings of the guardians with reference to the relief to be given or the education received. It is also provided that such education shall not be imposed as a condition of relief. The guardians must not compel any child to attend a school to which its parents may object. The cost of the relief to be given for the education of any child is to be charged to the same account as the other relief granted by the guardians to the same poor person, and may be given by the guardians and recovered by them as a loan under the same circumstance and in like manner as such other relief.

STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM.—From returns which have just been issued, it appears that on the 1st of January, 1852, there were in England 607 unions and 835,360 paupers relieved; in 1853, 608 unions and 799,446 paupers; in 1854, 613 unions and 818,822 paupers; and on the 1st of January, 1855, 620 unions and 840,720 paupers relieved. The proportion of paupers relieved to the population, was, in January, 1852, 1 in 19; in January, 1853, and January, 1854, 1 in 20; and in January, 1855, 1 in 19. The number of adult ablebodied persons in receipt of relief in 620 unions on the 1st of January, 1855, was as follows:—married males, 1,052; married females, 1,286; other males, 5,331; other females, 14,756. These received indoor relief, while the number relieved outdoor were, males, 29,729; and females, 90,502; making a grand total of 142,656. Of this number 106,544 are females, or about 75 per cent. of the whole; the remainder, 36,112, being males, or 25 per cent. of the whole. Of the 106,544 ablebodied women, 49,375 are widows with children dependent on them for support, and 2,150 are wives of men in Her Majesty's service. That crime does not exist to a great extent among paupers is shown by the fact that out of the whole number of the females only 1,967 were receiving relief on account of their husbands being in gaol—a proportion of about 1 in 54, or less than 2 per cent. Of the ablebodied men about 70 per cent. were relieved on account of sickness.

WAREHOUSEMEN'S AND CLERKS' PATRIOTIC FUND.—A deputation from the committee who have had the raising of this fund, consisting of Mr. Edwin Sherriff and the honorary and assistant secretaries, on the 17th of May, waited upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of handing over a balance of 47*l.* 10s. 6d., which, added to what had previously been paid in, amounts to the important sum of 1,547*l.* 14s. 9d., collected by a committee, the principal part of the sum having been contributed by young men and women employed in the various establishments in the City.

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EMIGRATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN TO NEW SOUTH WALES.—From copies of communications which have taken place between the President of the Poor Law Board and the Emigration Commissioners it appears that boys and girls above the age of 13 years may, with the consent of their parents, and under certain conditions, be appointed to employers in New South Wales. The conditions appear to have been laid down in an act passed by the Legislature of New South Wales in the year 1853, regulating the indenting of assisted immigrants and others in the united kingdom; which act was submitted to the Poor Law Board, who (in July, 1853) saw no objection to the enactments contained in sections 7 and 8 of the act referred to. By these clauses special provision is made for the emigration of boys and girls above 13 years of age, to be selected from eleemosynary establishments, and to the expenses of whose emigration 8*l*. per head (and no more) will be contributed by the Emigration Commissioners.

The whole cost is estimated at 20*l*. per head and in cases where boards of guardians or the masters and managers of charities will pay the difference—*i. e.* 12*l*., the commissioners are ready to entertain the applications.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—A writer in the Morning Chronicle, a short time since, in his suggestions how to terminate the War rapidly, economically, and with honour and glory, proposed that 100,000 men should be raised from among our criminal population to be styled, FORLORN HOPES, to be composed exclusively of discharged prisoners (of whom we have 500,000 now in the United Kingdom) who were not convicted of brutal offences. These men, if well officered, would be the most useful and effective in the service, as they would have everything to gain by good conduct and valour, and nothing to lose, without success, but a miserable and dishonoured existence.

Appointments and Promotions.

The Rev. J. R. Barber, D.D., Chaplain of the Parish, has been elected Chaplain of the General Lying-in-Hospital, York Road, Lambeth.

Dr. H. G. Wright to be Physician to the St. Pancras Royal Dispensary.

Rev. L. M. Humbert, late Curate of St. Olave's, Southwark, to the Mastership of St. Cross Hospital.

Rev. J. Dunne, to the Union of Dunshaughlin, Diocese of Meath.

The Rev. Mr. Mc. Nair, of Gourock, to be a Chaplain at Scutari.

Rev. W. Hunt, M.A., to be Master and Chaplain of Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end, London.

Obituary.

Askew, Rev. M.A., aged 49, Master of the Grammar School, and Chaplain to the Union, Northhead, May 3rd.

May 15th, at Lower Brunswick Terrace, Barnsbury Road, Islington, Lieut. T. Agar, of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, and formerly Governor of the County Prison, Maidstone, aged 84.

MEETINGS FOR JUNE.

Friday, June 1.—United Association of Schoolmasters, Soirée at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, at Six.

Monday, June 4.—Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields. Special General Meeting of Governors at the Hospital, at Noon, to consider the Building of a Dispensary.

Wednesday, June 6.—Hospital for Women, Soho Square. Annual Meeting at the Hospital, at Three; Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., in the Chair.

Thursday, June 7.—Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Schools in St. Paul's Cathedral, at Twelve. Sermon by the Bishop of Llandaff.

Friday, June 8.—Mesmeric Infirmary, Weymouth Street, Portland Place. Annual Meeting at Willis's Rooms, at Two. The Earl of Dunraven in the Chair.

Monday, June 11.—Asylum for Female Orphans, Westminster Road. Special General Court at the Asylum for the Election of Ten Orphans. Poll closes at Three.

Thursday, June 14.—Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution. Evening Concert in aid of the Funds, at the Hanover Square Rooms, at Eight.

Wednesday, June 20.—Royal Caledonian Asylum, Holloway, Anniversary Festival; the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon presiding.

Friday, June 22.—Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Anniversary Meeting at Willis's Rooms, at Three.

KENT MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

QUEEN STREET-PLACE, NEW CANNON-STREET.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Kent Mutual Life Assurance Society was held on the 8th inst., at the London Tavern, and was attended by a great number of its most influential members.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. T. King, the chairman of the board, and among the members present were C. B. Mander, Esq., of Wolverhampton; R. H. Haywood, Esq., and F. Bishop, Esq., of Hanley; Dr. Goddard, of Longton; the Rev. A. P. Hughes, of Gornal; R. Davison, Esq.; R. W. Cooke, Esq.; F. Dollman, Esq.; W. J. Carne, Esq.; P. Karslake, Esq.; T. Wilson, Esq.; J. C. Burnett, Esq.; N. Crouch, Esq., T. W. Pike, Esq.; R. Crossley, Esq.; W. Brownfield, Esq.; C. B. Kelham, Esq.; H. Bessemer, Esq.; R. Longsdon, Esq.; J. L. Evans, Esq.; T. Minshall, Esq.; W. Holdich, Esq.; J. C. Hailes, Esq.; B. L. Thompson, Esq.; J. McMullen, Esq.; J. Young, Esq.; S. Rickan, Esq.; W. Anderton, Esq.; G. Fagg, Esq.; J. Burton, Esq.; J. Gould, jun., Esq.; and W. Baker, Esq.

Mr. GEORGE CUMMING, the Manager, read the Directors' Report. It stated that since the last annual meeting, 509 NEW POLICIES had been issued, upon which £6,195 19s. 5d. had been received in premiums. The ASSETS of the society at present amounted to £31,398 8s. 1d., and, under the division of profits, realized on the 24th March, 1854, a cash bonus of one-fifth of the premiums paid was declared upon all policies on which two or more annual premiums had been paid. It further stated that the society's ANNUAL REVENUE now amounted to £18,130 10s. 1d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the Report—the reading of which elicited the entire approbation of the meeting—congratulated it upon its eminently practical character, as regarded the large amount of success which it had been the good fortune of the Directors to attain during the past year. It would be unnecessary for him to allude to the circumstances of active competition which now existed among the representatives of the several companies; and, having regard to that, he was sure it would be most gratifying to them to find that the assertion made in casual conversation by various managers and secretaries, that the wonderful amount of business transacted by the Kent Mutual Society in its past years was the result of gigantic efforts on the part of the board, and would not be continued in ensuing years, had been disproved. It was most true, that great efforts had been made, but the board never overlooked the importance of getting active and influential agents throughout the country, and the result of the judicious measures which they had taken in that view was seen in the highly satisfactory Report now before them [hear, hear]. He was sure that it was only necessary that the principles of the office should be known, and its advantages fairly laid before the public, to command perfect success; and he begged to move that the Report be now approved and adopted.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. WILSON, of Newport, Monmouthshire, was put and agreed to unanimously.

The directors and auditors retiring by rotation having been re-elected,

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the thanks of the meeting be voted to the local boards of North and South Staffordshire, including in the resolution the names of Mr. Mander, of Wolverhampton, and Dr. Goddard, of the North Staffordshire board.

The motion was cordially agreed to, and both gentlemen severally returned thanks, declaring their confidence in the soundness of the principles upon which the society was founded, and that with the active exertions which they would not fail to make, it would be sure to make still greater progress in the country.

Mr. BISHOP, as connected with the North Staffordshire Board, moved a Resolution expressive of their entire confidence in the management, and their satisfaction at the prosperity which had hitherto attended their operations, and added that he thought their local society would soon be in a position to double its transactions with them [hear, hear].

Mr. MANDER moved a vote of thanks to the supporters and agents, which was agreed to, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Gosbell returning thanks.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the Medical Referees, the Actuary, and the manager.

Mr. HILMAN, the actuary, in returning thanks, said that he should have been justified in estimating their business at a much higher rate of interest than three per cent., but he preferred being moderate and could assure the meeting that the balance-sheet was a true statement of their affairs.

Mr. CUMMING also returned thanks, and, in doing so, went into a few figures, exhibiting a highly satisfactory state of the affairs of the society as compared with some of the oldest offices in their earlier years.

A vote of thanks having been unanimously passed to the Chairman for his able and courteous conduct in the chair, the meeting terminated.

The anniversary festival was celebrated in the evening by a splendid dinner at the London Tavern, at which Mr. King again presided, supported by a large number of the directors, members, and supporters of the society, among whom we noticed Sir James Duke, Bt., M.P.; Mr. Lee, M.P.; Sir H. Muggeridge, Sheriff; Mr. Alderman Kennedy; Mr. Deputy Dakin; Sir. C. P. Roney; Rev. H. Mackenzie, M.A.; Rev. Mr. Cattley; C. B. Mander, Esq.; James Grant, Esq.; Dr. Goddard; F. Stainer, Esq.; A. Palk, Esq., &c., &c.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly responded to.

THE CHAIRMAN gave the "House of Commons."

Sir JAMES DUKE, M.P., returned thanks—observing that he had not undertaken the responsibility of Trustee of the Kent Mutual Assurance Society, without first ascertaining that he would be justified in so doing, and that he felt the highest confidence in the management.

Mr. LEE, M.P. also returned thanks, and referred in high terms to the distinguished position which the Kent Mutual Assurance Society had obtained for itself among the assurance societies of the metropolis.

The CHAIRMAN gave "the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London," associating with it the names of the Sheriff, Sir H. Muggeridge, and Mr. Alderman Kennedy.

The CHAIRMAN then gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Kent Mutual Assurance Society." He was satisfied that there was no occasion for his saying anything to enlist the sympathy of the company on behalf of the interests of the society which they had met to promote [hear, hear]. The question had been frequently put—"How was it that the Kent Mutual Assurance Society had outstripped many other societies of older date?" The answer was to be found in those principles of universal mutuality, which appealed at once to the intelligence of our countrymen, and their desire to have a voice in the direction of their own affairs [hear, hear]. He felt quite sure that the great things they had already accomplished would be still farther exceeded by a continued application of the same principles, and doubted not that the £20,000 per annum of income, which they had realized in five years, might soon be immensely augmented [cheers].

Mr. Alderman KENNEDY proposed the health of the Chairman, which was warmly responded to by the company.

The healths of the trustees, local boards, and manager, having been afterwards drunk and responded to, the party separated, after passing an evening most unanimously in the promotion of the interests of the society.

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TESTIMONIAL.

Triangle, Hackney, Dec. 13, 1854.

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WILLIAM WOODHOUSE.

Minister of the Adelphi Chapel, Hackney-road.

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The Committee desire to return thanks to their numerous friends, for the liberal support they have rendered to the Society up to the close of its financial year, enabling them to commence the present year with a balance in hand. still they feel that the demands upon them are so great, that they would urge upon those who have contributed donations to become Annual Subscribers, as only by this means can they carry out the operations of the Society. The field is truly white unto the harvest, but alas! the labourers are comparatively few; there are now twenty-seven Agents dependent on the funds of the Society, and other openings are presenting themselves which the Committee are anxious should not be neglected. The following Contributions received since last advertisement are thankfully acknowledged:—

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Answers to Correspondents.

L. M. Stafford—Is thanked for his suggestion, and will perceive that it has been already anticipated.

J. J.—Hardly consistent with the respect for the feelings of others, which we desire should characterize "The Philanthropist. B * * * * * * t is still living. On the same grounds we have always considered that the introduction of Mr. Cobbold's "Margaret Catchpole" was highly objectionable.

Mary, Islington.—The society is only intended for the employment and reformation of discharged prisoners in the county of Surrey, but an application to W. Cooper, Esq. 11, Poultry, would probably effect what you desire. The report of the "Surrey Society" has been forwarded as requested.

If Hic et Ubique—will send us his address we will communicate fully with him on the subject.

Youthful Offenders Acts.

Mr. Adderley's Bill to amend the Youthful Offenders Act has been read a second time, but before the House of Commons has expressed any opinion as to the details of the measure another has been introduced by the Hon. W. Cowper and Sir George Grey, entitled "No. 2. A Bill to amend the Act for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders." We give both of these bills at full length below, and it is hoped that when the subject comes on to be discussed there will be at least some progress made this session in giving further encouragement than exists at present to the private reformatory institutions throughout Britain. Before the introduction of the Government bill the sub-committee appointed at the Conference on Reformatories, lately held at Mr. R. Hanbury's house, had considered attentively the bill brought forward by Mr. Adderley, and the following letter was addressed to that gentleman on the subject.

London, June 15, 1855.

Sir,—We beg leave as members of the Committee appointed at the Conference on Reformatories, held March 2nd, to make some observations on the "Bill to amend the Youthful Offenders Act," introduced by yourself, Mr. Robert Palmer, and Sir Stafford Northcote.

We believe that the managers of reformatories generally desire that greater facilities should be given for magistrates sending children to their institutions; and that all who are interested in suppressing and preventing Juvenile crime wish to see neglectful parents forced to pay for the support of their children. The bill in question is directed to both these objects, and with reference to them, perhaps, the following remarks may suggest alterations to be made when the bill is discussed in committee.

1. By clause 2 it is provided that the child "should be detained" during his sentence, but no provision is made for his recapture if he abscond, nor for his remand to prison, or close confinement, if he become utterly incorrigible or otherwise unfit for the institution. We fear that the managers of reformatories will be indisposed to undertake the responsibility of keeping children without power given for apprehending them when they run away, or of removing them if they turn out unmanageable.

2. By clause 3 the sum of 2s. is to be paid to the reformatory, but, as appears to us, only if it be *received from the parent.*

We believe that the managers of reformatories who are invited to receive children for long periods ought to have guaranteed to them a sufficient and regular payment, and these questions immediately occur to us: "Is the sum of 2s. to be the highest amount payable for each child? Does the Government undertake to pay the 3s. still wanting to make up the 5s. received under the Act at present in force? Is any provision made for the payment to the managers, if the sum due from the parent be not paid, or to make up that sum to 2s.? Is it not, in fact, possible, under this bill, that 20 children may be sent to a reformatory to be detained until the end of their sentences, (that is, for years,) without any payment guaranteed at all? We consider that every inducement which can be reasonably offered ought to be held out to managers of reformatories, that they may have the institutions certified, and admit children at once; and we hope that arrangements will be made for securing a proper payment regularly for each child. If this is effected we do not feel called upon as managers of reformatories to interfere as to the details of the bill, the machinery for collecting money, or the amount to be received from the parents; but we agree in recommending that the collection of the money ought to be the business of the officers of justice or the police, and not in anywise made the duty of voluntary managers of reformatories, many of whom will neglect or refuse to undertake such a work, while they most heartily co-operate with the State in the education of the children.

3. But without referring to the numerous objections raised against the employment of Poor-law officers in the collection of forced payments, (and recollecting that by our desire to throw the collection of such payments altogether off the managers of reformatories we are in fact destroying *our* ground for advising in the matter,) we venture to suggest that experience has shewn the advantage of employing intelligent police officers whenever a constant succession of duties of this kind have to be attended to, involving much magisterial interference, and closely connected with the administration of the criminal law. The success of the police officers appointed to carry into effect the Common Lodging House Act, and to assist the Mendicity Institution, &c., leads us to believe, that at least in large towns a well qualified officer of this description, with proper assistants, ought to be the person to inquire into the children's circumstances, to find their parents, enforce payments, and attend to the prosecution or other law process involved by the parents' inability or refusal to pay.

4. As a summary of the foregoing remarks we recommend that the sum of 5s. per week should be paid for each child's maintenance by the Government to the managers of the reformatory, whether the parents pay or not.

That the enforcements of payments from parents should be effected without calling on the managers to assist.

That the best officer for carrying out this object, in towns, would be a police officer, specially selected and set apart for the purpose, and that the bill ought to give power to apprehend absconding children, as well as to send incorrigible children to closer confinement.

The return obtained by Mr. Miles, M.P. shews how small is the number of reformatories already certified under the "Youthful Offenders Act." We believe that if proper inducement were offered and facilities extended to those anxious to have their reformatories certified, many more of the 60 institutions of the kind would be open for the reception of magistrates' cases, but that without some such alterations as those pointed out above, the bill now proposed will be comparatively ineffectual.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

Henry F. Bouker,
Hon. Secretary of the Metropolitan Industrial Reformatory, Brixton.

G. J. Bowyer,
Hon. Governor of the Preventive and Reformatory Institution, New Road.

Robert Hanbury, jun.,
Treasurer of the Boys' Refuge, Whitechapel, (Convener.)

John Mac Gregor,
Member of Committee of the Field Lane Refuge.

W. J. Maxwell,
Hon. Sec. of the Girls' Refuge, Sussex Street.

G. H. H. Oliphant
Member of the Committee of the Carlisle Reformatory

4 June, 1855. 18 Vict.

A BILL TO AMEND THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS ACT.

(The Words printed in Italics are proposed to be inserted in Committee.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Act Seventeenth and Eighteenth of Victoria, Chapter Eighty-six, for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders in Great Britain: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. So much of the said recited Act as is contained in the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Sections thereof shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. Whenever any Child shall be convicted of any Offence punishable by Law either upon an indictment, or on a Summary Conviction before a Police Magistrate of the Metropolis or other Stipendiary Magistrate, or before Two or more Justices of the Peace, or before a Sheriff or Magistrate of Scotland, then and in every such Case it shall be lawful for any Court, Judge, Police Magistrate, Stipendiary Magistrate, or any Two or more Justices of the Peace, or in Scotland for any Sheriff or Magistrate of a Burgh or Police Magistrate, before whom or by whom such Child shall be so convicted, if he shall see fit, to annex to any Sentence of Imprisonment which may be then and there passed as a Punishment for his Offence a Proviso that if the Directors or Managers of any certified Reformatory School shall within *Fourteen* Days of the passing of such Sentence offer to take Charge of such Child, he shall forthwith be delivered over by the Person in whose Custody he shall have been placed to such Directors or Managers for a Period not less than *One Year* nor more than *Five Years*, and a Receipt of the Secretary or other Officer of any such Reformatory School, in the Form A. to this Act annexed, shall be a sufficient Discharge from such Cus-

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tody; and the Child so delivered over as aforesaid shall be detained in such Reformatory School for the Period named in the Sentence: Provided always, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department may at any time order any such Child to be discharged from any such Reformatory School.

III. The Secretary or other Officer of any such Reformatory School shall, immediately upon the Admission of any such Child as aforesaid, give Notice in the Words or to the Effect of Form B. to this Act annexed, to the Overseer, or in Scotland to the Inspector of the Poor of the Parish in which he has Reason to believe that the Parent or Step-Parent of the Child dwells; and upon the Receipt of such Notice the said Overseer or Inspector shall forthwith make Inquiry after such Parent, and if he can find him shall cause him to be brought before the nearest Justice of the Peace, who, if satisfied that such Parent is of sufficient ability to contribute towards the Maintenance of such Child in the Reformatory School, shall make an Order upon him to pay weekly to such Overseer any Sum not exceeding *Three Shillings;* and such Justice of the Peace shall thereupon also sign a Certificate of his Adjudication according to or to the Effect of Form C. to this Act annexed; and the said Overseer or Inspector shall receive as a Remuneration for the Services required of him by this Act *One Third* Part of all such Sums of Money as shall be received by him towards the Maintenance of such Child, and shall pay over the other *Two Thirds* thereof at least once in every *Three* Months to the Secretary or other Officer of the Reformatory School taking charge of such Child.

IV. If such Justice of the Peace shall be of opinion that the Parent of the Child is not of sufficient Ability to contribute to the Cost of such Child's Maintenance in the Reformatory School, he shall sign a Certificate of such apparent Inability according to or to the Effect of Form D. to this Act annexed; and if such Overseer or Inspector shall be unable to find such Parent within *Fourteen* Days of the Receipt of the Notice from the Secretary or other Officer of the Reformatory School, he shall appear before the said Justice of the Peace, who, if satisfied that due Inquiry has been made after such Parent, and that the same cannot be found, shall sign a Certificate thereof according to or to the Effect of Form E. to this Act annexed; and the said Overseer or Inspector shall forthwith send to the Secretary or other Officer of the said Reformatory School a Copy of such One of the aforesaid Three Certificates as such Magistrate may have granted; and if at any Time after a Certificate in the Form D. or E. has been given the Overseer of any Parish shall appear before a Justice of the Peace, and satisfy him that such Parent or Step-Parent has been found, or that he is then of sufficient Ability to contribute towards the Maintenance of such Child as aforesaid, such Magistrate shall make the Order referred to in Section Three of this Act, and sign another Certificate in the Form C. to this Act annexed, which shall in like Manner as aforesaid be sent to the Secretary or other Officer of the Reformatory School taking charge of such Child.

V. If any Parent so adjudged to pay as aforesaid shall fail to make any payment to the said Overseer or Inspector during *Four* successive Weeks, it shall be the Duty of such Overseer or Inspector to make Application to a Justice of the Peace, who shall cause such Defaulter to be brought before him, and shall make further Investigation of his Circumstances, and shall either remit the Charge altogether, or order the Arrears, together with the Costs of such Proceedings, to be levied by Distress, or shall commit him to the House of Correction for any Term not exceeding *One Month*, with or without Hard Labour.

VI. If any Overseer or Inspector shall neglect to perform the Services required of him by this Act, or any or either of them, he shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding *Ten Shillings* in each Case; which Penalty shall be imposed by any Magistrate before whom Complaints shall be made by the Secretary or other Officer of the Reformatory School taking charge of any such Child as aforesaid, and the same shall be recovered by Distress.

VII. The Costs of such Proceedings under this Act as are not herein provided for shall be defrayed out of the Rates of the County or Borough respectively in which such Proceedings take place, and in Scotland out of the Rogue Money of the County or the Police Rates of the Burgh.

VIII. The following Words and Expressions in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the Subject or Context repugnant to such Construction; that is to say, the Word "Child" shall mean and include any Boy or Girl apparently between the Ages of *Seven* and *Fourteen* Years who shall be convicted of any Offence:

The Word "Parent" shall include "Father," "Step-Father," and "Mother," being a Widow, or any other Person legally liable under the Laws relating to the Poor to maintain such Child:

The Word "Magistrate," in so far as regards Scotland in this or the said recited Act, shall be construed to include Justice of the Peace.

18 *June*, 1855. 18 *Vict.*

A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT FOR THE BETTER CARE AND REFORMATION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

(The words printed in *italics* are proposed to be inserted in Committee.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Act of the last Session of Parliament, Chapter Eighty-Six, "for the better Care and Reformation of Youthful Offenders in Great Britain," so far as respects the Provision thereby made for charging the Parent or Step Parent of an Offender in certain Cases with Payments towards his Maintenance or Support: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

I. Sections Five and Six of the said Act shall be repealed.

II. In every Case in which any Juvenile Offender shall be detained in a Reformatory School under the said Act, the Parent or Step Parent, if of sufficient Ability, shall be liable to contribute to his Support and Maintenance a Sum not exceeding *Five Shillings* a Week; and it shall be lawful in England and Wales for any Two Justices of the Peace, upon the Complaint of any Person authorized by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to take Proceedings in that Behalf, to summon the Parent or Step Parent, as the Case may be, and examine into his Ability, and (if on Consideration of all the Circumstances of the Case they think fit) to make an Order upon Him for such weekly Payment not exceeding *Five Shillings* per Week as they shall think reasonable, during the whole or any Part of the Detention of such Juvenile Offender in such Reformatory School, such Payment to be made at such Times as by such Order may be directed to the Person so authorized to take Proceedings as aforesaid, or to such Person as the Secretary of State may from Time to Time appoint to receive the same, and by him to be accounted for and paid as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may direct.

III. In case Default be made for the Space of *Fourteen* Days in Payment of any Sum of Money which may have become payable by such Parent or Step Parent under such Order, which Sum of Money shall in every such Case be levied upon the Goods and Chattels of the Defendant by Distress and Sale thereof; and if it shall be returned to the Warrant of Distress in any such Case that no sufficient Goods of the Party against whom such Warrant shall have been issued can be found, it shall be lawful for the Justice to whom such Return is made, or for any other Justice of the Peace for the same County, Riding, Division, Liberty, City, Borough, or Place, by his Warrant as aforesaid, to commit the Defendant to the House of Correction or Common Gaol for any Term not exceeding *Ten* Days, unless the Sum to be paid, and all Costs and Charges of the Distress, and of the Commitment and conveying of the Defendant to Prison, (the Amount thereof being ascertained and stated in such Commitment,) shall be sooner paid.

IV. In Scotland an Action for Payment of Sums for the Support and Maintenance of a Juvenile Offender under the said Act shall and may be raised at the Instance of the Procurator Fiscal of the Court by which Sentence was passed on such Offender, and of no other Person; and it shall be lawful for the Sheriff before whom such Action is brought to inquire into the Circumstances of the Party sued, and to decern for Payment of such weekly Sum not exceeding *Five Shillings* per Week during the Period of Detention of such Offender as he shall think fit, or, in his Discretion, to dismiss the Action; and such Decree for Payment of a weekly Sum shall be held to be and have all the Effect of a Decree in each Week for Payment of the Sum ordered to be paid for such Week; and the Sums recovered shall be accounted for and paid as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may direct.

V. It shall be lawful for One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or in Scotland for the Lord Advocate, from Time to Time, where such Secretary of State or Lord Advocate shall in his Discretion think fit, to remit all or any Part of any weekly Payment which may have been made payable by any Order under this Act.

Release from Prison of the Rev. J. A. Giles, D.C.L.—On the 4th of June, Dr. Giles (who, it will be remembered, was convicted at the last Oxford Assizes of making a false entry in the marriage register book at Bampton) was discharged from Oxford Castle, under the authority of the Queen's warrant. It is understood that in consequence of the persevering efforts of the Bishop of Oxford, aided by memorials from large numbers of clergymen and gentlemen, her Majesty was graciously pleased to extend her royal mercy and pardon to Dr. Giles, at the expiration of three months from the period of his conviction.

Transportation of Felons, &c.—By an order in Council, dated June 6, 1855, it is directed that from and after the 9th of June instant, her Majesty's settlements in Western Australia shall be places to which felons and other offenders sentenced to transportation under the provisions of the 13 of Victoria shall be conveyed.

Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate, has resigned his post, and retires on an allowance of 500*l.* per annum for life.

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Benevolent Institutions.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

The two hundred and first anniversary of this corporation was celebrated on the 23rd of May by the usual religious ceremonial at St. Paul's cathedral. The Rev. C. A. Thurlow, rector of Malpas and Chancellor of the diocese of Chester, preached, taking for his text the 14th verse of the 14th chapter of St. Luke, "Thou shalt be blessed, for they cannot recompense thee." The service was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Farebrother; the Bishops of St. David's, St. Asaph's, Winchester, &c.

In the evening the friends of the institution assembled in Merchant's Hall.

After the usual loyal toasts,

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, who presided, gave "The Sons of the Clergy, and the President of the Society, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."

His GRACE returned thanks, by saying that it was especially the duty of those who attained the highest position in the church to watch over and take care of the interests of those who were less fortunately circumstanced, though perhaps not less deserving of fortune than themselves. He regretted to say that the means of providing for the spiritual wants of the population had not increased in the same ratio as the population itself, and that the clergy, when called on to meet these wants, were in too many instances left with an inadequate provision for their families. It was the object of this society to provide the means of education or the placing in the world the sons of those clergymen who were unable to provide for the wants of their families. The smallness of the salary of the clergy proved the necessity of the society, and he trusted that it would be liberally supported. After alluding to the loss which the society sustained in the person of their late Vice-President (Lord Chief Justice Denman), the right reverend prelate concluded by proposing the health of the Lord Chancellor, who kindly accepted the office of the new vice-president.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in acknowledging the toast, said that, as a son of the church and the son of a clergyman of the church, his advice and assistance should be ever at the disposal of the society. His lordship concluded by proposing the health of the Lord Mayor.

The LORD MAYOR returned thanks, and proposed the health of the stewards, coupling therewith the name of the Bishop of Oxford.

The Bishop of OXFORD returned thanks, and said it was hardly possible to overrate the amount of distress which this society met. There was no distress like that of distressed gentlemen, and that was the species of distress which the society was called on to relieve. He therefore hoped that every friend of the institution would bring two friends like himself to the anniversary festival of next year.

The LORD MAYOR then proposed "the health of the Bishop of London and of the other prelate who honoured the society with their attendance."

The Bishop of WINCHESTER, in the absence of the Bishop of London, who was prevented through indisposition from being present, returned thanks. He observed that none knew better, and none regretted so much as the prelates of the church, the severity and the extent of the destitution which it was the object of this society to alleviate. It would, however, be impossible for them to meet the evil in its entire extent, unless the friends of the church rallied round them, and that he trusted they would do on the present occasion.

A subscription in behalf of the charity was made. The amount raised by the sermon, subscriptions, legacies, &c., during the year, was upwards of 3,000*l.*, which was the largest amount ever contributed, with the exception of the year 1853.

THE LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY.—The 48th annual meeting of the friends of this valuable charity, was held on the 25th of May, in the board room of the institution, Pentonville, for the purpose of receiving the report. A. PELLATT, Esq., M. P., presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings drew attention to the increased usefulness of the institution during the past year, and also to its claims for public support—this charity being one of the oldest in the metropolis, having been founded at a time when no similar one existed. One of its principal features was, that in addition to the sound Christian advice imparted to its inmates, they were also taught to help themselves; and he was exceedingly glad to perceive that during the past year nearly 1000*l* had been received for work actually performed by them in the shape of washing and needlework. He was sorry to perceive that although the charity had been more useful and received more inmates, the funds had not increased; but he called upon them not to despair, nor to look with despondency at the state of the funds, but to persevere in their good work, and he felt confident that they would meet with renewed support.

The Rev. A. LEFROY COURTENAY, D.D. read the report, which stated that through a year of unparalleled difficulty the institution had been kept up to the full extent of its capacity, and that consequently the expenditure had far exceeded the annual income. To meet this deficiency a portion of the funded stock had been sold out. The following shows the state of the Penitentiary. In the house at the date of the last report, 82; admitted in the course of the past year, 101; total, 183. Of this number there had been placed out at service last year 40; reconciled and restored to their friends, 11; withdrawn, at their own request, 9; dismissed for improper behaviour, 13; left because of ill health, 4; ditto because of pregnancy, 5; and under the care of the institution on 1st April, 101. The balance sheet showed the amount received to be 2,647*l.* 4s. 1d., and after all the expenses had been defrayed there was left the small balance of 1*l* 2s. 4d. in hand to meet liabilities; amounting in the whole to 500.

The Rev. J. Spence, the Rev. W. Powell, the Rev. Mr. Weare, Rev. Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Cowan, M.P., and other gentlemen, having addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

THE BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.—The anniversary festival of the British Beneficent Society, the object of which is to provide permanent incomes for aged ladies who have been reduced and are in distress, was celebrated on the 30th of May, at the London Tavern by a banquet, which was graced by the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a large party of elegantly dressed ladies. His Royal Highness was supported by the Marquis of Clanricarde, General Sir James M'Donnell, Sir Felix Agar, Sir R. P. Jodrell, Mr. Hubert de Burgh, Mr. Matthew Gaunt, and other gentlemen connected with the society. The toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the British Beneficent Society," was proposed from the chair in a feeling and most effective speech. His Royal Highness expressed the great pleasure he felt, in presiding at the festival of an institution the purpose of which he so highly approved, and entered into details which sufficiently prove its claim to the support of all who would fulfil the precept of the Apostle, to "Visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction." His Royal Highness, after acknowledging the liberal support of the members of the Stock-Exchange, observed that, unless the subscriptions were much increased, but few of the candidates would this year receive the aid which all would desire to see bestowed upon them, but he would not do the public the injustice to doubt that they would come forward most liberally in support of this most deserving institution. This appeal was at once responded to by an announcement of 100*l.* from "a citizen of London," in honour of the presence of the Duke of Cambridge that day as President of the institution. The general subscriptions amounted to 800*l.*, including a donation of 20*l.* from the Duke of Cambridge.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A special general meeting of the friends and supporters of this valuable institution, founded in 1847, for allowing pensions to decayed master builders, including all engaged in that profession, and their widows, as well as to give temporary relief to deserving workmen in cases of accident, was held on the 31st of May, at the London Tavern, for the election of four pensioners; the president, W. Lee, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The chairman in opening the proceedings, congratulated the meeting upon the state of the institution, and remarked that, notwithstanding the war and its depressing tendencies, this charity had continued its onward progress towards success. The funded stock now amounted to 4,750*l.*; divided as follows:—Relief fund, 3,250*l.*; and the building fund, 1,500*l.* There were at the present time 14 males and 11 females receiving the benefits of the institution, and they had met there that day for the purpose of electing two males and two females, from a list of 14 candidates, all of them, he had no doubt, very distressing cases, but which from the want of necessary funds could not then be taken in. In conclusion, the chairman called upon the friends of the institution never to cease their exertions on behalf of this society—a society which he trusted ere long to see take its stand in the foremost rank with those noble charities of which England and Englishmen were justly proud. The meeting then proceeded to the election; after which votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Lee, to Mr. George Bird (the treasurer), who afterwards took the chair, and to the scrutineers.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The 36th anniversary of this humane society was held on the 1st of June, at the Hanover Square Rooms. The chair was occupied by the Marquis of WESTMINSTER, who delivered an address in which he enlarged upon the usefulness of the society, and detailed numerous cases of cruelty which had been punished by means of its agents. A report was subsequently read by the Secretary, which congratulated the subscribers on a more widely extended recognition of the principles of the society both abroad and at home. It announced the establishment of a similar society in Upper Austria, that others were in course of formation in Canada and the Mauritius, and that the committee were actively engaged in promoting the establishment of branch societies in various parts of the United Kingdom. The society in Paris continues its useful operations, and the generally improved condition of the animals employed is a satisfactory proof of the influence it has obtained. The usefulness of the society in its more coercive character has been shown in the prosecution to conviction of no less then 464 offenders during the past year. Ten of these individuals have been sent to the House of Correction for various terms without the option of paying a pecuniary fine. The total amount of fines and costs levied

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on defendants in the prosecutions alluded to has amounted to no less a sum than 574*l.* 16s. 3d. The moiety of these fines accruing to the prosecution, in conformity with the practice of the society, has been invariably paid over to the funds of the most deserving charity in the district where the offence has occurred. Officers of the society have been employed for upwards of four months in travelling on foot the districts of the country where dogs were formerly used in the greatest numbers, and not one has been found at work. The removal of Smithfield Market gives occasion for a hope that with that over-crowded locality, and its antiquated abuses, the abominable cruelties which through so many centuries have disgraced it, will disappear. Resolutions were passed in favour of the institution, and a collection was made in aid of its funds.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF MISSIONARIES.—(*From a Correspondent*)—On Thursday, June 21st, the annual distribution of prizes took place at the Institution, Mornington Crescent, Hampstead Road, in the presence of the committee and subscribers. The chair was taken by T. Spalding, Esq., the Treasurer, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, and read the reports of the examinations of the pupils, which were highly creditable to them.

The prizes which had been provided by the liberality of the Treasurer, Geo. Tyler, Esq., and other friends, and consisted chiefly of books, were then distributed. Short addresses were delivered to the scholars by the Rev. Mr. Williams, John Merrington, Esq., and the Chairman, after which the meeting concluded by singing and prayer, and the pupils were dismissed for their holidays.

There are now in the institution 48 boys, 2 of those recently arrived by the "John Williams," are among the number, and others are waiting admission as soon as vacancies occur. At present the Home is overcrowded, and the committee are anxiously seeking an eligible site on which to erect a building suitable for all the purposes required. The importance of such an institution must be manifest to the friends of Missions throughout the United Kingdom, but the exertions of the committee are crippled for want of funds, and it must be recollected that their difficulties are greatly increased by the present high prices. The Christian duty of sustaining this institution will not be neglected by the friends who so nobly support the several missionary societies whose missionaries have sent their sons to this Home, to remove them from the contaminating influences of the Heathen by whom they are surrounded.

The grateful letters which are constantly being received from the parents and friends of the children are a strong evidence of the felt necessity for such an institution, as well as of the high estimation in which it is held by them, and the pleasure expressed by all who were present on the occasion of the distribution of prizes, encourages the committee and friends to hope that the statement of the fact that the present subscriptions fall considerably short of the current expenditure, will induce many to aid them in carrying on so important an institution.

REFUGE FOR HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—A three days' Bazaar for the sale of fancy work, in aid of the funds of this institution, was recently held at the Hanover-square Rooms. The numerous stalls were decorated with flowers and coloured drapery; and upon several were displayed articles worked by the children of the Refuge. Among the ladies who presided at the stalls, and attended to patronise the sale, were the Duchess of Argyll, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess of Clarendon, Lady J. Lewis, Lady Radstock, the Hon. Mrs. M. Villiers, &c., &c.

This Refuge was established in July, 1852, for the reception, training, and instruction of homeless and destitute children from all parts of the kingdom. The premises, situate in Broad-street, St. Giles's, will accommodate upwards of 30 boys and 30 girls, and the total number admitted up to the end of last year was 210; of these 60 applied for admission of their own accord, 38 were received from other Ragged Schools, 45 admitted on the application of their friends, 33 brought by missionaries and scripture readers, 19 found in the streets in a state of destitution, 9 sent by magistrates from the police courts, and 6 sent by chaplains of prisons on their discharge. The total number which had left the Refuge from its opening till 31st December, 1854, was 147; of whom a large number had emigrated, many had been restored to their friends, several sent to service, and some of the boys had entered her Majesty's navy and the merchant service. The expenses of the past year were about 700*l.*, but the receipts had been at least 300*l.* less, and to make good this, and liquidate the 1,000*l.* due on the building, great exertions were required on the part of the friends of the institution, and it was hoped that the receipts of this bazaar would be mainly instrumental in effecting that desirable object.

Religious Societies.

THE SCOTCH GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland concluded its ten-days' annual sittings at Edinburgh, on Monday, the 4th of June.

The chief public question that came before the Assembly was the question of education in connection with the bill of the Lord Advocate, to establish a national system of education in Scotland, and the bill of Mr. Stirling, to augment the salaries of the parish teachers and improve the parish schools.

The Rev. Dr. Cook (Haddington) read the report of the Education Committee, giving the statistics of the schools upheld by the General Assembly, and which, in addition to the parish schools, are connected with the church of Scotland. It stated that in addition to the normal institutions of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the Assembly schools (which are chiefly in the Highlands and islands) were 181 in number, that the salaries paid to the teachers by the committee amounted to 3,498*l.*, and that their whole emoluments were 8,246*l.*, the average income of the male teachers (158 in number) being about 50*l.* 18s.; and of female teachers (13 in number) 27*l.* 12s. Fifty-nine of the teachers held Government certificates. About 1,060*l.* had been paid towards the scheme in the form of Privy Council grants. There were about 14,000 children attending the Assembly Schools, being 400 more than were reported last year, while there were 2,000 separate Sabbath scholars attending them. Dr. Cook stated that the Presbyteries of the church had last year examined 2,599 schools in Scotland, a work which would have occupied 17 inspectors, and under the Lord Advocate's scheme cost the country about 17,000*l.* for salaries and travelling expenses.

The Rev. Dr. Cock (St. Andrews) read the report of the committee appointed to watch over the education bills before Parliament. It stated that they had taken measures by deputation, by petition, and otherwise, to oppose the Lord Advocate's bill, and to promote the measure of Mr. Stirling. The Rev. Doctor addressed the assembly on the subject, urging that any national system of education to be tried should be on a religious basis, that the eminent and unexampled success of the parish school system entitled it to consideration in framing a national measure, and that education ought to be extended on the principles of that system. He cited a Treasury minute of 1838, establishing schools in the Highlands, to show how the Government then recognized the value and merits of the parish schools:—"In applying this principle it does not become necessary to establish any new system of education, but to extend the principle of the Scottish parochial schools, which have already not only been the source of good in that part of the united kingdom, but have laid down a mode of education worthy of imitation elsewhere." He maintained that the system that would be established under the Lord Advocate's bill would not provide any security for religious teaching, and cited testimony from America as to the baneful effects said to be produced there on large classes of society by the extrusion of religious teaching from the schools. He denied that there was such a flood of ignorance and crime in Scotland as the Lord Advocate in promoting his bill, had indicated, and adduced statistics to show that the number at present receiving education in Scotland was in the proportion of 1 in nearly 6½, while in England it was 1 in 8; and that Scotland was freer of crime than England in the proportion of about 7 to 6.

The Rev. Dr. Grant, ex-Moderator, moved the following resolution, in reference to the bill of the Lord Advocate:—

"The General Assembly find that, while the bill violates the securities provided by statutes and solemn national compacts, for maintaining the connection of the church of Scotland with, and her superintendence over, the national schools, and which has resulted in the education of youth in the principles of religion as contained in the recognised standards of the church, it substitutes no definite or efficient security for the preservation of the religious character of the schools, and is otherwise wholly objectionable; and they, therefore, resolve to petition in the strongest terms against the same."

The Rev. Doctor also proposed that the Assembly should petition in favour of Mr. Stirling's bill.

The Rev. Professor Robertson, in a lengthened speech, expressed his agreement with the Assembly in opposing the bill, as violating subsisting compacts with the church, and as affording no security for religious education, but stated that this was a subject on which the public voice demanded legislation, and on which he wished to see some measure passed by which religion, as consonant to the wishes of the people, should be taught, and the rights of conscience, at the same time, respected. The Rev. Doctor also set forth the grounds on which he wished to see education extended, on a denominational basis, as preferable to any other, and on something like the principles of Sir John Pakington's bill.

The resolutions proposed by Dr. Grant were unanimously agreed to.

The Free Church Assembly, which separated on Tuesday, had the education bills under discussion on Monday.

The Rev. Dr. Candlish moved that the Assembly should petition against Mr. Stirling's bill, in regard to which he supposed they would be quite unanimous. (Cries of "Agreed.") He also moved that they should petition in favour of the bill of the Lord Advocate, declaring that they approved generally of the measure, but that they were desirous that such additional security for the religious instruction to be given in the schools, as well as for the religious and moral

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characters of the teachers, should be introduced into it as might be consistent with the principles on which it was based. The Rev. Doctor expressed his preference for a national system, from the inadequacy of denominational efforts, and from the belief that the body of the Scottish people were substantially agreed on religious matters. He would like to see some additional guarantees for religious teaching under the bill, but would not, for want of these, oppose it; for he, for one, would hold it to be a blessed day for Scotland when the Lord Advocate's bill should pass into law. The Government and the Lord Advocate had a very difficult part to play, an exceedingly difficult problem to solve, and he must say that, after the most careful study he had been able to give, both last year and this, to the measure introduced by the Lord Advocate, he must say that it appeared to him to be on the whole, and in the circumstances, one of the most skilful, and one of the wisest, and one of the most beneficial measures ever brought into the British House of Commons. (Cheers.)

Dr. HANNA seconded the adoption of the petitions.

The Rev. Mr. WILSON, Dundee, and others, dissented from the motion to approve of the Lord Advocate's bill, chiefly on the ground that it did not provide sufficient religious security. But no counter motion was made, and that of Dr. Candlish was therefore carried.

On Monday Evening, Dr. CANDLISH gave in the report of the Free Church education scheme.

The report stated that there were this year 439 congregational schools, compared with 430 last year; 142 side or district schools, as compared with 168 last year; 17 missionary schools, as against 15 last year; 5 grammar schools, and 2 normal schools—total, 605; in addition to which there were 30 industrial schools. The number of teachers was 642; the number of scholars attending the ordinary day-schools was 56,840; and taking into account the normal schools, and a proportionate estimate of scholars not returned, they had this year 75,904 attending all their schools, as compared with 71,190 last year. As to the funds, it was stated that the sum contributed last year was 12,672*l.*, and that the amount available this year was 13,400*l.*, an increase attributable to larger Government grants.

The Rev. Doctor remarked that he had no sympathy whatever with those who spoke of any coming national system as a relief to the Free Church. He did not think that they could lay their hand on the fund and say that it was available for any other purpose, when it was set free from the education scheme; and, more than this, he thought that the Free Church was the only church in the country that had anything whatever to lose by the passing of the Lord Advocate's bill, or of any bill with a similar tendency. He believed that if he had a few more years to work their education scheme on its present footing, he would place the Free Church at the very head of the educationists of Scotland, if, indeed, it was not in that place already. He could not, therefore, endure the notion of their hailing the passing of the Lord Advocate's bill, or any other bill of the sort, as a relief to the Free Church. He held that they were now in a position to lay on the altar of patriotism, and on the altar of the thorough training of the young in Scotland, a far greater offering than the established church, or any other party of men, could lay down. He believed that even alongside a national system, the Free Church would still find work to do, in the extension and improvement of education, that would sufficiently engross their educational resources, and enable them still to be pioneers in the cause of education.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON (Dundee), the report was unanimously approved.

Schools.

SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

A large meeting of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses took place at the Sanctuary, on the 2nd of June, to hear an address from Mr. J. C. Buckmaster, on the importance of elementary science as a branch of national education. He commenced his address by shewing that the kind of education generally given to the children of the middle and working classes was in no way adapted to the practical requirements of life. In our ordinary schools boys were taught a little arithmetic, a little geography and history, and perhaps a little grammar. In what were called the better class of schools, boys were kept thumbing Latin and Greek grammars to the exclusion of almost every other kind of knowledge; and at the age of 14 or 15 they went into the world without a particle of useful available information. What was the result? Disappointment and discontent; labour was tedious and irksome, because they were unable to interpret its laws, and strikes, lock-outs, combinations, and improvident habits were the natural consequences of this ignorance. The common phenomena around them was a blank. The book of nature was open, but its pages were without consolation or instruction. After pointing out the advantages of general acquaintance with science, especially those sciences which bear directly upon industrial pursuits, he sketched out a plan by which regular instruction in science might be given in elementary schools. When persons talked of teaching common things, they often forgot that a considerable acquaintance with science was necessary for the successful teaching of common things. A subject which is only imperfectly understood by the master cannot be properly taught, he therefore suggested that there should be separate masters to teach science, as it was unreasonable to expect one man to teach every thing efficiently, except in very rare cases. He then alluded to the great want of suitable mechanical apparatus and text books. Every school ought to have good models of machines in common use, not for ornament, but for the purpose of instruction. A good working model of a steam engine, so that it could be attached to other models such as a common pump, a crane, a system of pulleys, a paddle-wheel, &c., all this might be done with great practical benefit. Chemistry he regarded as the most important of the sciences, and one which could be easily taught in most schools. Metallurgical operations, the manufacture of gas, dyeing, bleaching, printing, brewing, cooking, the Davy lamp, respiration, and combustion, were all intimately connected with chemical science. The experiments gave the subject additional interest and fixed the facts permanently on the mind. In a short time the boys obtain a great amount of useful information; their ingenuity will be exercised; they will begin to construct apparatus and perform experiments. I am not speaking, said he, imaginatively, I am telling you what actually takes place at a school in Wandsworth, which has recently been established with great liberality, for the express purpose of teaching the applications of science to the industrial purposes of life. This school has been most successful; it is well attended by the children of artisans and tradesmen. In teaching science the master should strive to teach a little thoroughly, rather than a great deal superficially. He then referred to what he described as the sciences of observation—natural history, botany, and geology. The last two sciences, he thought, might be developed to a very considerable extent, especially in the country. Boys should be encouraged to make collections of the characteristic natural productions of the neighbourhood—a small collection of plants, stones, insects, &c. Prizes should be awarded to the boys who made the best classification. By these means you would be laying the foundation for those habits of thoughtfulness and observation which would be a never-failing source of happiness and delight. To teach a boy that which will be useful to him as a man—to give him that knowledge which will enable him to adapt himself with little inconvenience to the varied circumstances of life—to inculcate habits of self-reliance and self-respect—to provide a support for his weakness and imperfection—to raise and refine his thoughts by the contemplation of nature and the progress of human knowledge, is, in my opinion, the highest and holiest mission in which man can be engaged.

The address occupied upwards of an hour, and was listened to with great attention.

THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF THE SCHOOLMASTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—This association, which on the 1st of June held the annual meeting of its members and friends at St. Martin's-hall, Long Acre, was instituted at the close of 1853, the discussions and correspondence which had appeared in the various educational periodicals during the year, having shown that there existed among the elementary schoolmasters of Great Britain a widely-spread desire for a general union of the members of their profession. By its constitution, the United Association embraces all teachers, both of public and private schools, who acknowledge "the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity," and "the sufficiency of Holy Scripture as the rule of faith and practice," and who regard the Bible as "the only secure basis of true education." The general object of the association is "to advance and systematize the profession of teaching, and thereby to improve and extend elementary education," and for the attainment of this object the association seeks to establish a connexion among the various local associations of schoolmasters in Great Britain, and to give them unity of action. The association also proposes to concentrate the talent and experience of the whole body of elementary instructors on the improvement of professional knowledge and the advancement of educational literature by means of reading papers on subjects connected with education, and by discussions at general meetings; the information thus elicited being afterwards disseminated among the members generally. With a view to the attainment of the same end, a permanent exhibition of specimens of educational books, maps, diagrams, models, and apparatus is now in course of formation. This exhibition will be open to the inspection of members of the association at certain times, and will obviously afford them valuable aid in the pursuit of their profession.

Ragged Schools.

ST. PANCRAS RAGGED SCHOOL.—The annual meeting on behalf of these schools was held on the 14th of June, at the Free Church, Burton-street, Burton-crescent, the Rev. Canon Dale, M.A., in the chair.

The report stated that the committee had not only carried on the operations of former years, but had extended them considerably. A free infant-school had been opened during the year, under a trained mistress, for children under

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eight years of age. The number on the books was 105; average attendance, 50. The evening school for girls was opened five evenings in the week, for general education, needlework, and scriptural instruction; average attendance, 36. One girl had obtained a prize from the Ragged School Union, and three had emigrated. A mothers' class was held once a week, at which the attendance was about 40. There was also an adult class for teaching reading, &c. The boys' day school had been attended by an average of 50. The boys had made great progress in useful learning. The provident fund had increased during the year, £13 16s. 10d. having been deposited. The Sunday-school was attended by about 85 boys and girls. The girls were employed in industrial occupations during the week. The most destitute of the boys are sent to the industrial school in Britannia-court. They are supplied with food, and are employed in chopping firewood, &c. The Shoe-black Society had employed eight of the boys during the year. The subscriptions amounted to £40 18s.; donations, £12. The total expenditure amounted to £271 7s. 8d., leaving a balance due to the treasurer. The report was adopted.

DOLPHIN-COURT RAGGED SCHOOL AND GIRL'S REFUGE, 2 AND 3, GUN-STREET, SPITALFIELDS.—A Ladies' Bazaar of useful and ornamental work was held on the 20th of June, and two following days, in the institution, under the immediate patronage of the Countess of Shaftesbury and other Ladies of distinction, for the purpose of raising a fund for liquidating the debts incurred by the recent enlargement of the premises. The school-room was tastefully decorated on the occasion, and well provided with a profusion of elegant articles of needlework. This institution was one of the first established in London, and is certainly an effectual medium for ameliorating the condition of the poor; by its instrumentality, free instruction is given to about three hundred lads, girls, and infants, three times daily, and on Sundays twice, and a home is provided for girls under 16, in which they are trained for situations.

Reformatories.

METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.—The second annual meeting of this Reformatory was held on Thursday, June the 21st, in the School-room of the Institution, Grove House, Brixton Rise. His Grace the Duke of Argyll took the chair at seven o'clock. The room was crowded to excess, and on the platform we observed The Right Hon. Mr. Baron Parke, C. Cowan, Esq., M.P., for Edinburgh; Hon. Charles Howard; Revs. W. Raven, M'Connell Hussey, H. J. Ash, J. Cohen, J. H. Moran, R. F. Spencer, G. Eastman; Mr. Thomas Wright, the prisoners' friend, and others interested in this important movement.

The chairman expressed the great pleasure he felt in taking part in this great contest, as it might be called. There was not a movement of more importance than the Reformatory movement, yet he had been informed that all the institutions of this class were very much in want of support. There was no subject more pleasing to the benevolent mind than a retrospect of the penal enactments of the last half-century; and it cannot be said that they err on the side of severity. There were a vast number of writers who had maintained that every kind of punishment should be reformatory; and there was no doubt that the reformation of the criminal ought to be the one main object of punishment. The report just read very properly alluded to a subject which had naturally attracted a very great deal of public attention, the cessation of the system of transportation. That system, as formerly carried out, offered a facility for getting rid of the criminal, and took away the trouble of reforming him. Reformation in prisons alone must be defective. In all the cases in this institution, the young men came voluntarily, with the hope that, by obeying the rules of the place and good behaviour, they would be emigrated to a new country, with a clear character to begin the world anew; but under the prison system, the only hope a prisoner could have, was that of getting out—to get in again. After a few remarks on the ticket-of-leave system, he went on to say, that it was a mistake to suppose that criminals were a class by themselves; for if the barriers were removed which surrounded our own conduct, none of us would be sure of our actions. A very distinguished judge had corroborated the idea that a large proportion of the criminal population depended on the circumstances under which they were brought up, and the connexions among whom they were thrown; there were hundreds now leading a life of vice and crime who were willing and anxious to reform, but had hitherto been unable to find an asylum; they could now come to a reformatory institution, and receive food, clothes, and lodging for their labour; and for their good conduct a prospect of emigrating free from all old associations and connections. His Grace would therefore look with hope for a liberal support for all institutions of this class; to assist them was a sacred obligation, and within easy reach of all; and reclamation was the whole object of the Christian religion; the Scriptures point to reformation in numerous instances; several passages had been referred to in the report; he would venture to name one more, which would probably never be fully understood until the last great day; "There is joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance."

The Hon. Charles Howard proposed the first resolution—"That the Report just read be adopted, printed, and circulated."

The Right Hon. Mr. Baron Parke, who then took the chair, (his Grace being compelled to attend to other engagements) said, the noble duke had entirely exhausted the subject of moral reformation; but he was anxious to assist, in any manner in his power the founder of this institution, Mr. Geo. Moore, and to manifest his conviction of the importance of reformatory institutions. The grand object of punishment was repressing crime: criminals, after being years in prison, are only turned out again loose upon society, to continue their depredations; but by the aid of this and similar institutions all this could be prevented. He hoped they would speedily be enabled to carry out to the fullest extent a maxim of Lord Bacon of putting good intention into good effect.

S. Caverley, in proposing the second resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. M'Connell Hussey, M.A., said it was impossible to look at the present state of the criminal population without deep anguish, and feeling great interest in this vast moral ruin. The state of the outcast, their bringing up, and mental culture, ought to be seriously looked into, and we were bound to ameliorate their condition to the uttermost; then might we hear them sing praises and songs of thankfulness to their Creator. Some cases were next instanced, to show the great success which had attended the endeavours of this and other committees, and our path clearly pointed out that we should proceed with earnestness and zeal. We have the authority of Christ in the case of the thief on the cross, who desperate as he was, was accepted by the Lord. We have the assurance that if we pursue the right path God will surely aid us. Let us reform the thief; it is Christianity alone which raises him up; let us draw the thief to that state in which he shall ask, What is this Christianity, which brings about such changes? let us compel them to come in, for so shall we be able to know we have plucked a brand from the furnace.

Mr. Thomas Wright said, Reformatory institutions are a great blessing to society, and the means of saving many poor creatures from utter destruction. He knew that many who had broken the laws of God and man were born of dishonest parents, and bred in dishonest ways; many who are in prison ask for employment when they go out, but there is none to give; and they are obliged to turn again to the same dishonest ways of living. These institutions were happily the means of saving many, and the success which had hitherto attended them was a great encouragement to go on. The present state of prisons, and the treatment of prisoners was then contrasted with the system as carried on in reformatories, where kindness and sympathy took the place of harshness and severity; some statistics were also gone into, shewing that in 18 cases out of 20 prisoners, the bad examples of their parents had brought them to their present low state. The speaker then made reference to the object of his present visit to London, and earnestly hoped that all connected with these institutions might be blessed by God both in this world and in the next, where there is no pain, no temptation, and sin is done away with.

Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P., next addressed the meeting, referring to Dr. Thomas Guthrie's Ragged School and Refuge, and making some remarks on sanitary reform. He then moved the next resolution, "Adherence to present plan."

The Rev. J. H. Hatch, Chaplain of the Wandsworth House of Correction then spoke.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Rev. J. Cohen, M.A., and Geo. Moore, Esq., and several resolutions were carried, proposing to continue and increase the working of this institution; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairmen of the evening, the Doxology was sung, and the meeting broke up.

The sum collected was, we believe, about £70.

Hospitals.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—The annual general meeting of the governors of the above valuable charity was held on the 1st of June, at the institution, Brompton; the Earl Manvers occupying the chair. The report read by the secretary stated that the progress of the hospital continued exceedingly satisfactory. During the year, 416 patients had been admitted into the wards, of whom 281 had been discharged more or less relieved, 45 died, and 90 remained in the hospital. The number of new out-patients during the same period was 3,641. The daily attendance of out-patients averaged 101. The newly-erected eastern wing had been furnished and opened, by which the beds had been increased from 90 to 220. This would increase the expenditure of the charity from £4,500 to about £8000 per annum. When the number of recipients was taken into consideration, it would be found that the average cost of each bed would be £37 a year, instead of £50, which was the average cost of each bed with a smaller number of patients.

The report, after announcing several legacies, proceeded to state, that the Committee had purchased the estate on the west side of the hospital, which would afford the means of recreation to the patients, while it placed the erection of buildings in that direction entirely under the control of the Committee. The report having been adopted, a request was made

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that Lord Manvers would allow one of the wards to be named after him, in acknowledgment of his warm support of the charity, after which the meeting broke up.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The second anniversary festival of the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, situate at 27, Orchard-street, Portman-square, was given on the 15th of June, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by Sheriff Sir Charles D. Crosley, Mr. E. Ball, M.P., Mr. H. Brown, Mr. Barnard, and other gentlemen. The Samaritan Free Hospital was established in 1847, for the treatment of the diseases of women and children, and for the reception, as in patients, of poor and destitute females suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. They are admitted without letter, the only passport being sickness and poverty. Upwards of 62,000 have been thus relieved; and last year more than 7,000 patients were attended at the hospital. To embrace all that is required by the particular objects of the institution, it is divided into several departments;—1. An hospital for the reception of poor women afflicted with diseases incidental to their sex. 2. An out-door department, for the medical and surgical attendance of women and children in all cases of disease. 3. A maternity department, for the attendance, at their own homes, of poor married women during their confinement. 4. A samaritan fund, from which loans of baby-linen, bandages, &c., are granted, and arrowroot, cocoa, and other comforts supplied to the truly necessitous. The Lord Mayor, after disposing of the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, proposed the "Society," and made a forcible appeal on behalf of its objects, which was responded to by a subscription of £250.

MISS NIGHTINGALE AND THE SCUTARI HOSPITALS.*

Miss Nightingale, in appearance, is just what you would expect in any other well-bred woman who may have seen perhaps rather more than thirty years of life; her manner and countenance are prepossessing, and this without the possession of positive beauty; it is a face not easily forgotten, pleasing in its smile, with an eye betokening great self-possession, and giving when she wishes a quiet look of firm determination to every feature. Her general demeanour is quiet, and rather reserved; still I am much mistaken if she is not gifted with a very lively sense of the ridiculous. In conversation she speaks on matters of business with a grave earnestness one would not expect from her appearance. She has evidently a mind disciplined to restrain, under the principles of the action of the moment, every feeling which would interfere with it. She has trained herself to command, and learnt the value of conciliation towards others and constraint over herself. I can conceive her to be a strict disciplinarian; she throws herself into a work as its head;—as such she knows well how much success must depend upon literal obedience to her every order. She seems to understand business thoroughly, though to me she had the failure common to many 'Heads'—a too great love of management in the small details, which had better, perhaps, have been left to others. Her nerve is wonderful; I have been with her at very severe operations, she was more than equal to the trial. She has an utter disregard of contagion; I have known her spend hours over men dying of cholera or fever. The more awful to every sense any particular case, especially if it was that of a dying man, her slight form would be seen bending over him, administering to his ease in every way in her power, and seldom quitting his side till death released him.

I have heard and read with indignation the remarks hazarded upon her religious character. I found her myself to be in her every word and action a Christian; I thought this quite enough. It would have been, in my opinion, the most cruel impertinence to scrutinize her words and acts, to discover to which of the many bodies of true Christians she belonged. I have conversed with her several times on the deaths of those whom I had visited ministerially in the hospitals, with whom she had been when she died. I never heard one word from her lips that would not have been just what I should have expected from the lips of those whom I have known to be the most experienced and devout of our common faith. Her work ought to answer for her faith; at least none should dare to call that faith in question, in opposition to such work, on grounds so weak and trivial as those I have seen urged. That she has been equally kind and attentive to men of every creed; that she would smooth the pillow and give water to a dying fellow-creature who might own no creed, I have no doubt; all honour to her that she does feel that hers is the Samaritan's—not the Pharisee's work. If there is blame in looking for a Roman Catholic priest to attend a dying Romanist, let me share it with her—I did it again and again.

Those who walked that field of suffering had too many pressing calls on every energy which could be enlisted, to save pain to the body, to stop to question the faith of the sufferers. It was not the least frightful of the many features of that awful scene that the demand for active physical help did sadly interfere with the aid which would have been cheerfully given in higher matters. We all did what we could in both. But this was a hospital, Miss Nightingale and her staff were nurses, cooks, purveyors; they were not, they could not be, but in a very minor degree, missionaries. Although to the last I myself gladly seized every opportunity of praying with, or reading to, any dying man, I was soon obliged to give up devoting myself to that work, for I felt that this could be done by others; there was a daily increasing demand upon me in some other important matters, which few beside myself, from circumstances, could have undertaken.

I do not think it is possible to measure the real difficulties of the work Miss Nightingale has done, and is doing, by the mere magnitude of the field and its peculiarly horrible nature. Every day brought some new complication of misery, to be somehow unravelled by the power ruling in the Sisters' tower. Each day had its peculiar trial to one who had taken such a load of responsibility, in an untried field, and with a staff of her own sex, all new to it. Hers was a post requiring the courage of a Cardigan, the tact and diplomacy of a Palmerston, the endurance of a Howard, the cheerful philanthropy of a Mrs. Fry or a Miss Neave; Miss Nightingale yet fills that post, and, in my opinion, is the one individual who in this whole unhappy war has shown more than any other what real energy, guided by good sense, can do to meet the calls of sudden emergency.

* *Vide Scutari and its Hospitals*, (from which the above sketch of Miss Nightingale is extracted) by the Hon. and Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne, published by Messrs. Dickinson, Bond-street.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY.—The Queen has been pleased to grant the sum of 50*l.* annually, for the purpose of being given in rewards for the encouragement and promotion of education in Victoria College, Jersey.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

The following is the report of the Patriotic Fund Commissioners:—

WHITEHALL, JUNE 13.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, your Majesty's Commissioners for the formation and application of a Patriotic Fund, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the soldiers, sailors, or marines who may be killed, or may die on active service during the present war, now humbly beg to present to your Majesty a first report of our proceedings, and of the arrangements which we have deemed it expedient to make for giving an early effect to your Majesty's gracious intentions.

[Paragraph 2, under this head, mentions the plan adopted for the formation of local committees, and refers to appendix A.]

The unprecedented amount which, in the short space of six months, has been contributed in answer to that appeal is a most satisfactory proof of the eagerness with which your Majesty's subjects have embraced an occasion of testifying at once their loyal support of the great contest in which our country is engaged, and their recognition of the claims of those gallant men who may, unhappily, fall in it. A sum exceeding 1,000,000*l.* sterling has now been paid into the Bank of England to our account. Every class of the community has contributed liberally to the fund. On the one hand the nobility, the gentry, the great corporate mercantile bodies of the kingdom have proportioned their donations to the greatness of the occasion, and to their large share of the blessings bestowed by Providence upon this favoured land. On the other, we have found that the brilliant deeds of our countrymen in arms have awakened equal sympathy in every class of humble life, even among those whose generous impulses can be gratified only at the cost of privation and self-denial. Contributions of large amount have been received from agricultural districts and rural parishes, swelled by the spontaneous bounty of the peasantry. Artisans, domestic servants, workpeople, labourers, individually and in associations, have felt a patriotic pride, and a generous satisfaction in answering their Sovereign's appeal. In one striking instance, the inmates of the Reformatory Asylum, Smith-street, Westminster, having literally nothing of their own to give, denied themselves a meal, that its value might be offered as their gift. We deem it a fact deserving your Majesty's notice, that even the children of the poorer classes have very generally contributed their "mite" to enlarge the amount of the nation's bounty.

Your Majesty will be gratified to hear that the contributions have not been confined to Great Britain, or even to your Majesty's subjects. Very large sums have been received from British residents abroad. Among other contributions may be mentioned that of the Six Nation Indians, who have subscribed the sum of 100*l.* We have peculiar pleasure in reporting to your Majesty that the natives of many foreign countries also have spontaneously and largely contributed, and have accompanied their donations with kind expressions of sympathy for the sufferers, and testimony to their sense of the justice of the war in which your Majesty and allies are engaged.

We beg to submit, in Appendix B, a detailed account of the sums received in each month since the opening of the subscription, and a statement of the mode in which they have been invested.

The distribution of relief was commenced by the honorary secretaries in the month of November, 1854, under a sanction provisionally given to them for that purpose by one of

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your Majesty's Secretaries of State. Under this arrangement about 75 widows and 114 orphan children were actually receiving assistance at the period when we first entered upon the active discharge of the duties which your Majesty had been pleased to impose upon us.

[Paragraph 7 refers to the appointment of a finance committee.]

Upon a careful consideration of our powers, we are led to the conclusion that, while they do not exclude the widows and orphans of commissioned officers of the army, navy, and marines, yet, inasmuch as a provision has been made by your Majesty's pension warrant and compassionate allowances for the relief of claimants of that class, they cannot in general be considered as primary objects of the Royal Commission; consequently, we have deferred for the most part the claims of this class till the number and urgency of those of the primary classes—viz., those of widows and orphans of non-commissioned and petty officers, private soldiers, seamen, and marines, for whom no such provision exists, should be known and provided for. We are happy, however, to be able to report, that through the instrumentality of the Committee of Amateur Artists several sums of money have already been placed at our disposal for immediate distribution among the widows and orphans of all classes of officers. We have already offered our warm acknowledgments to the committee, and we have to report to your Majesty that the money has been applied in the relief of several pressing claims, and has elicited very grateful acknowledgments from the recipients.

[Paragraphs 9 and 10 refer to the cases in which applications were made for assistance, and allude to the estimate made of the probable number of widows and orphans who would require relief.]

The total number of widows of the primary class, who have actually applied for and received relief up to the 10th of May, 1855, falls considerably short of the number we estimated for above; it is 1,487; and, in connection with them are 1,802 children, exclusive of 33 children who have lost both parents.

[Resolutions follow, signed by the commissioners, in which allusion is made to the importance of educating orphan children, and the arrangements made with that view are described.]

APPENDIX A.

[This appendix describes the course adopted with respect to donations, which are to be sent to the office, No. 16 A, Great George-street, Westminster.]

APPENDIX B.

ACCOUNT OF SUMS RECEIVED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE SUBSCRIPTION, AND THE MODE IN WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN INVESTED.

	£.	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.—Amount of contributions brought to account at the Bank of England	989.921	1	2
Bills not yet due	61,524	5	6
Gross amount of the fund	£1,051,445	6	8

Among the receipts is the sum of 2,200*l.*, Patriotic Art Exhibition, special fund for widows of officers.

INVESTMENTS.

Total invested	£969,577	4	0

[Under this head are loans to various railway companies, &c.]

PAYMENTS.

Among the items under this head are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Portion of collection at Van Diemen's Land, awarded for wives and families of soldiers	503	6	2
Portion of contributions from Victoria, New South Wales, awarded for wives and families of soldiers	500	0	0
Association for relief of Wives, &c., of Seamen and Marines, portion of collection at Van Diemen's Land	503	6	2
Allowances to widows of officers from fund arising from exhibition and sale of works of amateur artists at Burlington House	2,055	0	0

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

A meeting of the members of the United Kingdom Alliance was held on May 30th in the large room of Exeter-hall, which was crowded to excess, there being between 4,000 and 5,000 persons present. On the platform were the Earl of Harrington, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, Alderman Harrison, of Wakefield; Mr. Samuel Bowly, of Gloucester; Mr. Richard Hilditch, Mr. Samuel Pope, honorary secretary, and a number of highly respectable supporters of the movement.

Sir W. C. TREVELYAN, who occupied the chair, having briefly stated the object of the Alliance, which was for the total and immediate legislative suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating beverages :—

The Earl of HARRINGTON moved—

"That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system which tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people. That the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited."

The noble Earl said that the present movement, which had originated in the State of Maine, formed an epoch in our history; it was the most important law ever passed at any time, or in any country. He would not except Magna Charta, the law which put a stop to African slavery, or the law which gave freedom of the press to 100,000,000 British subjects. He contended that the Maine Law contained the elements of all that was good. Eleven of the American States, occupying an area of 442,000 square miles, and containing a population of 8,000,000, were actually under that law; and there could be no doubt that very shortly the whole American empire would adopt it also. The object of the law was to prevent the sale of alcoholic liquors; it did not prohibit the use of them. He (the Earl of Harrington) was for preventing the distillation of spirituous liquors, except for medical, chemical, and certain manufacturing purposes. The sale of beer in public-houses he would prohibit, but he said this with no feeling of hostility to the publicans, who were as good as other people. He wished them to prosper, but he wished them to prosper for the advantage of the people, without selling poison.

Alderman HARRISON, of Wakefield, seconded the resolution.

Sir R. W. CARDEN moved—

"That the history and results of all past legislation, in regard to the liquor-traffic, abundantly prove that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies, while no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in result."

Sir R. W. CARDEN said, he did not attend as the champion of teetotalism, but for the purpose of supporting the Alliance. The Alliance reverenced the teetotallers, and he believed them to be a good and great ally to the cause; but the Alliance and the teetotallers were two separate bodies. In Scotland, experience proved that the closing of the public-houses on Sunday had operated most beneficially as respected the working classes, and materially added to the comforts of themselves and their families. Another speaker (Mr. Nicholson) had said that the public-house was the poor man's hotel. He (Sir R. W. Carden) denied this, and asserted that the gin palaces were made as attractive as possible for the purpose of seducing the poor man from his home, and spending in them the money which ought to be given to his family to provide them with the comforts and necessaries of life. Nearly all the poverty in the country arose from drink. Public-houses were formerly intended as resting-places for the weary traveller, but they had now become temples of iniquity and intemperance.

Mr. S. POPE seconded the resolution, which was spoken to by Mr. G. CRUIKSHANK, and carried unanimously amid much applause.

Mr. HOLDITCH moved, and Mr. BOWLY seconded the following resolution—

"That the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic is perfectly compatible with rational liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce; and that, therefore, rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of intemperance."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, *Tuesday, June 5.* (Before Mr. Serjeant Adams, Assistant Judge, and a Bench of Magistrates, at Clerkenwell.

As the learned Serjeant was about to leave the bench, on Monday evening, a man entered the court, and stated that he had been unable to obtain admission to Nash's Reformatory Institution for Adult Criminals at Westminster, to which he had been recommended by his lordship.

It transpired that, some short time ago, the learned Assistant-Judge was accosted in the street at Brighton by the prisoner, who solicited alms, not knowing the person whom he addressed. There was something in the man's demeanour which induced the learned Serjeant to question him, and he at once frankly admitted that he was a thief, and was then at liberty on a ticket of leave, adding, that he had no hope of ever gaining a livelihood by honest labour, because his former character was so well known that, wherever he was, he was hunted about as a convicted thief, and thus deprived of an opportunity of redeeming himself. The Assistant-Judge, upon this, desired him to call at a certain hour at the hotel he was staying at, and the man punctually attended. The Assistant-Judge then told him that with a view of putting his sincerity to the test, he would pay his fare to London, and give him a recommendation to Nash's Institution, where, if admitted he would have to undergo a probationary treatment on bread and water; to which he replied, that that would be no hardship; but what, he asked, was he to do with his wife? As he had made no previous mention of his being married, the Assistant-Judge was surprised at the avowal, and asked where the wife was. The man replied by introducing her, and she had the appearance of a decent,

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respectable woman. Satisfied by the production of the marriage certificate, that they were husband and wife, the Assistant-Judge said he would pay the fare of both of them to town, which he did, and furnished the man with the promised recommendation. The man presented himself at the institution, but was there informed, that according to the rules, no married man could be admitted; and having ascertained who his benefactor was, he appeared to inform his lordship of the result of his application.

The Assistant-Judge expressed his deep regret that such a case could not be admitted into the institution, and desired the man to attend this (Tuesday) morning.

At the opening of the court the man made his appearance.

The Assistant-Judge mentioned the circumstances to Mr. Payne, the barrister, and inquired of him, as one of the committee of Nash's Institution, whether he knew of any, or could suggest any other place where the man could be received or assisted, as he considered it a deserving case.

Mr. Payne said he was not aware at that moment, that he knew of any such place; but before the next session he would make inquiry and report the result to his lordship.

The man was then directed to attend at the next session, and he went his way.

Saturday, June 9.

The Assistant Judge in reference to the case of the ticket-of-leave convict who accosted him at Brighton, and who was refused admission to the reformatory at Westminster, because he was a married man, said that in consequence of the publicity which had been given to the circumstances, he had received a letter from a gentleman in the country, from which he had reason to hope that something would be done for the man's benefit.

Mr. Payne as one of the committee of the reformatory, said he regretted that the case did not come within the rules of the institution, as the man appeared to be deserving, and he was very glad that there was a prospect of something being done for him. The object of the reformatory was ultimate emigration, and if they were to undertake to send out married men, with their wives and families, their means would soon be exhausted, and their exertions crippled, whereas at present they successfully reclaimed and sent out unmarried men who had committed crime. As to the ticket-of-leave system, he begged permission to say, the public appeared to be now becoming aware of the serious evils connected with it, and public attention could not be called too much to the subject. It was very gratifying that Lord Lyndhurst and other high authorities had expressed their opinion against the system in the House of Lords, and it was to be hoped, for the sake of society, that some remedy would soon be applied.

The Assistant-Judge said he was one of the first to denounce this ticket-of-leave system when it was proposed, and he in turn was attacked and denounced for doing so, but the results proved that he was right in the view he took. No system could be devised more calculated to demoralize the whole kingdom, and it was really fearful to contemplate what the consequences of its operation would be even five years hence. When these men were discharged from gaol they had money given to them, and had the fare paid to convey them back to their old haunts and their old associates, with a post-office order for a further sum on their arrival. One of the first that came before him, after the system was in practice, received eight or ten pounds on being discharged, he was sent back to whose he had been a notorious thief, the worst part of St. Giles, and two days after his arrival he was detected picking pockets himself, and teaching a boy how to do the same thing. The evil consequences of the measure were becoming more apparent every day. A session or two back he tried a case of a very serious and brutal assault, committed by a gang of these liberated convicts and prostitutes, for the purpose of robbery. If the system was to continue it was much to be lamented, that instead of giving these men large sums on their discharge, and sending them back to the scene of their former career of crime, the money was not set aside for some institution where the truly penitent and deserving could be admitted, reformed, and ultimately sent out to some foreign settlement where they might become good and useful men, the want of some such institution being exemplified in a remarkable manner in the case under notice.

The man, whose case elicited these observations, was in court. He was directed to leave his address, and before quitting, he received a further proof, in shape pecuniary, of the learned serjeant's interest on his behalf.

NEW ORPHAN HOUSE, ON ASHLEY DOWN, NEAR BRISTOL.

Some time ago we quoted from the *Athenæum* a statement of so extraordinary a nature that, had not its accuracy been amply attested, it could not have been believed, relative to the way in which, without solicitation or effort of any kind, but simply by prayer and faith, a Mr. Müller, a poor, simple-minded man, living in Bristol, had raised upwards of £20,000 for the erection of an asylum in that place for orphans deprived of both their parents. Our Bristol Correspondent sends us the following account of the proceedings at a meeting held in that city on Friday, June the 8th, in the course of which Mr. Müller himself gave a narrative of the marvellous circumstances connected with the raising of the funds for the erection and support of this excellent institution;—

A series of three religious meetings, of an extraordinary and deeply-interesting character, were held at Bristol, on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last, for the purpose of hearing from the Rev. G. Müller, the pastor of a sect meeting at Bethesda Chapel, Great George-street, a narrative of the Lord's dealings with him, in answer to faith and prayer, and especially with reference to the New Orphan House, on Ashley Down, near that city. No traveller into Bristol by the main turnpike road from Gloucester can fail to have been struck with an extensive pile of buildings, which stand, at once an ornament and a marvel, on the northern extremity of the borough. In answer to inquiry, he will find that in that institution 300 children, from early infancy up to seventeen and eighteen years old, are maintained, clothed, and educated, and that "solely through the efficacy of faith and prayer." When the Rev. G. Müller commenced the work, some ten or twelve years ago, he made no appeal to man, issued no prospectus, held no public meeting, made known no subscription list. He simply—according to his own statement—waited on the Lord in prayer, and having ascertained that His mind was favourable, he prayed for means, and waited for them to come to him, in the fullest faith that they would be vouchsafed to him. Marvellous as, in a worldly point of view, it may seem, the means did come in voluntarily, anonymously, and from all parts of the empire. Considerably more than £20,000 was amassed, the structure was raised, the children—all orphans, bereft of both parents—received into it, matron, nurses, and officers, schoolmasters and mistresses were appointed, and the work of maintenance, of education commenced, and that without a shilling of endowment, or a single patron, trustee, or annual subscriber. The work has since been carried on in the same way, support being derived from such casual funds as have been volunteered—almost always anonymously, and invariably without solicitation. The immediate object of the present meetings was to receive from Mr. Müller a statement of the Lord's dealings with him in relation to his intention to commence immediately the first of two other houses for the support of 700 orphans more. In communicating his intention, the rev. gentleman said:—Not only had he been already sustained in supporting 300 children bereft of both parents, in extending missionary objects, and distributing gospel tracts, but the Lord led him to contemplate the building of another Orphan Asylum, at an expense of £35,000, for 700 orphans more. For six months after the idea was presented to his mind, he never prayed to the Lord for means at all, but simply to ascertain what was the mind and will of the Lord. Thousands of prayers were brought before God, but not one for means. He prayed to find that it was not a snare for his own heart, and that he was not deluded by the devil, and graciously did the Lord answer him. Once resolved in his mind that he must build, he began to pray for means, and means came in. First he got a half-sovereign, and then up to a pound—the thirty-five thousandth part of what he needed was gained, and his heart was filled with gratitude. By-and-by he got up to £35, the thousandth part; and by and by again to the hundredth part—great was his cause for thanksgiving. Then larger contributions came in, and he got to the tenth part, the eighth, the sixth, the fourth. There was cause for more abundant thanksgiving, and for further waiting on the Lord. By-and-by he came to the third, the half, and now he had got more than that, for on the 26th of May his fund amounted to £23,059 17s. 8½d. Mr. Müller read his diary, which showed how the funds had come in cash and kind, and in sums varying in amount from 2½d. up to £5,700. All the contributions were anonymous, and some of them consisted of articles for sale, such as gold-dust, jewellery, trinkets, &c. One contribution was from California, another from Toronto, and there were others from Liverpool, Brighton, &c., but the great bulk was supplied from residents in Bristol. Never, from the first, had he been permitted to doubt the accomplishment of the work. More than once, had his faith and patience been severely tried, but graciously had they been sustained. Whenever disappointment seemed to cross him he remembered that his Father was in the work, and that God cared for poor orphans infinitely more than he did or could care, and that if the Most High did not see the time for the completion of the work, His servant might well afford to wait. Having now enough in hand to warrant him in proceeding, he had engaged architects, and should immediately commence the new asylum for 400 orphan girls. The work would be begun early in July; indeed, he might say, that it had been begun already, for on the 29th of May, they commenced the sinking of four wells. With regard to the time at which he would commence that for the remaining 300 he could state nothing definite now; but let no one suppose that it would not be commenced. By God's help the work would be accomplished. So unostentatiously and so quietly had Mr. Müller carried on his operations, that beyond a vague idea that he intended at some time, to enlarge his asylum, nothing was known of his intentions. How he has contrived to reach the hearts and minds of his donors is his mystery.—*The Morning Advertiser.*

HOSPITAL FOR JEWS AT JERUSALEM.—Sir Moses Montefiore is on his way to Jerusalem, where he intends founding a large hospital for his co-religionists.

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Meetings, etc. for July.

Sunday, July 1.—A Sermon by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, in the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum Chapel, in aid of the Chapel endowment fund.

Tuesday, July 3.—The opening of the Asylum for Idiots' Earlswood, Red-Hill, Surrey, by H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Notices to Correspondents.

The present NEW SERIES *of* THE PHILANTHROPIST, *is published by Messrs. Partridge, Oakey, and Co., Paternoster Row; and, owing to the suggestions made to us of the inconvenience attending fortnightly publications, will, in future, be issued on the first of every month.*

Communications, books, reports, &c. for notice or review, to be addressed, free, *to the* EDITORS, *care of Messrs. Partridge, Oakey, and Co.*

Orders for the paper, or for advertisements, to be addressed to the Publishers.

Attention is called to the following scale of charges for advertisements:—

SCALE OF CHARGES.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under		2	6
Every additional line			4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Blocks received. For any amount under £1, postage stamps received as cash.

The Philanthropist,

AND

PRISON & REFORMATORY GAZETTE.

JULY 1st, 1855.

If we had not been informed on the highest authority that "the poor shall never cease out of the land," it would still have been impossible to contemplate the natural constitution and fabric of society, without admitting, that there must of necessity be found in all nations, two classes—the rich and the poor; that is, those who have an ample sufficiency not only for the necessaries but also for the conveniencies of life—and those who, humanly speaking, are completely dependent on their physical and mental capacities, their health and reason; the failure of either reducing them at once to comparative, if not absolute want. In our own, as in many other countries, these two classes must be considerably amplified; and, while there will be found a third, or middle class, poor when compared with the rich, and rich when compared with the poor, it will also be perceived that the greatest extreme of contrast exists, and in the closest contiguity; for, while a large portion have a superabundance of riches, even more than can be of real benefit to themselves or their families, living in gorgeous palaces, "clothed in purple, and faring sumptuously every day," we have multitudes of others, like Lazarus absolutely destitute of the common necessaries of life, "desiring to eat of the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table." We are not now concerned with the various sources of prosperity, or the causes from which poverty may be said to arise—though we shall have somewhat to say to our readers about these on a future occasion; it is enough for our present purpose to assert, that while the natural constitution of Society remains as it is, the distinction of rich and poor will always exist in strong contrast. Individually speaking, such are the perpetual fluctuations of property that neither affluence nor poverty can be looked upon as of necessity permanent, and hence arises on the one hand the necessity for prudence and forethought, and on the other for diligence and industry. At present we have to deal with the broad fact that there will always be some to assist, and some to be assisted, rich and poor; and this distinction is, from its very nature, suggestive of those kind and sympathetic principles, which we are mainly to advocate, and productive of an ample field for that judicious exercise of them, which we shall endeavour to aid and cherish. The question then becomes of some importance, whether the numerical proportion of the destitute may not be considerably lessened, by a judicious exercise of the faculty of alleviating distress; and whether it is not on the other hand greatly augmented by indiscriminate alms-giving, uncontrolled by judgment or discretion. We are far too sensible of the solid and lasting pleasure which is to be derived from benevolent actions, to wish to obstruct the stream of charity in any way whatever; we desire rather to encourage it to the utmost, and yet to direct it in a right course, and to prevent as far as possible benevolence and good nature, from being imposed upon by the artful and designing, who abound in the metropolis, adepts in every species of hypocrisy, and existing solely upon their fraudulent exactions from the charity of the benevolent public. The valuable labours of the Mendicity Society in preventing and detecting impostures, will be gratefully acknowledged by all who are acquainted with their operations; and we are of opinion, that no ladies or gentlemen who are deceived either by beggars or begging letter-writers could fairly be entitled to pity, while the able services of Mr. Horsford, and his band, are within their reach, and at their service. But there is yet another difficulty of considerable magnitude and importance, in connection with benevolence, which we shall do our utmost to remove. We allude to the want of some proper and ready means of ascertaining what institutions or asylums may exist for the relief of specific and peculiar cases which may suddenly come before the notice of the benevolent. Thus, for example, at least six out of every ten, even of the inhabitants of London, would be completely ignorant of how to set about procuring a home for the homeless wanderer found in the streets; or to assist to any lasting purpose a weaker vessel fallen into sin and ruin, but anxious to escape. Many in such a case would be unwilling to mock wretchedness by saying, "Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled," without giving the things needful for the body; and; unable to see suffering without an effort to relieve it, or to ascertain the proper quarter for application, they are induced to give of their silver and gold, which too frequently is misused, and only adds to, or at best, but postpones for a short period, the misery it is intended to alleviate.

We hope ere long to be able to supply this deficiency by furnishing our readers with a complete and accurate account of the locality, object, character, and staff, of every benevolent or charitable Institution in the country; and in the meanwhile we shall gladly aid our correspondents in their search after information of this description. We look upon these institutions as constituting one of the principal elements of our country's glory; which, though often silently and unobtrusively working out their varied objects, are as a whole so far commensurate with the requirements of the people, as to impress us with the conviction that there is no phase of want or affliction, which would not plead successfully to the British public, and find a home provided for it by its philanthropy. Individually, however, they are far too isolated, too little acquainted with the existence, much more the doings of their fellow institutions; this ought not to be; they have one and all the same object in view, in some form or other to ameliorate the condition of mankind, and there should be union and close fellowship amongst them. It is scarcely possible to calculate the amount of good which would spring from any plan which shall be the means of bringing the secretaries or managers into occasional friendly contact with each other; the interchange of thoughts and ideas would go far to perfect the condition and operations of each. This has already been done to some little extent among the reformatories by the recent conference at the house of Robert Hanbury, Esq., jun., the contingent benefits of which, now that the subject is before Parliament we venture to say can scarcely be overrated. We desire to see a similar effort put in force in behalf of benevolent institutions of all kinds; thus while mutually assisting each other, they would give the public additional grounds for confidence in their contributions being properly expended, and we think the institutions themselves would become thence more known, and as a natural consequence, better appreciated and supported.

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A SEPARATE SERVICE FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE advantages of Sunday-Schools are vast and varied. It would be difficult to enumerate, and impossible to imagine the social and religious benefits which our age and country have realized from Sabbath School instruction.

After a careful examination of the census returns, comparing the number of Sunday Scholars with the whole population, and especially with that portion of it which is within the few years of life usually called the "School Age," Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds, arrives at the following conclusion: "These circumstances, some on one side, and some on the other, prevent us from forming an exact estimate; but the great and important fact is this, that the 2,407,409 children in Sunday-Schools, give an average of more than eight years of Sunday School instruction for the whole of the working class children; and though some stay more than eight years, some less, and a few never come at all, yet such is the average, and that average proves to us that at one time or another nearly all the working class children in our schools." It may be that Mr. Baines has over-estimated the number of children who frequent Sunday Schools, and the amount of time they spend in them; still the great and imposing fact remains, that an overwhelming majority of the children of the working class receive the benefit of Sunday School instruction for a considerable portion of their lives. Here then is a great moral achievement. The Sunday School has conquered the great difficulties which at first stood in its way. School accommodation generally exists in ample abundance; there are upwards of two hundred thousand teachers constant in attendance, and devoted in spirit to the work they willingly perform; these schools are sheltered by congregations of christians of all denominations; they are recognised by society as institutions of vast social and religious importance; their nature, claims and utility are commented on in the pulpit and by the press. Wind and tide are in their favour. "We have the children," says Mr. Baines, "just at the age when they are most susceptible of kindness, and most amenable to authority. We have the children *before* they become Sabbath breakers. We have them *before* they become drunkards. We have them, under our hands, within our walls, in presence of our Bibles, hearing our ministers. We have them on the right day in the right place, and under every good influence. We have them and yet we lose them." Here is a fact as astounding as it is humiliating. What is the cause of this failure? Here is a subject worthy of the strictest investigation, and which might with propriety occupy the thoughts of the most distinguished philanthropists and philosophers of the age. How different the state of things from the time when Robert Raikes commenced the new movement by establishing the first Sunday School. Then and for many years after, the great difficulty was to get the children, schools to accommodate them, and teachers to instruct them. Sixty years of zealous Christian labour have conquered these obstacles, and now the great difficulty is not how to *get* the scholars, but how to *keep* them.

The subject is too wide and deep to be disposed of in one article, and we will for the present only look at one of its features. There was doubtless much truth in what our correspondent "J. P. E." indicated in our last impression. There is evidently a deficiency in our educational institutions. The country is in want of places where young men and women may go and find recreation blended with improvement. But it is not our design now to investigate that phase of the subject, but to suggest an improved mode of interesting and instructing Sunday School scholars.

No doubt the means of education generally resorted to at Sunday Schools are too mechanical for the warm and volatile nature of children. Too much attention is bestowed in communicating facts and creeds, and not sufficient attention devoted to arresting the voluntary attention, and adapting the instruction to the peculiar constitution of young people. The primary object of the teacher should be to develope and strengthen a good character in the child, and to do this he must study child-life, and make himself familiar with the best and speediest modes of getting at the understanding and heart. True education consists as much in unfolding the child's nature as supplying it with moral and spiritual intelligence.

One great fault in Sunday School education is, that of compelling the scholars to attend divine service immediately after they have been to school. The general rule, we believe is for the school to open about an hour and a half before the hour of service, and when the usual routine of Sunday School teaching has been performed, the scholars are removed to Church or Chapel, where they have to listen to singing, praying, and preaching not designed for, or adapted to their understandings and feelings. This we consider a vital mistake.

In the first place, it is tedious for children *after* they have been to school to attend service. It would be tedious for adult people to do so. Suppose, for instance, that it were compulsory that all who attended service on Sunday mornings, should attend another immediately after. How very few would like such restraint. But what if after attending one service they were obliged to attend another less interesting and not adapted to their capacities and sympathies—a service designed for minds differently constituted, and moved by different impulses? Why, nine out of every ten would protest against it, and they would either not go at all, or go with minds and dispositions soured with a sense of restraint. But this very thing is done every Sunday and frequently twice a day, in thousands of instances. If such compulsory instruction would be tedious to adults, how much more must it be to young people whose natures incline them to change, and dispose them to thirst after variety. The service being designed for men and women, is, of necessity, unadapted to children, and is consequently uninteresting and unprofitable. "How can a sermon," asks a reverend gentleman, "intended for grown people and advanced christians be otherwise than wearisome and useless to children? How can they join with heart and soul in the prayers and praises of the sanctuary when both the words and the thoughts lie altogether beyond the horizon of their mental and spiritual vision? Is it fair to expect any very great results from means so little agreeing with the end? that minds will be opened, or hearts won by threatening looks and words; or that souls will be saved by sitting in vacant stillness? Have we not in our treatment of children, and especially of the little ones, been trying too much of the dame-school style? Have we not been trying to make them passive and quiet, when we might have known that children will be active and volatile? If we have repressed their busy little minds, instead of turning their thoughts and feelings into the right channel,—have made it a great virtue to keep them silent and almost motionless for an hour or two together, when they ought to have been hearing us or asking us questions,—what wonder if under such discipline, they have taken an early dislike to religion, instead of associating it with all that is lovely, gladsome, and joyous?" Let any one who is in the habit of going to church or chapel where the school connected with it is imprisoned during divine service, examine into this matter and judge for himself, and he will find that this plan of Sunday school education is positively injurious. It is a reproach to Sunday schools that so many of their scholars should in after years become Sabbath-breakers, drunkards, and criminals. Such unfortunately is the fact, and it behoves all who are interested in these beneficent institutions and who are labouring for their success, to ascertain the causes of their failure, to look the facts full in the face, and deal with them with calm judgments and vigorous intentions.

"What," some people may ask, "would you do with the scholars during the hours of divine service? Would you protract the hours of education, or would you let them loose into the streets, the lanes, and the

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fields?" We would do neither the one nor the other; but we would have *a separate divine service for the children*, where they might sing, pray, and praise in a manner conformable to their youthful natures; where they might be addressed or preached to in a language they can understand, and in a style which should command their attention while it pleased and instructed them. The minds of children are always accessible to those who understand the way of addressing them; and such a teacher or preacher will use pictures, anecdotes, and familiar illustrations as mediums to convey his thoughts and sentiments to the minds and hearts of his youthful auditory. The devotional engagements should be simple; the hymns such as young souls can chime in with, and the addresses of a kind that will bring into full play a child's whole mind, imagination, heart, memory, and conscience. This is not a difficult thing to do; in fact, it is comparatively easy. In all Sunday schools, and connected with all congregations, are teachers who have an especial aptitude for addressing children; and were there a greater and constant requisition for them, the demand would, no doubt, create the supply.

If these special services became a distinctive feature in Sunday school education we have no doubt that Sunday schools would materially increase their influence for good, enhance their moral character, and afford an additional guarantee that so many children did not retrograde into ignorance and crime. It is of vital importance that Sunday schools, now they have grown so numerous and are so closely associated with the social and religious welfare of our people should be rendered as efficient as possible, and we feel a pleasure while we perform our duty in calling the attention of teachers and philanthropists to this feature in Sunday school instruction.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

As the noblest aim of Philanthropy is the prevention of crime and its consequences, every effort to divert the minds of our fellow creatures from the various incentives to crime, the blandishments of vice, or whatsoever tends to the moral degradation and ruin of man—and to put forth allurements tending to an opposite result, should receive the most prompt and cheerful support. Organizations for the reformation of criminals, the restoration of the fallen, and the alleviation of human suffering, are in the highest degree valuable, as they interpose between man and utter ruin and despair; and they will be indispensable so long as "the thoughts of man" shall continue to be "only evil continually;" in short, while human frailty obtains. But these organizations are after all but secondary, and in so far as they are so, come short of the value of any preventive measures, however feeble. It is easier to give a direction to a tender twig, than to divert it from its bent after it has assumed the strength and vigour of maturity—it is easier to keep a child from evil habits, than to eradicate them when formed—in short, prevention is at all times better, and we would add, easier than cure. Medicines may be very valuable in curing or in checking diseases, but he is unquestionably best off who requires no medicine at all. Hence we hail with gladness and gratitude any movement in the direction of providing the classes most susceptible of improvement, with interesting and useful instruction. It should not be forgotten that the rich and the poor are in mutual dependence on each other; and if the poor labour to obtain a living, the rich live by the labours of the poor—and further, that mere unassisted strength in the poor, would not supply the rich with the luxuries they require. A man's arm may be strong, even to the breaking of a bow of steel, but it would be as valueless as the power of the wild elephant, undirected by knowledge. Both the bodily powers, and the mental faculties, are undoubtedly the gifts of the wise ruler of the universe: but while the former remain for the most part as are bestowed, simply growing with the stature of the man, and may be said to come directly and immediately from on High—we find that with respect to the latter, the mediate influence of man has been permitted in all ages, and save in some remarkable instances, one man has ever been made the instrument of training the mind of another, either by literal or oral teaching, and it seems agreeable to the nature of things that it should be so. When therefore this training is neglected, and we find the mental faculties kept in darkness, or allowed to run wild under evil influences, a palpable duty seems to have been neglected by those upon whom that duty should fall. The feeling of responsibility on the part of the upper classes of society, towards their less fortunate fellow-men, has been largely developed of late years. Libraries, mechanics' institutions, lectures, &c., established for the improvement of the working classes, and in which noblemen themselves have not scrupled to take prominent parts, bear testimony to the growth of a better feeling; nor have these efforts failed to secure gratitude, or to be appreciated by those whom they are intended to benefit; and if doubt remained, as to the desire of these classes to advance in knowledge, the eager flocking of the people to the more improving parts of the Great Exhibition of 1851 would be sufficient to remove it. Bearing then these things in mind, we think the liberal provisions of the Patent Law Amendment Act, hold forth great encouragement, and should be received with grateful satisfaction, as being adapted if rightly managed, to become a powerful auxiliary to industrial education, and to this extent at least, to the advancement of popular morality.

By the Act in question it was provided that all Specifications (or Descriptions) of Patented and other legally-protected Inventions, with full Indexes, should be printed and published within a short period of their deposit in the Great Seal Office. A clause was also inserted empowering the Commissioners of Patents, to make donations of all their printed works, either to free libraries already formed, or to various local authorities, with a view to the formation of free libraries where none already existed.

Under this clause, most of the large towns in the empire have already experienced the advantage of possessing these invaluable stores of inventive literature.

It may be stated that they comprise between 6,000 and 7,000 Specifications of Modern Inventions, filed under the Act of 1852, and a considerable portion of the 14,359 Patent Specifications enrolled since the 14th year of James I. (1617), forming altogether about 400 volumes of Specifications, Indexes, and Illustrative Drawings.

While these records were imprisoned in the Enrolment Offices of Chancery, the working man was prevented from consulting that class of writings which more than any other concerned him in his daily work; for in these volumes he will find not only inventions marking the progress of scientific discovery during the past few centuries, but every improvement of value in manufactures and domestic arts; in the chemical processes of one class of operations and in the manipulatory processes peculiar to each branch of mechanical industry. From one end of the kingdom to the other, all these valuable records are now placed, within the reach of the humblest workman, free of all charge.

We record these facts as exhibiting a gratifying proof, not only of increased sensitiveness on the part of the Legislature, to matters affecting the interests of working-men, but of praiseworthy zeal on the part of the Commissioners of Patents in carrying out with so much promptitude the liberal policy thereby suggested.

OPENING FOR THE GOSPEL IN SPAIN.—Two gentlemen—one a Spaniard by birth, the other an English merchant in Spain—called a few days ago upon a gentleman connected with a large mercantile house in London. They said that in Spain there is now more liberty than there is in France—they may circulate what books they please on religious matters (not English books, or works printed in England, but works published in Spain). These gentlemen are providing themselves with printing presses, and all the *materiel* of the power of the press, which they take with them on their return to Spain, and from which they intend to issue copies of the Bible and New Testament throughout the whole kingdom.

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Correspondence.

EDUCATION FOR ADULTS.

To the Editor of *The Philanthropist.*

Sir,—In your last number, a correspondent drew the attention of your readers to a deficiency in our educational institutions, under the head of "A Link wanted." I hope his suggestions will receive from teachers and philanthropists the attention they deserve. Your correspondent said that a goodly proportion of the grown-up population of the country enjoyed the privileges of a scanty Sunday or day-school education when they were young, but who, from want of opportunity or encouragement in after-life, when the cares and necessities of existence made their daily demands on them, frequently lost the love of knowledge or education which had been awakened in them at school. No doubt the statements of your correspondent were correct, and probably every one could confirm them by his own experience.

I think, Mr. Editor, there is another link wanting, and which might easily be supplied. We hear a great deal about the absolute necessity of educating the young; the nation is daily becoming more alive to this great work; hence we see rival plans advocated in pamphlets and from the platform; and our principal statesmen are competing with each other in their attempts to introduce something like a comprehensive scheme of education which shall answer some of the urgent wants of the age.

But in this storm of words and conflict of ambition to do something for the rising generation, we hear little or nothing of any plans to educate the uneducated adult population of the kingdom. Millions of our people were never privileged with any kind of education when they were young. They can neither read a text in the New Testament, nor write their own names. But any one extensively acquainted with these uneducated men and women know that a large proportion of them desire to be educated. How frequently do we hear a poor man or woman who can neither write nor read, say, "O, Mr. So-and-so, how I wish I knew as much as you do. O, how glad I should be if I could read books, or the newspaper, and write as well as you can." Exclamations of this sort are frequent, and they are as genuine as they are frequent. Now, Mr. Editor, from my knowledge of the working classes, I am perfectly satisfied that were schools established, in which they could be taught,—schools adapted to their dispositions and capacities,—many would gladly avail themselves of the proffered opportunity, and commence with ardour and earnestness to make up for lost time, and devote their unwearying attention to their self-improvement. It is an old saying and a true one "that we are never too old to learn;" and it is a great pity that any one should wish to be instructed without having the opportunity and the encouragement of instruction. In our great anxiety to educate the young, we have to some extent forgotten the claims of the old. By no means let us for a moment diminish the interest we feel towards the young; but do not let them absorb the whole of our attention. Education, to become national and universal, must permeate all ranks, ages, and localities.

Look, for instance, at the metropolis, or at our large cities and towns, where so many institutions and agencies are kept in motion for the education and elevation of the people, and we should seek in vain for any school where uneducated adults might go, without being ashamed to confess their ignorance, and where they might find means and instructors suitable to their peculiar condition. Speaking from my own experience, I cannot but think that thousands would cheerfully avail themselves of fit opportunities and appliances for emancipating themselves from the thraldom of ignorance. Like your correspondent J. P. E., who indicated a want in our educational institutions in your last number, I also call attention to a fact, with the hope that the practical philanthropy of the age will be sufficiently fertile to suggest means for supplying the deficiency.

Should this be done, I have no doubt that the public-house and the gin-palace would lose many of their frequent attendants, and the mechanics' institution, the Sabbath services, and the cottage fireside would be corresponding gainers. Besides, educating the adult population would of necessity be the best guarantee and stimulus for educating the rising generation.

Hoping that you will find room for this letter in your very useful columns,

I am, Mr. Editor,

A Friend to Universal Education.

Prison Discipline.

THE HISTORY OF PRISON DISCIPLINE IN ENGLAND.*—The chief of the earlier statutes against vagrancy were:—

The 7th Richard II. c. 5, passed in 1383.
The 11th Henry VII. c. 2, passed in 1496.
The 19th Henry VII. c. 2, passed in 1504.

By the first, justices and sheriffs, and the mayors, bailiffs, constables, and other governors of towns, are required to examine diligently all faitors (*i.e.* idlers) and vagabonds, and compel them to find surety for their good behaviour. If they commit a second offence, or cannot find surety, they are to be sent to the next gaol, to remain there until the coming of the justices assigned for the delivery of the gaols, who "shall have power to do upon such that which thereof to them best shall seem to be done by law."

By the second, which was passed for the purpose of mitigating the severity of the former, the power to commit to the gaol is taken away, and vagabonds and beggars are directed, for a first offence, to be kept in the stocks three days and three nights, on bread and water, and then sent out of the town. For a second offence, they are to be kept six days and six nights in the stocks, on like fare.

By the last of these statutes, such offenders are to be placed in the stocks for only one day and one night for a first offence, and three days and three nights for a second; and impotent or aged offenders are not to be placed in the stocks at all.

Such was the moderation of the law for the suppression of vagrancy when Henry VIII. commenced his reign. Shortly afterwards, however, it was considered necessary to provide other means for "the punishment of sturdy vagrants and beggars." The statute passed for this purpose was the 22nd Hen. VIII. c. 12, by which justices are required to cause all persons, "whole and mighty in body," who shall beg, or be vagrants, and not able to account how they get their living, to be whipped, and sworn to return to the place where they were born, or where they last dwelt three years, and there put themselves to labour.

The severity of this statute is greatly increased by the 27th Hen. VIII. c. 25, by which it is enacted that, "a valiant beggar, or sturdy vagabond," shall at the first time be whipped and sent to the place where he was born, or last dwelt three years; and that if he continue his roguish life, he shall have the upper part of the gristle of his right ear cut off; and if, after that, he be taken wandering in idleness, or doth not apply to his labour, or is not in the service of a master, he shall be adjudged and *executed* as a felon.

By the 1st Edw. VI. c. 3, all former statutes on this subject are repealed; and it is enacted, that every person, not impotent, aged, or sick, found loitering or wandering, and not seeking work, or leaving it when engaged, shall be a vagabond; and every such, on being apprehended by his master, and convicted before two justices, shall be marked, by means of a hot iron, with the letter V, and be compelled to serve his master two years. If he leave before the expiration of such service, he shall be again marked in like manner, with the letter S, and be his master's *slave for ever.* A third offence to be punished with death.

This statute is repealed by the 3rd and 4th Edw. VI. c. 16, by which the 22nd Hen. VIII. c. 12, is revived.

In the 14th Eliz. c. 5, which is little less severe than the 27th Hen. VIII. above recited, we find a long list of persons declared to be "rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars." Justices are required to commit them to the common gaol, *or such other place as by the justices, or three of them, at any of their general sessions shall be appointed.* This is the first recognition of any place of confinement apart from the common gaol, and the reason given for it is, that "the common gaols, in every "shire within this realm, are like to be greatly pestered with a more number of prisoners than heretofore,"—summary jurisdiction by this statute being abolished.

By the 18th Eliz. c. 3, passed to amend the last recited Act, one, two, or more abiding houses or places, convenient in some market or corporate town, or other place or places, are directed to be provided by the justices of every county, and to be called *Houses of Correction*, which is the first appearance of this title.

For this purpose, the justices are directed to tax the districts under their respective jurisdictions, and to appoint collectors of such taxes. They are also required to appoint governors of these Houses of Correction, which are to be erected or provided in one year, or before the end of the second year, "or else the money levied to be repaid."

By the same statute, amended by the 39th Eliz., c. 5, every person, may, during 20 years, by deed enrolled in the High Court of Chancery, erect, found, and establish any Hospitals, Maisons Dieu, Abiding Places, or Houses of Correction, as well for the finding, sustentation, and relief of the maimed, poor, needy, or impotent people, as to set the poor to work; such hospitals or houses to be incorporated, and have power to hold freeholds, not exceeding the annual value of £200; but no such hospital is to be founded without being endowed to the extent of £10 per annum.

In the year 1597 two statutes were passed, the 39th Eliz., chapters 3 and 4, the former entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Poor;" the latter, "An Act for the Punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars." Until this period, provision was made for both these clauses by the same statutes; but they now became, and have ever since been, the subjects of separate legislation. By the latter of these Acts it was lawful (not compulsory) for the Justices to erect one or more Houses of Correction within their several counties, and to appoint a governor and provide all things necessary for governing the same, and for the punishment of offenders. Herein summary jurisdiction is not only revived, but for the punishment of first offences in vagrancy, by whipping "until his or her body be bloody," it

* Extracted from the Final Report of the Committee of Justices appointed to Superintend the Erection of a New House of Correction for the County of Surrey.

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is extended to constables, headboroughs, and tithingmen, as well as to Justices of the Peace. Headboroughs and tithingmen are, however, "to be assisted by the advice of the minister and one other of the parish."

By the 7th James I., c. 4, passed in 1609, it is declared that the laws for the erection of Houses of Correction, and for the suppressing and punishing rogues, vagabonds, &c., "have not wrought so good effect as was expected, as well for that the said Houses of Correction have not been built as was intended, as also for that the said statutes have not been duly and severely put in execution;" — and it is enacted, that before Michaelmas-day, 1611, there shall be erected, or provided, by the justices in every county where there is not already a House of Correction, one or more House or Houses of Correction, together with mills, turns, cards, and such like necessary implements, to set the said rogues to work; and if a House of Correction be not provided in any county by Michaelmas day, 1611, "then every Justice within such county shall forfeit for his neglect, £5, one moiety thereof to be unto him or them that shall sue for the same." A governor is also to be appointed, who is to employ the rogues, vagabonds, &c., committed to the House of Correction, and to punish them by putting fetters upon them and moderately whipping them. The prisoners to be in no sort chargeable to the county, but to have such allowance as they shall deserve by their labour.

This statute was continued by two others in the reign of Charles I., after which the times became unfavourable for the amelioration of the prisoners' condition. During the period of considerably more than a century, little was done in this respect beyond the passing of a few statutes, having for their object the repairing, enlarging, erecting, and providing Houses of Correction, and rendering somewhat less severe the punishment of vagrants. The effective superintendence and discipline of all prisons appear to have been greatly neglected. Some attempts were made, in the year 1701, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to obtain the Introduction of a System of discipline in the prisons of London, but their efforts do not appear to have been successful; neither can it be ascertained that any benefit resulted from the 32nd Geo. II., c. 28, by which Justices are required to prepare rules for the good government of all prisons, which rules, after being approved by the Judges, are to have the full force of law.

Howard speaks of our prisons, both Gaols and Houses of Correction, or Bridewells, as he calls them, as being at the time of his first inspection, the scenes of filth and contagion, of idleness and intemperance, of extortion and cruelty, of debauchery and immorality, of profaneness and blasphemy; as being places in which all sorts of prisoners, debtors and felons, men and women, the young beginner and the old offender were confined together. His attention was directed to the state of our prisons in the spring of 1773, when he became sheriff for the county of Bedford, and we find that during this very year the statute the 13th Geo. III., c. 58, providing clergymen to officiate in every gaol in England was passed. In the following year he obtained the passing of the 14th Geo. III., c. 20, "relieving acquitted prisoners from the payment of fees to gaolers," and the 14th Geo. III., c. 59, "for the preservation of the health "of prisoners in gaols," requiring that gaols should be kept clean and well ventilated, that infirmaries and baths therein should be provided, that an experienced surgeon or apothecary should be appointed, that the prisoners should be furnished with needful clothing, and that they should be prevented being kept under ground, *when it could be done conveniently.*

Howard intended this statute to have effect in all prisons, but on remonstrating with the governor of a House of Correction into which its provisions had not been introduced, he was surprised to learn that it was applicable only to County Gaols, and did not in any respect affect Houses of Correction. This circumstance led to the passing of the 22nd Geo. III., c. 64, explained and amended by the 24th Geo. III., c. 55, by which Justices of the Peace are required to cause all Houses of Correction to be inspected, with a view to their being made "more convenient and useful, having regard to the classes of the several persons who shall be kept there, according to the nature of their crimes and punishments;" "and to the keeping every part of such prison clean and wholesome:" and they are required to provide separate apartments for all persons committed upon charges of felony, or convicted of any theft or larceny, and committed for punishment by hard labour, in order to prevent any communication between them and the other prisoners. They are also to provide separate apartments for the women, who shall be committed thither. By this statute various rules, orders, and regulations given for the better government of prisoners are to be duly observed and enforced, and power is given to the justices to appoint, if they see fit, a minister of the Church of England to perform divine service every Sunday.

These statutes may be considered as the commencement of a new era in the management of Houses of Correction. Ever since they were passed, legislators and magistrates have been alike anxious that prisons of this kind should be, as far as possible, effective in the suppression of crime, and new laws have been from time to time made, and new regulations adopted for the accomplishment of this great object. Treadwheel labour was introduced into most of the Houses of Correction in the kingdom, prisoners were subdivided into more numerous classes, and *the silent system* was enforced; but the result of these several changes was not satisfactory.

In 1842 the Model Prison, at Pentonville, was opened, for the trial of the individual separation of prisoners, and this system, commonly called *the separate system*, with various modifications, has since been adopted in numerous prisons under the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd Vic., cap. 56.

THE NEW GAOL AT WALTON, LIVERPOOL.

The new borough gaol at Walton is nearly completed. It comprises all the modern improvements, and no expense has been spared to render it complete in all its departments. "Viewed from Walton," says the local *Times*, in describing its general appearance, "the gaol has the appearance of a strong and powerful fortress, begirt with lofty walls, loopholed towers, and commanding turrets, surmounted by a flagstaff." Approaching by the new street, on the east and west sides of the entrance are two mansions, the governor's and the chaplain's, each approached by a flight of steps, with ornamental gardens around; the boundary-wall being depressed, so as to place the houses on the exterior of the prison. This arrangement gives an improved aspect to the entrance. Between these houses is the central entrance, in the Norman style of architecture.—Here is lodged the deputy-governor, whose residence is built of red brick and Bath stone, and flanked with massive castellated towers. The Bath stone, however, according to the paper just quoted, does not give good promise of a lasting reputation in these northern climes. The base is of red sandstone, from Runcorn, which material is also used in the main structure. The entrance is spanned by a Norman archway, leading to a court-yard and groined vestibule. The corridors of the prison are commanded from central halls in four directions. These corridors diverge from one another at right angles, are open from the floor to the roof, lighted by skylights, and bay windows terminate the extremities of the corridors. The junction corridor runs the entire length of the building, from east to west, and from it branch off nine wings, as well as the debtors' two divisions: in the centre, however, are doors to separate the males from the females. Flights of stairs at the ends, of iron and slate, and circular stairs of the same material, in the central halls, communicate with three tiers of galleries running round the interior, and communicating with the cells; a fourth gallery, reaching the cisterns and other appliances for sanitary purposes, above. The central halls are two in number—the east and the west: they are covered with lantern-lights of iron and rough plate glass. A balustrade of iron encircles the galleries on either side of the corridors, along which food for the prisoners is conveyed to the respective cells, having previously been hoisted on trays from the kitchen in the basement. Each gallery possesses a traversing railway, working on the balustrades, and, in addition, is furnished with bell and tube for instantly communicating with the kitchen. At the angles of the central halls are the officers' day-rooms, where, by stepping outside of the door, they can command the whole of their department, almost at a glance. The corridors are lighted at night by gas sunlights placed in the ceiling, one in each corridor. The flooring is laid with blue Caithness flags, and the ceiling, where skylights do not intervene, is varnished, and the woodwork displayed. Binding arches, placed in the roof at intervals, add strength to the building, and support the extraction shafts for carrying off foul air. The margins of the doors are of a deep red; the floors laid with slates; the arched brick ceiling whitewashed; the walls of stone-colour. The dimensions of the cells are 13 feet 7 inches by 10 feet high. The cells with their gong-wires and indicators and their various conveniences, are more like studios than felons' prisons. The cells in the debtors' wings are dismal and cheerless in comparison, these being, it seems, an afterthought. The visiting stalls for felons are strongly-barred cages, friends and relatives communicating across a passage three or four feet wide, which an officer meantime perambulates. The separate system prevails throughout the whole establishment. The chapel is in the centre of the main building, and at the back of the grand entrance. The Norman style has been carried out in the decoration, which is very plain. The four angles of the prison are flanked by towers, tenanted by warders, and the whole is encircled by two walls, the inner, eighteen feet high, and the outer seven feet. Ventilation is effected by immense air shafts, which surmount the summit of the building, and communicate with the flues. The cells are warmed and made comfortable in winter by hot air. The locks, gates, hinges, and other appliances of that class, have been furnished by Mr. C. Smith, jun., of Birmingham; the brickwork, masonry, and joinery, by Messrs. Furniss and Kilpin; the plumbing by Messrs. Knight and Son; the carpenters' work by Mr. Burroughs; ironwork by Messrs. Pearson and Co.; gas, by the United Gas Company; and some of the lamp-posts by Mr. Rankin; the clockwork by Mr. Condliff; and the cooking and heating apparatus by Mr. Haden, of Trowbridge.—*The Builder.*

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES' (IRELAND) BILL was read a third time in the house of Commons, on the 14th of June, and passed.

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Parliamentary Intelligence.

THE NEEDLEWOMEN'S (LIMITATION OF HOURS OF LABOUR) BILL.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in moving that this bill be referred to a select committee, said he should take that opportunity of calling their lordships' attention to the case of what he considered to be the most hopeless and oppressed class of people in the kingdom. He was aware that, in so doing, he might expose himself to some ridicule; but, as some of the greatest statesmen of our time had received great praise for advocating the cause of black men abroad, he did not see why he should not undertake the cause of white women at home; and he was perfectly willing to accept all the ridicule he might have to encounter, provided he only received in exchange some remedy for the evils which he was about to lay before them. The condition of the milliners and dressmakers in this metropolis, and the other great towns of this country, had been frequently discussed and agitated, but nothing was done until 1842, when a Royal Commission was appointed, for the purpose of making inquiries into the trades and employments in which children were engaged; but though the Commissioners made a report, no legislative result followed. The latest evidence was contained in a report of the Royal Commission in 1843, and subsequent to that time some abatement of the hours of labour took place; but during the last year and a half there were strong indications of a return to the old system, and the revival of the ancient long hours. He therefore contended that on that ground there was an absolute necessity for immediate legislation. Now what was the evidence? There were two distinct classes employed in the business of millinery and dressmaking, namely, the indoor and out-door workwomen. The evil pressed mainly on the first. To a great extent, the system was prevalent in all the large towns, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Bath, Norwich, &c.; but it most extensively prevailed in London, to which his bill exclusively applied. The statement made by the report of the Commission in 1843 was, that the number of employers in London, at that time—now probably largely increased—was 1,500. The number of workwomen they employed varied from two or three, up to 30, 40, and 60: but taking the average at 10, that would make a total of 15,000. These young women generally entered the business about 14 years of age in the country, and came up to London to complete their education, at from 16 to 17 years of age. Now that was a period of life when the greatest care required to be taken with their health and constitution, and yet that was the period at which they were to be exposed to excessive toil and insufficient food, and in an impure atmosphere, with an amount of work and labour scarcely endured by our soldiers in the trenches of Sebastopol, in what were considered "well-regulated establishments," from 15 to 18 hours a day. "In many," say the commissioners, "the hours of work during the season are unlimited, the young women never getting more than six, often not more than four, sometimes only three, and occasionally two for rest and sleep; frequently they work all night." The work, also, was often carried on until ten or eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, and frequently over the whole of Sunday. One witness stated that she had worked, without going to bed, from four on Thursday morning, to half-past ten on Sunday morning. Their meal-hours were stated and irregular. Food was taken as quickly as possible. Perhaps a quarter of an hour was allowed for dinner, and frequently they had not half an hour allowed for the whole of their meals; and often they did not cease working even during that time. To that there were some, but not many exceptions. The result of such a system, according to the evidence of medical men, was, that consumption carried off many of these workwomen, or their health was utterly ruined, loss of sight was very prevalent, and also distortion of limbs to a great extent. The first medical witness was Sir James Clark, physician to the Queen, and he said, "The mode of life of these poor girls is such, that no constitution could long bear it. A mode of life more completely calculated for destroying human health, could scarcely be conceived. I have long been most anxious to relieve these unfortunate girls from the slavery to which they are subjected." Dr. Hamilton Roe and Dr. Hodgkinson gave many distressing details. John Dalrymple, Esq., the well-known surgeon of the London Ophthalmic Hospital, showed how all forms of ocular disease were induced, from simple irritation to complete blindness. Here was a case of singular cruelty. Frederick Tyrrell, also surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital, after giving a sad account to the same effect, added this illustration:—A delicate girl, of 17 years of age, was brought to him in consequence of total loss of vision. She had been an apprentice to a dressmaker, and her health, before her vision was affected, had been deranged by excessive work. The immediate cause of disease in her eyes continued, and excessive application to work in making mourning at last produced total blindness. She stated that she had been compelled to remain, without changing her dress, for nine days and nights consecutively during that period, and had only been permitted to rest occasionally on a mattress, and that her meals were placed at her side cut up, so that as little time as possible should be lost in their consumption. Dr. Devonald said, "their health and strength are gone. Many are reduced to permanent debility, many die, especially from consumption." Dr. Shaw and Dr. Johnson stated, that these women becoming unhealthy themselves, when married conveyed disease to their offspring. A medical practitioner, well acquainted with the system, said, "No men work so long; it would be impossible for any animal to work so continuously, with so little rest." They had similar evidence from all the large towns; and, in fact, the system prevailed wherever there was wealth enough to sustain a regular trade. The Commission report said, that with the exception of needle grinding, and one or two others, there was no trade in which so much disease prevailed as in dressmaking, and yet, it concluded, "notwithstanding the unfavourable character of this report, it is proper to state, I have reason to fear it in some respects falls short of the truth. In the course of the inquiries I repeatedly noticed a great dissimulation on the part of young persons to state what they knew, and this was owing to a feeling of intimidation which was very prevalent." Nor was this dissimulation to be wondered at, for many of these poor girls were the daughters of poor clergymen, half-pay officers, and others in reduced circumstances, unable to help them, their friends were at a distance in the country, or they were wholly friendless; they were completely at the mercy of their employers, and, if they offended them, what would be their condition if they were turned out into the streets destitute? The consequence of the disclosure of these evils, however, was, that in 1844 a society of ladies and gentlemen was formed for the aid and protection of needlewomen, and, for a long time, their exertions were very successful. They prevailed on the employers to shorten the hours of labour, and Sunday-work was entirely given up. Fifty-three of the principal firms in the millinery and dressmaking businesses adopted a resolution that they would conform to the rules which had been laid down by the society, namely, that they would provide suitable accommodation, that they would require no Sunday-work or working all night, and that they would provide good food and in sufficient quantity. For some time that improved state of things had continued, but he was sorry to say there were now indications that the former evils were returning, and that the worst features of the old system were being revived. He had therefore proposed this short bill, in the hope of at least mitigating these evils, for though he admitted the difficulty of legislation in such a matter, he thought it was important that if such practices could not be wholly checked, yet, at least, that they should stamp them with the brand of illegality. He proposed that between the 1st of March and the 1st of August, comprising what was called "the London season," the hours of rest and relaxation should be from ten at night to eight o'clock in the morning, and in the other months from eight at night to eight o'clock in the morning. The time to be allowed for meals was an hour and a half out of the working hours. Employing work-people within the prohibited hours was to be an offence punishable with a penalty, and jurisdiction over all cases was given to the police magistrates. The bill did not extend to non-resident work-women. These were the propositions he submitted to their lordships, and as he did not anticipate opposition or even objection to such a measure, he would conclude by moving that it be referred to a select committee, in conformity with the standing order No. 175, relative to bills for regulating trade.

Earl GRANVILLE did not mean to oppose the motion, but he hoped the select committee would seriously consider whether they were justified in interfering between the employer and the employed in this manner, and whether, if this bill were passed, it would be possible to enforce its provisions. It appeared to him that if they adopted this principle there would be no limit to their interference with the employment of labour, and if they were to claim to limit the hours of labour in a dressmaking establishment employing two or three workwomen, they might with equal justice take up the case of servants of all work, whose toil was often as hard and her hours as long as the dressmaker's. He hoped they would proceed with caution in legislating on such a subject.

The Earl of MALMESBURY admitted the general impolicy of interfering between the employers and the employed; but this was not the first time the Legislature had stepped in to protect the poor workman from being overworked, either through the necessities of trade or the avarice of his employer. Therefore, exceptions having once been admitted to the general rule, he thought no class more required the protection of the legislature, than that whose claims were now advocated by his noble friend. The bill would be, as far as it went, a great protection to these poor persons.

Lord CAMPBELL said that he did not deny the power of the State to interfere, but what he questioned was, the power of the State to interfere in this instance, beneficially. He objected to a bill which must be a dead letter. With regard to the Factory Act, there was a machinery by which it was enforced, but this bill had no such machinery. The noble earl did not propose any means by which they could see whether the law was carried into

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effect or not, and it was quite clear that unless they had such a machinery, it would be enacting a law only to be broken. Was it likely that these poor persons would lay informations under it? Certainly not. Well, then, it would be only enacting a law to be a dead letter.

Lord STANLEY of Alderley said that the principle hitherto adopted by Parliament, in analogous cases, was not to legislate for grown persons, but only for children. The amount of labour was not prescribed in any case, but merely the hours of labour. He feared that the provisions of this bill might be employed to interfere even with the menial occupations of domestic life, and that it would be impracticable.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said that the noble Lord was in error when he stated that the principle of the legislative protection was not extended so as to include grown people. Three measures had already passed the legislature in which adult women had protection, both in factories and in mines, and why should not these poor persons have protection? A great proportion of them was of tender years—mostly under twenty years of age. The noble Lord President had fallen into some confusion, when he talked of needlewomen, and dressmakers and milliners, being the same class. Needlewomen were a different class, mostly employed at slop-work, at the east end of London. The class of persons defined by this act was milliners and dressmakers, living in the houses of their employers—a totally different class from needlewomen. There had been a constant pressure upon this helpless and friendless class, and when he heard two Cabinet Ministers admit the evils, yet to be willing to allow them to go on, without making an attempt to redress them, was really to abdicate the functions of Government. The evils he had described were admitted. They were disgraceful to the country, and if the Government would allow them to go on without any attempt to meet them, he must say, it would reflect upon them the greatest discredit.

Lord OVERSTONE thought that the ardour of the noble earl's feelings had carried him a little too far. As he understood the noble earl, the head of the Government in that house, he had said nothing more than this—that in consenting to the bill going into committee, it was with a caution, that in this effort of doing good, they should be careful not to inflict, indirectly, greater evils than those they would remedy. All these measures required the greatest caution. In interfering with the freedom of labour, he (Lord Overstone) thought it would be very easy to impose restrictions, which though appearing to produce considerable benefit, would in reality be highly mischievous. This was an exceedingly difficult and delicate subject to deal with, and he thought that it would be impossible to attend carefully to the admonition of the noble earl the President of the Council.

The Duke of ARGYLL thought that the censure passed upon his noble friend the President of the Council, rested entirely upon a misconception of what he had said. Not a word had fallen from him against the abstract principle of the analogous measures that had already received the sanction of the legislature; but he had only referred to the difficulty of the subject and the practical difficulty of enforcing such a law. He thought that, considering the nature of the employment of these poor persons, there would be the greatest practical difficulty in enforcing such an act. He understood his noble friend not to object to the desirableness of remedying the evils pointed out, but only to the practical difficulty of enforcing the provisions of this bill if it became law.

Earl TALBOT said he was prepared to assent to the principle of the bill; he hoped, therefore, that it would, as amended by the committee, have a trial.

The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.

Lord LYNDHURST called attention to the case of a convict, out upon ticket-of-leave, who had been brought before Mr. Jardine upon the charge of having used indecent language to a police constable. Referring to the case, Mr. Jardine said: "The language must have been bad indeed to shock a policeman. It formed a striking contrast, no doubt, to the sentiments expressed by the prisoner in his interviews with the chaplain of the prison from which he had obtained his ticket-of-leave. On these occasions, it appeared, the adoption of a hypocritical tone and a canting expression of the countenance (which the worst of them were capable of assuming best when it served their purpose to do so) sufficed to obtain their discharge before the expiration of half the term of the original sentence, with the further advantage of a written character, enabling them to impose upon the public. Why, he had not presided there any day for some time past without having to dispose of some charge against a "ticket-of-leave" man. The neighbourhood is infested with them. They stand at the corners of streets at midnight, and pouncing suddenly upon the lonely passenger, half strangle and rob him before even an alarm can be given." This was a magistrate's statement of what had come within his own knowledge. Upon this, police-inspector Makenzie said:—"There were forty ticket-of-leave men in the immediate neighbourhood of the court, who had returned to their old haunts and to their former course of life. In order, however, to avoid the personal consequences they usually employed boys and women to assist them, and these were constantly apprehended while the principal delinquents escaped altogether." The magistrate then said:—"He had a very strong feeling on the subject. Society was not safe with the present system in operation. It might be a desirable thing to clear the gaols of these men, but it was a bad thing for the public when they returned to a life of crime, having escaped more than half the punishment which it had been thought proper to award them for previous offences. The expense even of re-prosecuting these men, when they are detected, must amount to a formidable sum." He (Lord Lyndhurst) would urge her Majesty's Government to reconsider the subject, and he was certainly of opinion that the sooner they did so the better it would be for the public. He trusted that amidst the din of arms which was occurring every night at a place not far distant, a question of so much social importance as this to which he had called attention would not be quite lost sight of.

The LORD CHANCELLOR could only say that if his noble friend would either give notice of a motion, or of his intention to put a question upon the subject, it should have the most serious attention of the Government. He could not then go into the matter, for the statement was quite new to him, as he had not seen the newspaper to which reference had been made. He would only say this, that his right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department had the matter constantly under his attention.

Lord CAMPBELL said that every apprehension which he had entertained on the subject had been more than realised by the facts which had occurred since the passing of the Ticket-of-leave Bill. He had always looked with the greatest alarm at the abolition of transportation as a means of punishment, and he feared that still worse consequences than those already adverted to might arise from it.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

The LORD CHANCELLOR assured his noble friend that this subject was not lost sight of. Only that morning he had received a long report embodying a scheme. That scheme, however, did not quite tally with the plan of the bill which he had prepared, and some alterations would, in consequence, have to be made in it. He hoped that those alterations would be completed in a day or two, when he would place the bill upon the table.

Lord CAMPBELL suggested that his noble and learned friends in that house would obtain the best possible information as to the working of our system of criminal jurisprudence if they would go upon one of the circuits. They were already named in the commission for the Central Criminal, and there would be no difficulty in their going upon circuit. He would especially suggest to his noble and learned friend opposite (Lord Brougham) that he should go upon the Northern Circuit in the December assizes.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he should be most happy to concur in the suggestion but for two reasons. In the first place, he should not like to interfere with what was now so admirably done by his noble and learned friend and the reverend bench of judges over whom he presided; in the next place he felt himself too feeble in health and strength to enter upon the labours which had been proposed to him. Short of this, however, he would do anything to put an end to a system under which men were left in prison for 60 or 70 days before they were brought to trial.

Reviews.

SOUGHT AND SAVED. A Prize Essay on Ragged Schools and Kindred Institutions, by G. J. Hall, M.A. London: Partridge, Oakey, and Co.

IN 1853 the Committee of the Ragged School Union offered a prize for the best essay on ragged schools and kindred institutions. The advertisement brought nine competitors into the field; and the essay entitled "Sought and saved," written by Rev. G. J. Hall, of Linton in Cambridgeshire, was deemed by the appointed adjudicators, to be the best.

Ragged schools are solely the growth of very recent times. Only a few years since, what are called the "lower orders," were permitted to remain in ignorance and vice, with very inadequate attempts to rescue them from their miserable condition. Thus lived and died generation after generation of our fellow-creatures—beings who though they were clothed in rags and steeped in wretchedness, were God's immortal children, and born like ourselves with capabilities to fulfil a high and unending destiny. But few friendly hands were stretched out to save them; but few friendly voices were heard whispering to them the hopes and the promises of the gospel. Society treated them as outcasts for whom there was little or no hope of social redemption, and permitted them to live and die in their native haunts of ignorance and crime. The most criminal portion of them were sentenced to imprisonment, transportation, or the gal-

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lows. We rejoice to know that these days of darkness and apathy are passed away, and we hope for ever. The leaders of society, including statesmen, ministers of religion and philanthropists, are now asking whether something cannot be done to seek and save the lost, whether ignorance and vice spring from the constitution of human nature, civilization and the necessity of things, and whether agencies may not be successfully used for their diminution or destruction.

One of the most cheering signs of the times is the rapid multiplication of ragged schools. Within a very few years they have sprung up in the metropolis and the great cities of the kingdom with considerable rapidity, and in every instance have vindicated their necessity and usefulness. Desirous of bringing the subject in all its bearings before the reading public the committee of the Ragged School Union considered it advisable to provoke competition by offering a prize. No doubt their expectations have been amply realized by the publication of Mr. Hall's book; and we have great pleasure in calling the attention of the public to it as deserving the most thoughtful consideration. It has been the aim of the writer to include either in the essay itself, or in the notes accompanying it, every important feature of the ragged school movement. The subject is more extensive than many might at first suppose, for it not only, in the light in which the author considers it, includes educational topics generally, but also touches on some of the most difficult questions of political philosophy and social economy. The reader will find that the style is mainly practical, though here and there interspersed with an argument or philosophical paragraph. The various chapters have been *thought out*, not compiled; hence, there is, perhaps, a greater scarcity of fact and incident than there ought to have been. This deficiency, however, is in part supplied by the notes. Controverted topics have not been altogether avoided; nor indeed could they well have been in an essay comprehending an important social movement in its varied relationships to government and religion. These the author has endeavoured to discuss honestly, boldly, and calmly. The book is marred by no spirit of sectarian or party bitterness. It discusses the subject in its universal aspects with the charity of a christian and a philosopher.

The condition of a large proportion of the population of our large cities is thus described by Mr. Hall:—

> We may well be humbled and shocked to find that there are lower regions of society, even in christian England, where men, women, and children herd together, amid filth and vermin, in damp cellars, up filthy courts, or in close unventilated garrets, where most of the money, indolently obtained and recklessly spent, is the wages of sin,—where dishonesty and unchastity are almost universal,—where the name of God is heard only in oaths and curses,—where even children are trained in all villany by their parents, or by practised thieves; and sent forth to prowl about the streets, not for their own daily sustenance, but to furnish others with the means of self-indulgence,—where girls are taught early to receive without a blush the wages of shame, and even infant lips are compelled to take the name of God in vain. The actual existence of all these things is attested by witnesses of unimpeachable integrity. Yea, we have not far to go that we may see with our own eyes those thickly planted preserves of sin and Satan, where pestilent drains and stagnant pools are ever exhaling fever, cholera, and death; that we may hear with our own ears their profane language, their obscene epithets, their coarse jests and hideous laughter. In the midst of all these terrible foes to cleanliness, health, and godliness, there are tens of thousands, yea, even hundreds of thousands of our countrymen and countrywomen, whose dwellings are scarcely cheered by a single ray of sunshine, or cleansed by a single pitcher of water. Accents of kindness seldom fall on their ears. They are strangers to decency and self-respect, to the joys of home, the comforts as well as the restraints of religion, and to the house of God. There they are in one confused and dreadful medley,—hoary, hardened transgressors, and children just taking their first lessons in crime; natives of these regions in all their abandoned wickedness, and new comers battling hard for respectability and virtue against fearful odds; parents without natural affection, and children without filial respect; women without virtue, often without shame; and men as brutal as drunkenness and crime can make them. There they have been for years, and there they are still—a mass of English heathenism that the Christian Church has not yet conquered—a mass of crime that English law has not yet destroyed—a mass of vice and intemperance that great social reformations have failed to reach.

Our author does not shrink from a consideration of the causes of this desperate state of things, and while he traces them principally to the evil dispositions rooted in human nature, he is of opinion that our much vaunted civilization with its commercial triumphs and feverish competitive spirit assist to ripen some of the moral maladies which fester in our midst. "It seems," says he, "as though the commercial and social activity of the present day, like a great seething cauldron, full of merchants and manufacturers, artizans and operatives, buyers and sellers, has a tendency, while it refines the main body of its contents, to produce and throw off some as the scum of its heated workings." We wish that Mr. Hall had treated this part of the subject with less reserve. He appears to think that our material civilization in its march must crush many of the weak and helpless. We see no necessity for this. Political economy, philosophically considered, and in its legitimate workings does not necessarily involve the evils complained of. It is the reckless pursuit of wealth, careless of those higher considerations to which political economy should be subordinate, which produces the mischief. It is the quenchless thirst of gain, with an oblivion of the claims of society, which renders competition occasionally injurious. Capitalists and manufacturers too frequently forget that capital in its use and reproduction has duties to perform as well as claims to exact.

We are glad to see that the essayist in advocating the cause of the down-trodden, and in appealing to the sympathy of the benevolent public, inculcates caution and prudence in the manner of rendering assistance. He says truly, "there is imminent danger of pulling down with our left hand what we have set up with our right: of fostering indirectly the very things we are seeking to destroy." This, no doubt, is frequently done in promiscuous almsgiving. The benevolent public should beware of creating pauperism while it relieves the poor, of putting a premium on ignorance while it communicates knowledge, of increasing the amount of raggedness while it clothes the naked; of discouraging self-respect and a laudable independence in some, while teaching these very virtues in others. "If we are wise," says Mr. Hall, "we shall never forget, even for a moment, that it will demand unusual prudence, a most judicious arrangement of all our plans, and a most careful selection of all our agents, if we would avoid doing as much indirect and impalpable harm, as we do direct and palpable good." Benevolence, like every other good thing, may be abused, and only when rightly applied does it answer its intended purposes.

The essayist entertains a correct conception of the importance of the Ragged School Teacher's Mission, his moral influence on his pupils, and through them on society. "A good teacher will not want for scholars, a bad teacher will ruin any school." However severe we may be in our dealings with parents who are profligate and without even natural affection, with the children we must ever be gentle and kind. Their little hearts must be wooed and won. Let us never forget that the treasures which we wish to lay up in their mental storehouse, are of no rude, material kind; that the power and influence which we hope to obtain is not the influence of fear, but the gentler sway of holy love. Our method then must be in accordance with our object. Fear may make slaves and criminals; only love and kindness can change them into citizens and christians. If we wish to make the school-room full, and the attendance regular, we must make the place and its occupations agreeable. Herein we see the true missionary spirit indicated, and we are happy to know that so intelligent a man as our author has such an unfaltering faith in the all-subduing power of kindness in its application to children. He would treat adults very differently. With them he would use the stick, and bring upon them the powers of the law. He would use one instrumentality for the young, and another for the old; moral force for the one and physical force for the other. We do not mean to say that Mr. Hall recommends violence, but he appeals for the interposition of law in relation to adults; and what they would not do voluntarily, he would compel them to do by magisterial assistance. In pleading the cause of the young, he says, "One great reason why so many fall into the ranks of poverty and crime, is that it is impossible for them to do otherwise. They have no alternative. Any other course is a moral impossibility." Have we not been told and taught that "the child is the father to the man?"—This is one of the most suggestive lines ever penned by the poet Wordsworth. If the child becomes poor or degraded from necessity, or because he has not sufficient will and moral purpose to resist the influence of external circumstance, how can we expect anything better when the child grows into a man in the presence of the same unholy influences, and when the seeds of evil within him are ripened and strengthened.

Mr. Hall is also sensibly alive to the most efficient and expeditious mediums of communicating knowledge to poor children and developing their moral nature. He would not only surround them with kindness, but render the schools so agreeable that the pupils should love to be present and strive to be regular in their attendance. He would attract them by the magnetic law

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of love, and arrest and rivet their attention with a variety of modes of pleasing instruction. "In ragged schools," says he, "the system of pictorial teaching would have a special efficacy, and might be carried out with good results in a variety of departments. We might have pictures of beasts, birds, and fishes; of trees, plants, and flowers; of scenes in other lands; mountains, waterfalls, and beautiful landscapes; of nature in all her moods; of the placid lake, the stormy ocean and the wild tornado. Art and science, too, might be thus illustrated and explained. What a source of interesting instruction might be found in a large drawing of a locomotive engine! Yea, even morality might be communicated pictorially." One great and prominent object of Ragged Schools, and of any other extensive reformatory movement, should be to root out the evils that have been engendered by evil influences, and to prevent the future growth amongst us of a class so useless and dangerous to society. Hence the great necessity of prompting and preparing scholars to obtain an honest livelihood for themselves. "It is not too much to say that the formation of industrious habits is even of greater importance than book-learning both to the scholars themselves and to the well-being of the country * * * It is one essential part of the education of every girl and boy to acquire some degree of fitness for the actual life's work which the future will probably unfold." With language and arguments of this nature, Mr. Hall advocates the necessity of industrial training as the object to be aimed at by ragged and industrial schools. He complains that this branch of the subject has hitherto been too much neglected, and calls on philanthropists to bestow on it the attention it merits. "It is here," says he, "that both boys and girls are taught to mend their own clothes; that chopping wood, mat-making, carpentering, tailoring, and shoe-making have all been tried, and each with a measure of success. But some more comprehensive plan needs to be brought out and carried into vigorous execution." Mr. Hall is also of opinion that the pupils of ragged and industrial schools have not been sufficiently stimulated by rewards. Society is more inclined to punish the vicious than to reward the virtuous. A similar inclination has made itself manifest in the regulation of our educational institutions, and has no doubt proved injurious to them.

In speaking of contemporaneous action for the diminution of ignorance and crime, Mr. Hall has only alluded, and that in the most tender and gingerly manner, to the great "Temperance Reform." Like many other good men, he appears afraid to approach the subject. But this is not the most effectual way to promote the prosperity of educational and industrial reform. It cannot be denied that drunkenness is not only a great national evil, but that it is the mother of many other vices; that it is the chief creator of crime, the primary perpetuator of ignorance, and the prolific cause of pauperism. If this be the fact it is folly to shrink from it as Mr. Hall has done. It is much better to look the evil full in the face; and, though it is involved in controversial difficulties, to consider it in all its bearings and ramifications. The time is come when the causes of things must be proved to their foundation, and we cannot legitimately expect to purify society from the master evils which corrupt and threaten it without attempting to check them in the bud. The almost universal testimony of magistrates, judges, and poor-law commissioners is that the drinking usages of society are productive of the major portion of our country's social sufferings. The force of facts is deepening this conviction daily, and it is a little surprising that Mr. Hall, who has paid so much attention to the education and improvement of our pauper and criminal population, and also is so deeply interested in the matter, should have said so little, only a few words altogether, on the causes, consequences, and curse of intemperance, and the vast advantages that would flow from its destruction.

There is one principle running through this prize essay, which in our opinion materially mars its utility. Its author would extend the Ragged School enterprise by the aid of law. He asks for Governmental assistance to build schools and refuges, and to *compel* parents to send their children to them. Mr. Hall has evidently not committed himself to this principle and policy rashly. He has thought much about it, and he sends forth his recommendations stamped with his sincere convictions. We are, however, bound to say, after mature reflection on all the bearings of the subject, that the author has failed to convince us. Instead of thinking with him that Government aid, in paying teachers and enforcing inspection, would be promotive of the prosperity of the Ragged School Movement, we are convinced that it would tend to its ultimate injury.

We are sorry to see so strong a disposition manifested by so many benevolent men to solicit the aid of Government for the furtherance of philanthropic objects. We know several who feel an interest in early closing, and who think that the end aimed at might be accomplished by Act of Parliament. There are others who would extinguish the drinking system by annihilating the "liquor traffic" by magisterial force. And here is an intelligent and successful Essayist, who appeals to executive authority to prop up and push on the Ragged School movement. We do not say that Government aid may not occasionally be legitimately solicited. But in the instance of Ragged Schools, and Ragged Churches and Refuges, we do not see any necessity for it. Are not Ragged Schools the offspring of philanthropy? Have they not multiplied with amazing rapidity without state interference? Would it not be exceedingly dangerous to call in a completely foreign element to mingle with an enterprize which is the pure and spontaneous result of voluntaryism? Mr. Hall says there are upwards of 1700 voluntary Ragged School teachers in London alone. He admits that "Ragged Schools have hitherto been the offspring of pure Christian love and of an earnest sense of individual duty. The work has been devised and executed by kind hearts and tender consciences. Law has not in any way interfered with or aided their working; as an agency so limited in its origin, and so limited in its resources, it has been crowned with great success. But compared with the whole work to be done, the schools have been few, and the results but small." He then proceeds to show the propriety and necessity of the interference and assistance of the state, not thinking that by so doing he might jeopardise the utility of the movement: he says, "two general laws come into collision; which shall be sacrificed? The law of voluntaryism, or the law of mercy, justice, compassion, and love? Who is there that does not promptly reply, Voluntaryism must give way for once. It may be God's law, as surely as gravitation; but just as, notwithstanding this law of nature, trees grow, the blood circulates and birds fly—as life thus triumphs over mere material influence, so love shall triumph over denominational principles." It is by such illogical reasoning as this that Mr. Hall asks for parliamentary grants, inspection, and responsibility. He admits the antagonism of "two great general laws," and "for once" he would sacrifice the one to the other. He asks which shall give way, "the law of voluntaryism, or the law of mercy, justice, compassion and love," implying thereby, though he could never have meant it, that the law of voluntaryism is *not* that of mercy, compassion, and love; and that the law of the state is. This is not only contrary to the fact but to universal experience. Voluntary action springs from benevolence, Governmental action springs from necessity. He admits that voluntaryism may be God's law as surely as that of gravitation, but argues that trees grow, the blood circulates, and birds fly in opposition to the law of gravitation. He is incorrect in his facts, and inconclusive in his reasoning. Birds do not fly in antagonism to the law of gravitation, but in co-operation with it. The blood in circulating, or trees in growing, do not violate the laws of nature, but obey them. We certainly never saw lamer logic, and we are only surprised to see an author who appears in many respects to be enlightened and reasonable, so easily persuaded to commit a beneficent enterprise to the chilling care of Government. We cannot think that those who have originated the enterprise, and who have cheerfully contributed to its sustenance will be influenced by such insufficient data and such inconsistent reasonings. If ragged schools are to be multiplied, and their moral conquests to be extended, it is better that they should continue as they have begun, and rely with increasing faith on the generous emotions and the voluntary offerings of the philanthropic and christian public.

REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

THIS Institution has attained the fourteenth year of its existence, and the report of its progress is highly satisfactory. The number of policies issued during the first seven years was on the average 375 per year; and the amount assured, in round numbers, £37,000. In 1851, 731 Policies were issued, assuring £130,000. In 1852, 1177 Policies were granted, covering risks to the amount of £186,000. In 1853, the number of Policies issued was 1315, assuring £198,000; and in 1854, 1336 Policies were completed, assuring no less than £227,000. These figures apply exclusively to the Temperance and General Sections; but in 1853 the Working Man's Section was opened; 88 Policies were granted in this Section for

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various sums, amounting to £1,677 18s 8d. During the past year 324 Policies have been granted in the Working Man's Section, covering assurances to the amount of £5,835, making a total of 1,649 Policies, covering assurances to the amount of £233,000. These figures attest the confidence of the public in the security and able management of the Institution, and must afford its directors and supporters well-grounded hope of increasing prosperity.

LIST OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, AND REPORTS RECEIVED.

Reformatory Schools in France and England, by Patrick Joseph Murray, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
The Irish Quarterly Review.—No. 18, June, 1855.
The Abstainer's Journal.—No. 30, June, 1855.
Fourteenth Report of the Directors of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, 1855.
Report to the Committee of the Philanthropic Farm School, 1855.
Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, the Fourth Annual Report of the Committee, 1855.
Report of Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society. 1855.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The first of the two books which have recently been published on the subject of education contains copies of all minutes of the Privy Council on Education, arranged in chronological order, extending from the 3rd of June, 1839, to the 19th of January, 1855. The second, a thick volume of 765 pages, contains minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, correspondence, financial statements, examination papers, and reports by her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for the year 1854-55. The reports are too diffuse, and enter too much into matters of detail to allow of any systematic reference. The two most remarkable of these reports, perhaps, are those of the Rev. H. Moseley, and the Rev. W. H. Brookfield. Mr. Moseley does not consider that the present subjects of elementary instruction are the best, inasmuch as religious knowledge, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, and geography, under the form in which they are usually taught in schools, tend but little to the development of the reasoning powers, or the exercise of the intelligence of children, and are but poor expedients of general education. He urges, and has urged for many years, the teaching of that kind of knowledge dignified by the name of the "science of common things," so powerfully advocated by the Lord Ashburton, but does not disguise the great difficulty of introducing this as a branch of elementary instruction, doubting, as he does, whether the whole of the training-schools could furnish one master possessing enough for the purpose of that kind of scientific knowledge which must lie at the basis of it. Mr. Moseley thinks the science of chemistry the best adapted to this end; one great characteristic of which is that, with whatever is to be reasoned on and understood, there is always associated something to be done. Mr. Brookfield (who so ably presided, last February, at the annual festival of the Church Schoolmasters' Association) equally urges the importance of the study of "common things," and humorously reminds his professional friends of the south-eastern districts, in reference to some examination papers in history which he lately reviewed, that Alfred the Great would have been the last man, notwithstanding his neglect of "those unlucky cakes," in the Isle of Athelney, to advocate a disconnection between uncommon lore and "common things," a mistake peculiar to the ignorant and the pedantic. Mr. Brookfield expresses his conviction that the cause of elementary instruction has made steady and very satisfactory progress in the south-eastern district. He has in no department observed a greater improvement than in geography, and in three subjects only does not see much advance, viz., English grammar, English history, and the Church Catechism. With reference to the study of grammar, the Rev. Inspector strongly recommends the two little volumes on "Words," and "English, past and present," by the Rev. Professor Trench, of King's College, London; and as regards English history, he traces the deficiency of knowledge to the want of good books, brief and inexpensive, on the subject. The Church Catechism is taught too much by rote, and its repetition with verbal accuracy appears to be the sole result of the instruction under this head. The question given for the examination for the Ashburton prizes, in 1854, appear, on the whole, sufficiently practical to elicit a candidate's knowledge of "common things," although it is certainly rather amusing to find the schoolmistresses asked to state "the advantages of cleaning the teeth daily, and the disadvantages of losing them (to ladies especially) in early life."

QUALIFICATION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—A bill prepared and brought in by Mr. Colville, Viscount Emlyn, and Mr. Ker Seymour, amends the laws relating to the qualification of justices of the peace. It repeals the whole of the acts of 13th Richard II., statute 1, chap. 7; the 18th of Henry VI., chap. 11; the 5th of George II., chap. 20; clause 33 of the 6th and 7th of Victoria, chap. 73; and clause 21 of the 9th and 10th of Victoria, chap. 95. No person shall be capable of being a justice of the peace unless he be qualified—1, by possessing an estate in land within England or Wales, for his own use and benefit, of the clear yearly value of 100*l.*; or, 2, by possessing a personal estate of 300*l.*; or, 3, by possessing a clear yearly income of at least 300*l.* derived from a Government office or pension; or, 4, by possessing more than one of the several kinds of property hereinbefore mentioned, all amounting in the aggregate to the clear yearly value of 300*l.* A declaration of their qualification must be made by justices of the peace, and any person guilty of making a false declaration will be held to have committed a misdemeanour. Persons acting without having declared their qualifications will be fined 50*l.* recoverable in a county court. Where property designated in a declaration is chargeable with an encumbrance, jointly with other property belonging to the same person, such property shall, for the purposes of this act, be considered to be deteriorated in value by the existence of such encumbrance only to the extent to which the other property jointly charged therewith is insufficient to satisfy the same. No qualification by estate shall be required of peers of Parliament, privy-councillors, justices of either bench, or barons of the Exchequer, eldest sons of peers, or eldest sons of persons capable of being elected county members. The following persons will be qualified by office, viz., officers of the Board of Green Cloth, heads of colleges, vice-chancellors and mayors at Oxford and Cambridge, judges of county courts, commissioners of the Navy, under-secretaries of State, and the secretary of Chelsea College, &c. Attorneys, solicitors and proctors are especially disqualified. This act will not extend to particular jurisdictions. It is to take effect on the 1st of January, 1856, and to be limited to England and Wales.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

On Sunday, June 10th, two sermons were preached on behalf of the above charity by the Rev. Thomas Binney of the Weigh House. The preacher chose as his text, John xiv. 18, "*I will* NOT *leave you* COMFORTLESS, *but I will come to you*," and proceeded to give the various renderings of this passage by well-known translators. A large portion render it, "*I will not leave you orphans;*" some, "*I will not leave you fatherless*," and referred to James i. 27, where the same word is rendered "Fatherless." The beautiful rendering of Luther, "To visit the motherless and fatherless children and widows," he referred to with much felicity. The next step in progress was to refer to the patriarchal ages. "*Violence* covered the land." It must have been that of blood, and as a consequence, there was the weeping and lamentation of orphans and widows. Several passages in the book of Job were referred to as shewing that the care of orphans and widows was considered to be a part of religious duty. Job's friend, Eliphaz, charged it upon him as a grave offence, "Thou hast sent widows away empty, and the arms of the fatherless have been broken, *therefore* snares are round about thee," &c., &c. But he replied, "I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him, the blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. And if I have lifted up my hand against the fatherless when I saw my help in the gate, THEN, *let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone!* The preacher proceeded to show from numerous passages in Deuteronomy, how the Jews, then but semi-civilized, just emerging from the position and duties of slaves, adhered to the principle of caring for the widow, the orphan and the stranger. The fields teeming with fruitfulness, were to bear a portion for them. The gatherers were to leave the gleanings for them. If the owners of the fields saw a stray sheaf, or that the gatherers had not done their work efficiently, they were not to be blamed, and they were not to regather; that which was left was for the widow, the orphan, and the stranger. If an orphan was defrauded by the removal of the land-mark, or in any way besides, it was said that God, the father of the fatherless, so cared for their interests, that the fraudulent person, if he suffered not in person, would in his posterity. God cares for orphans! After an appeal on behalf of the charity, the preacher concluded the morning's discourse.

In the evening, Mr. Binney took the same text, and recapitulated in clear outline the substance of the morning's discourse. He then proceeded to show that the same beautiful and loving sympathy ran through all the prophets, from the first whose utterances were put forth to the last in the series. A glance at the passages on the same subject in the New Testament, concluded a discourse full of the deepest interest to the christian and the philanthropist, and to those who heard it, it will be subject for thought for years to come. In the course of his remarks, the preacher referred to the fact, that there is nothing in all History to prove that Heathen nations ever cared for widows or orphans, and that there has never yet been discovered the the ruins of an orphan asylum in all the classic remains of antiquity.

In referring to the Orphan Working School, Mr. Binney stated his regret that, although he had for many years been a Governor of the Charity, he had not visited the Asylum at Haverstock Hill until the previous Friday, when he desired to inform himself before preaching in its behalf. He spoke in terms of admiration of the state and condition of the children, of the charming position, cleanliness, and healthiness

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of the house, and of the care and attention of the teachers, as evidenced in the manners and intelligence of their pupils. The school was established in 1758—now nearly a century ago — at Hoxton, then a suburb of London, for 20 boys only. Removed to the City Road in 1771, shortly after that was formed, and it was then open country, there was accommodation provided for 35 boys and 35 girls. In 1847, the School was again removed out of town, and there are now 269 children in the Asylum. In 10 years only 3 deaths have occurred among these children, or an average of 1 in 650 children of tender age. The building stands well, and is thoroughly drained, and ventilated. These statements were made and enlarged upon, and eloquently enforced by the preacher, and the result was collections amounting to 39*l.* 19s. 2d. and of Life and Annual Contributions in addition, 14*l.* 14s. 6d., making altogether, 54*l.* 13s. 8d.—a liberal contribution truly, but when it is considered that the *extra* expenses of the charity, arising out of the high price of provisions and clothing, have been 1,000*l.* in two years; or that the expenses of 1854 have been more by 1,000*l.* than they were in 1852 with the same number of children, not too liberal for the important object in view.

THE MASS IN GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

The following petition from members of the Committee of the Protestant Alliance has been presented to Parliament:—

That your petitioners have learned with deep regret that permission has been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, to the Roman Catholic priesthood to celebrate Mass in the Government prison at Brixton.

That your petitioners are aware that such permission has been yielded, not to the request of the prisoners, but to the demands of the priests.

That, in the conviction of your petitioners, such permission is beyond the letter and spirit of the law, which only provides that every prisoner should see any minister in private whom he desires.

That such permission directly identifies the Government of England with the celebration of a service which our fathers abolished in connection with every national institution, and which this nation holds to be idolatrous, and, therefore offensive to Almighty God; that it is, therefore, in direct antagonism to the principles of the Reformation, under which this country has, by God's blessing, arrived at its present condition of liberty and prosperity.

That such permission would afford encouragement for still further aggression on the part of a power whose insolent usurpation of the prerogatives of the crown has already lately required repression by Parliamentary enactment.

That such permission is opposed to the principles of toleration which forbid that any one of non-conforming bodies, especially one which owes a foreign allegiance, should be selected as the object of Government patronage, favour, and support.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable house to take such measures as may effectually secure the withdrawal of the permission granted, without the authority of the Legislature, and prevent any concessions for the future, except such as may be enacted by the Crown, Lords, and Commons of England in Parliament assembled.

The Roman Catholic Charities Bill was read a third time in the House of Lords on the 12th of June.

The Youthful offenders' bill has been postponed until July 11.

THE PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.

The annual dinner of the friends of the Printers' Pension Society took place on the 27th of April, at the London Tavern. The Lord Mayor took the chair, supported by Mr. Sheriff Crosley, Dr. Spurgin, and other gentlemen.

The Chairman having given, and the company responded to the several loyal toasts, his lordship gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Printers' Pension Society." They were all well aware of the good the society had already effected in relieving decayed compositors and pressmen, and stepping in to the assistance of the bereaved and widowed. This was one reason why it was entitled to their support, because it had by its career of usefulness earned it. The necessity which existed for it was another strong inducement to the vigorous maintenance; for he found that there were few tradesmen more liable to be afflicted with blindness: and a printer when blind might be considered as helpless. He found that it had already pensioned 193 persons, and that it was at the present moment paying pensions to 56. There were also three other pensioners on private foundations. He found, however, that at the last election they had been able to elect only four candidates out of a list of 24; and it was difficult to conceive the pain and the disappointment of the unsuccessful. Increased revenue would enable the society to diminish that amount of suffering, and he hoped that a large subscription would be the response to the toast.

Several other toasts followed, and the secretary (Mr. J. S. Hodson) having announced that the subscriptions of the evening amounted to about 350*l.*, the company separated.

Appointments and Promotions.

Aldham.—The Rev. Harcourt Aldham, M.A., Vicar of Stoke Priors, to be Chaplain of the Brooms Grove Union.

Fraser.—Colonel Fraser to be Governor of the House of Correction at Westminster.

Leonard, Dr. Peter, to be Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, and is appointed to Haslar Hospital.

Lindsay, Dr. William, to be Inspector of Hospitals, and is appointed to Haslar Hospital.

Obituary.

Emmens.—On the 18th of May, Mr. W. B. Emmens, in his 55th year, for 24 years the much respected collector of the Labourers' Friend Society, and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, 21, Exeter-hall.

Carew.—On the 21st of May, Thomas George Warrington Carew, Esq., of Crowcombe Court, Somerset, Carew Castle, Pembroke, and Pentrepant Hall, Salop, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Somerset, aged 58.

Burridge.—On the 24th of May, in the 57th year of his age, Mr. William Burridge, Master of St. Margaret's and St. John's Workhouse, Kensington.

Schoolbridge.—On the 24th of May, at Craythorne House, Tenterden, T. B. Schoolbridge, aged 65, Mayor and Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Tenterden.

Holderness.—On the 25th of May, aged seven months, Howard the Son of the Rev. William Holderness, Chaplain of the Convict Establishment, Portland.

Stewart.—On the 28th of May, at Portsmouth, Dr. James Stewart, Surgeon, Royal Navy, Justice of the Peace for the County of Hampshire, in the 65th year of his age.

Rodick.—On the 7th of June, at Beachwood, Westmoreland, in the 67th year of his age, Thomas Rodick, Esq., of Gateacre, Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Lancaster.

French Sœur de Charité.—A Letter from Beyrout mentions the death of one of the French sœurs de charite, who had fallen a victim to her zeal and devotedness in the discharge of her duties. A number of persons attended her funeral, and for the first time in Syria the cross which was carried before the clergy was seen escorted by Turkish soldiers, with their arms reversed.

KENT MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Queen Street-place, New Cannon-street.

The Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Kent Mutual Life Assurance Society was held on May 8th, at the London Tavern, and was attended by a great number of its most influential members.

The chair was taken by Mr. J. T. King, the chairman of the board, and among the members present were C. B. Mander, Esq., of Wolverhampton; R. H. Haywood, Esq., and F. Bishop, Esq., of Hanley; Dr. Goddard, of Longton; the Rev. A. P. Hughes, of Gornal; R. Davison, Esq.; R. W. Cooke, Esq.; F. Dollman, Esq.; W. J. Carne, Esq.; P. Karslake, Esq.; T. Wilson, Esq.; J. C. Burnett, Esq.; N. Crouch, Esq., T. W. Pike, Esq.; R. Crossley, Esq.; W. Brownfield, Esq.; C. B. Kelham, Esq.; H. Bessemer, Esq.; R. Longsdon, Esq.; J. L. Evans, Esq.; T. Minshall, Esq.; W. Holdich, Esq.; J. C. Hailes, Esq.; B. L. Thompson, Esq.; J. McMullen, Esq.; J. Young, Esq.; S. Rickan, Esq.; W. Anderton, Esq.; G. Fagg, Esq.; J. Burton, Esq.; J. Gould, jun., Esq.; and W. Baker, Esq.

Mr. George Cumming, the Manager, read the Directors' Report. It stated that since the last annual meeting, 509 new policies had been issued, upon which £6,195 19s. 5d. had been received in premiums. The assets of the society at present amounted to £31,396 8s. 1d., and, under the division of profits, realized on the 24th March, 1854, a cash bonus of one-fifth of the premiums paid was declared upon all policies on which two or more annual premiums had been paid. It further stated that the society's annual revenue now amounted to £18,130 10s. 1d.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report—the reading of which elicited the entire approbation of the meeting—congratulated it upon its eminently practical character, as regarded the large amount of success which it had been the good fortune of the Directors to attain during the past year. It would be unnecessary for him to allude to the circumstances of active competition which now existed among the representatives of the several companies; and, having regard to that, he was sure it would be most gratifying to them to find that the assertion made in casual conversation by various managers and secretaries, that the wonderful amount of business transacted by the Kent Mutual Society in its past years was the result of gigantic efforts on the part of the board, and would not be continued in ensuing years, had been disproved. It was most true, that great efforts had been made, but the board never overlooked the importance of getting active and influential agents throughout the country, and the result of the judicious measures which they had taken in that view was seen in the highly satisfactory Report now before them [hear, hear]. He was sure that it was only necessary that the principles of the office should be known, and its advantages fairly laid before the public, to command perfect success; and he begged to move that the Report be now approved and adopted.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Wilson, of Newport, Monmouthshire, was put and agreed to unanimously.

The directors and auditors retiring by rotation having been re-elected,

The Chairman then proposed that the thanks of the meeting be voted to the local boards of North and South Staffordshire, including in the resolution the names of Mr. Mander, of Wolverhampton, and Dr. Goddard, of the North Staffordshire board.

The motion was cordially agreed to, and both gentlemen severally returned thanks, declaring their confidence in the soundness of the principles upon which the society was founded, and that with the active exertions which they would not fail to make, it would be sure to make still greater progress in the country.

Mr. Bishop, as connected with the North

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Staffordshire Board, moved a Resolution expressive of their entire confidence in the management, and their satisfaction at the prosperity which had hitherto attended their operations, and added that he thought their local society would soon be in a position to double its transactions with them [hear, hear].

Mr. Mander moved a vote of thanks to the supporters and agents, which was agreed to, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Gosbell returning thanks.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the Medical Referees, the Actuary, and the manager.

Mr. Hilman, the actuary, in returning thanks, said that he should have been justified in estimating their business at a much higher rate of interest than three per cent., but he preferred being moderate and could assure the meeting that the balance-sheet was a true statement of their affairs.

Mr. Cumming also returned thanks, and, in doing so, went into a few figures, exhibiting a highly satisfactory state of the affairs of the society as compared with some of the oldest offices in their earlier years.

A vote of thanks having been unanimously passed to the Chairman for his able and courteous conduct in the chair, the meeting terminated.

The anniversary festival was celebrated in the evening by a splendid dinner at the London Tavern, at which Mr. King again presided, supported by a large number of the directors, members, and supporters of the society, among whom we noticed Sir James Duke, Bt., M.P.; Mr. Lee, M.P.; Sir H. Muggeridge, Sheriff; Mr. Alderman Kennedy; Mr. Deputy Dakin; Sir. C. P. Roney; Rev. H. Mackenzie, M.A.; Rev. Mr. Cattley; C. B. Mander, Esq.; James Grant, Esq.; Dr. Goddard; F. Stainer, Esq.; A. Palk, Esq., &c., &c.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly responded to.

The Chairman gave the "House of Commons."

Sir James Duke, M.P., returned thanks—observing that he had not undertaken the responsibility of Trustee of the Kent Mutual Assurance Society, without first ascertaining that he would be justified in so doing, and that he felt the highest confidence in the management.

Mr. Lee, M.P. also returned thanks, and referred in high terms to the distinguished position which the Kent Mutual Assurance Society had obtained for itself among the assurance societies of the metropolis.

The Chairman gave "the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London," associating with it the names of the Sheriff, Sir H. Muggeridge, and Mr. Alderman Kennedy.

The Chairman then gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Kent Mutual Assurance Society." He was satisfied that there was no occasion for his saying anything to enlist the sympathy of the company on behalf of the interests of the society which they had met to promote [hear, hear]. The question had been frequently put—"How was it that the Kent Mutual Assurance Society had outstripped many other societies of older date?" The answer was to be found in those principles of universal mutuality, which appealed at once to the intelligence of our countrymen, and their desire to have a voice in the direction of their own affairs [hear, hear]. He felt quite sure that the great things they had already accomplished would be still farther exceeded by a continued application of the same principles, and doubted not that the £20,000 per annum of income, which they had realized in five years, might soon be immensely augmented [cheers].

Mr. Alderman Kennedy proposed the health of the Chairman, which was warmly responded to by the company.

The healths of the trustees, local boards, and manager, having been afterwards drunk and responded to, the party separated, after passing an evening most unanimously in the promotion of the interests of the society.

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William Woodhouse.

Minister of the Adelphi Chapel, Hackney-road.

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An Investor may at any time withdraw the money which he has paid on his share, with interest thereon; the interest now receivable upon withdrawal is 5 per cent. compound, or a Person may dispose of his share with the accumulations of interest and profit, a fee of 1s. per share being paid on the transfer. Should sickness, want of employment, or other pecuniary emergency arise, an Investor can, upon the security of his shares, borrow a sum not exceeding the amount paid by him to the Society, interest being charged at the rate of 7d. per month for £5, which includes all expenses.

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A £10 share may be paid by instalments in the same manner as deposits in Savings Banks; the entrance fee is 6d. each share.

A £25 share requires the payment of 5s. per month for 7½ years, together with an entrance fee of 1s.

A £30 share requires the payment of 4s. per month for 10 years, together with an entrance fee of 1s.

A £50 share requires the payment of 5s. per month for 12½ years, or of 10s. per month for 7½ years, together with an entrance fee of 1s. 6d.

A £100 share requires the payment of 10s. per month for 12½ years, or of £1 per month for 7½ years, together with an entrance fee of 2s. 6d.

Any of these shares may be paid up in full, and thus become Realized Shares, or they may be paid by irregular instalments, in which case the money will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The Interest upon Realized Shares is 5½ per cent. per annum, which includes the profits belonging to such shares, and is paid half-yearly, on the 30th of April and the 30th of October.

EXAMPLES OF INVESTORS.

A. B. enters for one £100 share, on which he pays an entrance fee of 2s. 6d., and 10s. per month, (or 4d. per day) for 12½ years. 10s. per month, paid for 12½ years, will amount to £75. To this sum will be added £25 for interest at 5 per cent., so that A. B. will receive, at the end of the 12½ years, £100, and his proportion of the profits.

C. D. wishing to have £100 to apprentice his son, or for some other purpose, has to pay 20s. per month for 7 years.

E. F., not being able to spare so much as 10s. per month, enters for a £50 share to be realised in 12½ years, on which he pays an entrance fee of 1s. 6d., and the sum of 5s. monthly, or 2d. per day.

G. H. enters for a £30 share, on which he pays an entrance fee of 1s., and 4s. per month for 10 years, or rather more than 1½d. per day.

J. K. enters for 10 realised shares of £10 each, and having paid £100 5s. for subscriptions and entrance fees, he receives interest thereon half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

L. M. enters for one £1. share, and pays 5s. thereon, as his first instalment, with the entrance fee of 6d.; in three weeks he pays a second 5s.; in two weeks more he pays 7s., and continues making his payments until the whole £10 is paid, when he will receive interest at 4 per cent. for all his back payments, and commence receiving interest at 5½ per cent. per annum.

N. O., desirous of securing to his daughter, now aged 14, the sum of £50 on her attaining the age of 21, has to pay 10s. per month, or £5 18s. per annum, for 7 years.

For Particulars of other Departments see Prospectus.

Ragged School Teachers desirous of promoting provident habits should form Penny Banks in connexion with their Schools, and in order to enable them to make such Banks self supporting, *the Directors of the above Society* are prepared to *receive the deposits weekly* and *allow interest thereon at the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum.*

Shares may be taken, Prospectuses had, and information obtained at the Office of the Society between the hours of nine and five, and on Wednesdays from nine to eight. The Rules are 3d. each, and will be forwarded on receipt of four postage stamps.

Plans of the Society's Estates at Muswell Hill may be had on application at the Office.

A fair remuneration allowed to parties introducing business to the Society.

N.B. Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER.

Head Office, 22, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars.

ALL persons insuring during this year will share in the next division of profits

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., CHAIRMAN, New Kent-road.
BENNETT, C. Esq., 32, Royal Exchange.
BUNNELL, P. Esq., Edmonton.
BURTON, J. R., Esq., 189, Great Dover Street.
CARTWRIGHT, R., Esq., 57, Chancery-lane.
CUTHBERTSON, F., Esq., 123, Aldersgate-street.
GARDINER, B. W., Esq., 20, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.
GROSER, W. Esq., 35, Hemingford Villas, Barnsbury park.
LEWIS, G. C., Esq., 1, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge.
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PRATT, D., Esq., 3, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.
SANDERS, J., Esq., 5, Sutherland-square, Walworth.

AUDITORS.

BURGE, G. W., Esq., 10, Clarence Villas, Hackney.
PORTER, JOSEPH, L., Esq., 43, Sloane-street.

BANKERS.

LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WATSON and SONS, 12, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

SURVEYOR.

THOMAS TURNER, Esq., 24, Bucklersbury.

SURGEON.

JOHN MANN, Esq., 4 Charter-house-square.

SECRETARY.

JAMES INGLIS, Esq.

The Proposals for Life Assurance received during the year 1854 amounted to 1034 for £243,968; out of which 876 Policies have been issued, assuring £195,759; 158 for £48,209 being in progress, or declined.

The number of Policies now in force is 5,069, assuring £988,050.

The present Annual Income is £36,568 18s. 1d.

The Company has an Accumulated Fund of £70,000.

The period having arrived for the Second Division of Profits to the Assured, a complete and detailed valuation of the assets and liabilities of the Company has been made by the Actuary, F. G. P. Nelson, Esq., by which it appeared, that of the realised profits during the three years that have elapsed since the first division, there is a disposable balance of £20,000; and, after deducting 10 per cent. for the purposes of the Reserved Fund, there remains £18,000 to appropriate as bonus to the members, which will be found to be in the ratio of about 27½ per cent. of the amount of premiums paid by them.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

FIRE COMPANY.—Subscribed Guarantee Fund, £200,000; Pure Mutuality; Policy-holders not liable for Losses; ENTIRE PROFITS Divided Triennially; Policies issued, 13,438 for £6,019,185; 12½ per Cent. per Annum has been returned at each triennial division on the entire premiums paid.

FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

UNITED Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution.

1, ADELAIDE-PLACE, LONDON-BRIDGE, LONDON.
Established, 1840, for the
Mutual Assurance of Lives, Endowments, Annuities, etc.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL, £131,000.
ANNUAL INCOME, £45,000.

Since the commencement of this Institution it has issued Ten Thousand Policies. In the year 1852, it issued 1,177; in the year 1853, 1,318; and in 1854, 1,331.

This is the only Life Assurance Office in which abstainers from Distilled and Fermented Liquors, can secure the full benefit of their Temperance.

The Temperance and Public Sections are kept in separate classes, and will each receive their own profits.

Policies are indisputable, except for palpable fraud.

Entire profits belong to the assured.

Edinburgh Office, 17, George-street; Manchester, 41, John Dalton-street; Liverpool, 48, Castle-street; Glasgow, 106, Hope-street.

Prospectuses, &c., may be obtained at the Branch Offices, or of any of the agents.

WILLIAM RICHARD BAKER, Resident Director.

CITY of London Life Assurance Society, for general accumulative and self-protecting assurance. Head offices, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.—Capital a Quarter of a Million.

TRUSTEES.

The Rt. Hon. the Ld. Mayor. | The Hon. W. F. Campbell.
The Hon. Com. West. | John Thomas, Esq.

This society guaranteed by a capital fully adequate to every contingency and not injuriously large, offers the advantages of the Mutual system, without the liabilities of co-partnership.

EDWD. FRED. LEEKS, *Secretary.*

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.

Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy throughout Europe, and universally preferred and esteemed.

Ladies Travelling, or enjoying the Aquatic Excursion, the Fashionable Promenade, the Ride, and Drive; in all cases, Fervid Heat, and its concomitant, Dust, materially injure the Skin, producing SUNBURN, TAN, FRECKLES, and DISCOLORATIONS, of an almost indelible character. To obviate and eradicate these baneful results, recourse may with confidence be had to

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

AN ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION

Whether resorted to in its specific character as a thorough purifier of existing defects of an eruptive nature, and discolorations of the Skin, or as a benign PRESERVER and PROMOTER of its already bright and glowing tints, this

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITE

Has, in every instance maintained its claim to the title of "THE UNFAILING AUXILIARY OF FEMALE GRACE."

During SUMMER and AUTUMN, which are peculiarly the seasons of FASHIONABLE MOVEMENTS, the *invigorating* and *refreshing properties* of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR will be found singularly agreeable.

TO LADIES TRAVELLING,

The effects produced by temporary EXPOSURE TO SOLAR HEAT, upon the FACE, NECK, ARMS, and HANDS, being neutralized, and the cloud induced by relaxation and languor dispelled by its power of sustaining a perfect elasticity of the skin; without which, certain deterioration takes place.—THUS, IN THE USUAL PERIODICAL VISITS MADE TO THE COAST, ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is indispensable as a preservative after

SEA BATHING,

From the irritation caused by the chemical action of saline vapour.

As a perfect illustration of the unquestionable safety attending the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and of the wide range of its utility, its introduction to the nursery, with the advantage which ensues in that interesting department of maternal solicitude, is most convincing;—here it soothes every species of incidental inflammation, and fosters all those infantine graces upon which the parental eye dwells with delight.

From the sultry climes of India, to the frozen realms of the North, this exotic preparation is perfectly innocious, acting in all cases by promoting a healthy tone of the minute vessels, and is *the most elegant as well as effective Toilet appendage hitherto submitted to universal patronage.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.*

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper, and "A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON," in red ink at foot.

The heat of Summer also frequently communicates a dryness to the hair, and a tendency to fall off, which may be completely obviated by the use of

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

A delightful, fragrant and transparent preparation, and as an invigorator and purifier beyont all precedent. In dressing the hair, nothing can equal the effects of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, producing beautifully flowing curls, and imparting a transcendent lustre.—*Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; or family bottles (equal to four small) at 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.*

Nor at this season can we be too careful to preserve the Teeth from the deleterious effects of Vegetable Acids, (the immediate cause of Tooth-ache), by a systematic employment, night and morning, of

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR,

PEARL DENTIFRICE,

a White Powder, compounded of the rarest and most fragrant exotics. It bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, frees them from Tartar, and imparts to the Gums a healthy firmness, and to the Breath a grateful sweetness and purity.—*Price 2s. 9d. per Box.*

The patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, their general use by the Aristocracy, and the dictate of Fashion, and the well-known infallible efficacy of these articles, have given them a celebrity unparalleled.

Beware of Spurious Imitations!!!

The only GENUINE of each bears the Name of "ROWLANDS," preceding that of the article on the Wrapper or Label.

SOLD BY A. ROWLAND & SONS,
20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, AND BY CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.

Printed by GEORGE WATSON, of No. 4, New River Terrace North, in the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, at his Office, No. 5, Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, in the Liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents, in the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn; and Published by Partridge, Oakey, & Co. of 34, Paternoster Row, in the City of London.—MON., July 2, 1855.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

PRISON AND REFORMATORY GAZETTE;

A RECORD OF SOCIAL AMELIORATION, AND JOURNAL OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

No. 10, New Series.] LONDON, MARCH 1, 1856. Price 6*d.*

METROPOLITAN Industrial Reformatory for Young Men.
Grove House, Brixton Hill.

President.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Shaftesbury.

Trustees.

George Moore, Esq., Samuel Gurney, Jun., Esq., and Henry Cunliffe, Esq.

Treasurer.

John Cunliffe, Esq., 24, Lombard Street.

Bankers.

Messrs. Cunliffe and Co., 24, Lombard Street.

Urgent Appeal for pecuniary assistance.

This Institution which was established for the purpose of rescuing from a life of crime and degradation such Young Men and Boys as are sincerely desirous of retracing their steps, and leading for the future an honest life, has now been in operation nearly three years, and during that period 99 of the inmates have been permanently benefited in the following way:

23 have been placed in Situations in England.
24 have been sent as Emigrants to the United States.
19 have enlisted in the Army.
9 have been placed in the Navy or Merchant Service.
6 have been restored to their Friends.
4 have been removed to Hospitals.
14 have been placed in other Reformatories more adapted to their wants.

99 total.

The Governor has been able to watch over those that are in situations in England, and the result has been thus far satisfactory, that while some have left their past employment and sought fresh masters, not one has returned to a dishonest mode of life. From the emigrants, and those who have become soldiers and sailors, he has received very many letters of an interesting and encouraging character. Those from the emigrants record the manner in which the settlers are engaged in different industrial occupations, to enable them to fill which they were trained in this Institution; they all speak in the most grateful terms of the advantages received by them during their residence here, and the lasting benefit they hope to derive from the instruction and advice imparted to them. These letters may be seen at the Institution. The Committee feel encouraged from these results to persevere in their self-denying and arduous work, attended though it be with many discouragements and much anxiety, the more especially, as at the present time the debts of the Institution amount to nearly £500.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, and Honorary Secretaries, H. F. Bowker, Esq., 11, John Street, Bedford Row; C. T. Jenkinson, Esq., Liverpool Lodge, Brixton Hill; or the Governor, Mr. C. W. Metcalfe, at the Institution.

THE Asylum Life Assurance Office, 72, Cornhill, London; established 1824.

Policies on healthy and diseased lives, at home and abroad, for civil, military, and naval employments.

The office being on purely proprietary principles, no partnership among policyholders is involved.

For prospectuses, proposal papers &c. apply to MANLEY HOPKINS, Resident Director.

ROYAL Asylum of St. Ann's Society, for Children of those once in prosperity, orphans or not—By voluntary contributions. The next Election will take place on Friday, February the 10th, 1856. New Candidates should be immediately nominated. Donations and Subscriptions gratefully received by the Committee, Messrs. Spooner, Atwood, and Co., 27, Gracechurch Street; and E. F. Leeks, Sec., 2, Charlotte Row, Mansion House.

WHO will Rescue a Child? "Dear Sir," writes a London City Missionary, "can the Rescue Society save a poor child from inevitable ruin, whom I have met with in my district? Her name is Elizabeth ——, 10 years of age. Mother and Father dead, and her three Sisters, aged 17, 19, and 21, are living by prostitution. She is maintained by two of them, and thus subjected to the most demoralizing influences. Her Father was an infidel. The Mother went mad, and died in a lunatic asylum. Soon afterwards, two of the daughters were led on to the streets, and then the unhappy father committed suicide. Pray let me know whether your Society can save her.

Yours truly, H. S. SIMMONDS."

We have now Received this girl into one of the Family Homes and thank those very sincerely who have sent assistance to encourage us to admit her—but the responsibility is great, the girl being so young, and we earnestly ask for further aid.

Daniel Cooper.

Society for Rescue of Young Women and Children.
President, the Earl of Shaftesbury.
Office: 11, Poultry, London.

ANNUITIES granted on liberal terms by the Falcon Life Assurance Society, dependent on the age and constitution of the life.

Trustees:—Sir Henry Muggeridge, Alderman and Sheriff of London; Thomas Cardus, Esq., Northam, Southampton, and Barwell Court, Kingston, Surrey.

Particulars post free, on application—11, Moorgate-street, London. THOMAS WALKER, *Actuary.*

CAMBRIAN and Universal Insurance Company, 27, Gresham Street, London. Life and Fire Insurance at moderate rates.

Good Agents required.

H. FELTON, Secretary.

CORPORATION of the Refuge for the Destitute, Manor House, Dalston, Middlesex, founded 1805. Incorperated by Act of Parliament.

Patron—THE QUEEN.

President—THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

Treasurer—JOHN GURNEY HOARE, Esq.

This old established Institution for the Reformation of penitent Criminal Females, chiefly on their discharge from prisons urgently appeals to the public for support.

The expenditure at the present time much exceeds its annual income. The great extent of good effected by this Society is well known, and the Committee would deeply regret if from deficiency of means they were compelled to diminish the number of inmates.

From the formation of the Institution, upwards of six thousand seven hundred have been admitted.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, John Gurney Hoare, Esq., 62, Lombard-street, London; by the Chaplain and Secretary, the Rev. Wm. Stone: by the Matron, at the Institution, and by the Collector, Mr. C. Buck, 32, Paternoster-row, London.

LONDON Society for Teaching THE BLIND TO READ.
Avenue Road, Regent's Park.

Patroness.—Her Most Gracious Majesty, the QUEEN.

A Ladies' Sale, in aid of the funds of the above Society is proposed to be held at the Institution, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 15th, and 16th.

Under the patronage of the following Ladies:—

The Countess of Bandon.	Lady Frederick Watson.
The Countess of Shaftesbury.	Mrs. Colonel Wolrige.
	Mrs. Edwin Parker.
The Lady Elizabeth Boyle.	Mrs. Percival Johnson.

Contributions of work, drawings, &c. are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by Mrs. G. Blair, Honorary Ladies' Secretary, and any member of Committee.

CITY OF LONDON Life ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for General, Accumulative, and Self-Protecting Assurances. Head Offices, 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.

CAPITAL A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Honorable The LORD MAYOR.
The Honorable Com. West.
The Honorable W. F. Campbell.
John Thomas, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Corrie Bache, Esq.	Stephen H. Lee, Esq.
William Betts, Esq.	Rev. Charles Mackenzie, A.M. (Prebendary of St. Paul's, &c.)
John Blakeway, Esq.	Colonel Rowland, Royal Artillery.
Major C. L. Boileau.	William Simpson, Esq.
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Frederick A. Durnford, Esq.	George Watson Wood, Esq.
Robert Keate, Esq. Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen.	

SECRETARY—Edward Frederick Leeks, Esq.
BANKERS—Messrs. Hankey.
ACTUARY—G. J. Farrance, Esq., F.R.S.
PHYSICIAN—James Risdon Bennett, Esq., M.D.
SURGEON—G. W. Mackmurdo, Esq., F.R.S.

The City of London Life Assurance Society, guaranteed by a Capital fully adequate to every contingency, and not injuriously large, offers all the advantages of the mutual system, without any of the *risks or liabilities* of co-partnership.

PREMIUMS.—The rates of Premium are calculated expressly for this Society, based upon *actual experience* and thus accurately graduated to the several ages, and may be paid Annually, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or in any manner as arranged to suit the convenience of the Assured.

POLICIES.—Granted for the Whole of Life, or for a specified term, for Two or more Lives, or Survivorships, or on any Life Contingency, and *Indisputable.*

CLAIMS.—Promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims are features in this Society.

BONUS.—Announced at an extraordinary General Meeting, held 16th June, 1852; viz., a sum equivalent to a cash bonus of 20 per cent.—on the premiums paid on policies of five years standing and upwards, to be appropriated, at option, either in diminution of premiums, until the next division of profits, or as a permanent addition to the Policies.

STAMPS.—No charge is made for Stamps on Policies effected in this Office, except in cases of Loans.

INCOME TAX.—Payments for Life Assurance are free from this Tax—and to Landowners and persons whose children, or relatives, or reversioners, who will be liable to the new Succession Duty, Life Assurance, *which is free from that Duty as well as from Income Tax*, presents great advantages of meeting that payment.

FEMALE Servants' Home Society, for the Encouragement of Faithful Female Servants. Established, 1836.

Homes,—21, Nutford Place, and 110, Hatton Garden.

The Widows and Orphan Daughters of our brave Soldiers and Sailors are (many of them) now obliged to go into service, and thus, when out of place, have no home to which they can go. The Homes are open to them, throwing a shield around them in their helpless condition. The Committee earnestly APPEAL for help to enable them to carry on their Christian work. 6000 servants out of place have been shielded by this Society, and upwards of 32,000 registered free of expense.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., Treasurer, 54, Lombard Street; Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., Chairman of Committee, and Rector of Christ Church, Blackfriars Road; Rev. J. H. Simpson, M.A., Hon. Secretary, No. 74, Virginia Terrace, Dover Road; and the Matrons, at the Homes.

The Report for 1855 may be had as above.

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ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN
AND
UNIVERSAL FAMILY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—5, CANNON STREET WEST, CITY.

CAPITAL FUND, £150,000.

IN 15,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 AND 8 VICT. CAP. 110.

FOR

Granting Every Description of Assurances, Annuities, and Endowments, especially Infantile, Adult, and Matrimonial Assurances.

PREMIUMS NOT FORFEITED THROUGH INABILITY TO CONTINUE THEM.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY STAMPS, MEDICAL FEES, NOR ENTRANCE MONEY.—AN INVALID FUND FOR GRANTING FREE ANNUITIES TO AFFLICTED MEMBERS.—PREMIUMS HELD ON CREDIT IN CASE OF NEED, WITHOUT FORFEITING THE POLICY.

TRUSTEES.

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THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq., Director of the Commercial Bank of London.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY HORN, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Hereford, and Magistrate for Herefordshire, 51, Upper Bedford Place.
Brig.-Gen. FREDERICK HORN, H.M. 20th Regiment.
EDWARD LACEY, Esq., Gravesend, Kent, Magistrate.
FRANCIS PIGOTT, Esq., M.P., Gloucester-place, Portman Square; and Heckfield Heath, Hants.
JOHN J. RIDGE, Esq., M.D., Gravesend, Kent, Magistrate.
GRIFFITH TAYLOR, Esq., Cumberland House, Milton-on-Thame.
WILLIAM WEBSTER, Esq., Waltham Abbey, Essex.

MANAGING DIRECTOR—TOBIAH PEPPER, Esq., 5, Cannon Street West, City.

PHYSICIANS.
RICHARD PAYNE COTTON, M.D., F.R.C.P., 46, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, (Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, &c. Brompton.)
CHARLES COWAN, M.D., Reading, Berks (Senior Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital.)
HENRY HARDINGE, M.D., 24, Sackville Street, Piccadilly. (Assistant-Physician to the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children.)
JOHN JAMES RIDGE, M.D., Gravesend, Kent.

BANKERS.
The COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, Lothbury, and Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
The LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, Lombard Street.

STANDING COUNSEL—H. HORN, Esq., 2, Hare Ct., Temple. | SOLICITORS—Messrs. BEDDOME & WEIR, 27, Nicholas Lane, City.

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JOHN VAUGHAN, Esq., 14, Lloyd Square, Pentonville.

ACTUARY—TOBIAH PEPPER, Esq. | SECRETARY—JOHN NEWTON, Esq.

This Company was established for the purpose of supplying an extensive vacancy in the application and practice of Life Assurance, by the introduction of new and highly important features of great practical utility. Its principal departments are the following:—

1.—INFANT ASSURANCE.
2.—MATRIMONIAL ASSURANCE. (Both Infant and Adult.)
3.—GENERAL ASSURANCE.
4.—EMIGRATION ASSURANCE.
5.—AUSTRALIAN ASSURANCE.

The popular advantageous features of the Company will be more clearly seen in the Prospectus.

INFANT ASSURANCES AND ANNUITIES.

Assurances and Annuities are granted on INFANT LIVES from the age of 3 months to 14 years, by which Parents or Guardians can ensure, at a trifling cost, the Education, Endowment, Marriage Settlement, and placing out in Life of Children, with a return of all premiums paid, on death before a given age. Infant Assurances effected under 10 years of age secure Universal (or whole World) Policies.

Annual Premium, returnable in case of death before 14, for £100 on death at any time after 14.									Annual Premium returnable on death before 8, for an Educational Annuity of £10 from 8 to 14.								
Age.	£	s.	d.	Age.	£	s.	d.	Age.	£	s.	d.	Age	£	s.	d.	Age.	£ s. d.
3 Months	1	4	9	5	1	7	6	10	1	10	9	6 Months.	5	4	4	3	7 17 0
1 Year	1	5	3	7	1	8	8	12	1	12	4	1 Year.	5	13	8	4	9 11 10
3 "	1	6	4	8	1	9	4	14	1	13	8	2 "	6	12	2	5	12 4 2

Age	£	s.	d.	Age.	£	s.	d.	Age.	£ s. d.
6 Months.	5	4	4	3	7	17	0	6	16 11 8
1 Year.	5	13	8	4	9	11	10	7	25 8 8
2 "	6	12	2	5	12	4	2		

MATRIMONIAL ASSURANCES AND ANNUITIES.

Any sum can be assured to daughters or sons, either in one payment or as an annuity, on marriage, at any time after the ages of 20 and 21 respectively when the Premiums will cease; but if they remain unmarried till 35, the policy will then be paid. Should death, however, occur before marriage, at any time prior to 35, the Premiums will be returned in full.

Annual Premium, returnable on death before marriage prior to 35, to secure £50. on marriage after 20 or 21, or at 35 if then unmarried.

Age.	£	s.	d.	Age.	£	s.	d.	Age.	£	s.	d.	Age.	£	s.	d.	Age.	£	s.	d.	Age.	£	s.	d.	Age.	£	s.	d.
3 Months.	1	1	3	2	1	7	8	5	1	18	2	8	2	11	8	11	3	12	6	14	5	12	4	17	0	13	2
6 "	1	3	0	3	1	10	11	6	2	2	1	9	2	16	5	12	4	2	10	15	6	15	3	18	4	12	9
1 Year	1	4	8	4	1	14	5	7	2	6	5	10	3	4	6	13	4	16	4	16	8	5	8	19	2	7	9

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Journal of Sacred Literature, and Biblical Record. No. 3, Oct. 1855.

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The Philanthropist,
AND
PRISON & REFORMATORY GAZETTE.

March 1st, 1856.

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Benevolent Institutions.

REFUGE FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—On the evening of the 20th of February, the eighth public meeting of the subscribers to and Friends of the Ragged Schools, St. Giles's, and St. George's, Bloomsbury, took place at the Music-hall, Store-street, the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, the new Bishop of Carlisle, in the chair. After an address in advocacy of the institutions from the chairman the report was read. It detailed the working of the several branches of the institution, including the separate refuges for boys and girls, the day and evening schools for both sexes, the Sabbath schools, and the mothers' class. From these details it appeared that during the past year 27 boys had been received into the male refuge, which, with 40 remaining there from the previous year, made the total number of those sheltered by that department 67, of whom 26 were at present on the books, the others having either entered the navy or the merchant service, emigrated, returned to their friends, or obtained respectable employment. In the female refuge there were at present 30 inmates, and 37 left during the course of the past year, either for service, of their own accord, or to return to their friends; one emigrated. On the roll of the girls' schools there were the names of 114 children, of whom there were 80 in regular attendance. The night school was attended by about 40 children. The admissions to the boys' schools during the year numbered 175, there were at present 120 on the books, of whom 90 were regular in their attendance. On the proposition of the Rev. R. Bickersteth, seconded by Mr. Paterson, the report was adopted, and the proceedings were closed by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.—A numerous gathering of deaf and dumb inhabitants of the metropolis, and of persons who are actively engaged in promoting their welfare, took place on Wednesday evening, Feb. 13th, at Fitzroy Hall, Little Portland-street, Marylebone, having been convened by the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, the committee of which assemble at 15, Bedford-row.

In a circular recently issued by the association, it is observed that from the last census returns there appear to be above 12,553 deaf and dumb persons in Great Britain, of which number 1,325 are in the metropolitan districts; and the interest felt in the proceedings of the association by the deaf and dumb themselves may be judged fact the first that about 200 of them, or nearly one-sixth of the entire number inhabiting the metropolis, were present on the occasion including persons in almost all the middle and lower walks of life. The objects of the association are stated in the following terms:—"1st. The employment of qualified agents to impart religious and moral instruction to the deaf and dumb at their homes. 2nd. The establishment of religious services for the deaf and dumb throughout the metropolis. 3rd. The encouragement of the early training and promotion of piety among deaf and dumb children, preparatory to their admission into educational institutions. 4th. Advice and friendly aid, when required by the deaf and dumb suffering from oppression or any other cause." The institution does not appear to compete, or in the least degree interfere with that for the education and training of the deaf and dumb in the Kent-road, its aim being to seek out the young of that class before they are ready for, or received into, that or similar asylums, and to aid the adult deaf and dumb in struggling with the disadvantages to which they are manifestly subjected by the want of speech and of the power of hearing. In the course of the inquiries of the association, many deaf and dumb persons have been discovered who require such aid, and among them are several artists, sculptors, and engravers. In furtherance of the general object, the building in which the meeting of last night was held has lately been opened as a church; two services being attended every Sunday, in which portions of the liturgy are used, and a comment on a chapter of the Bible is substituted for a formal sermon. Under the same roof, lectures on subjects of general interest are delivered gratis every week, and both the religious services and the lectures are well attended. A magazine also for the deaf and dumb is published occasionally, and used as a means of communication between such persons and their friends both at home and in connexion with foreign countries.

After the assembly of last night had partaken of tea, Mr. SHIRLEY WOOLMER was appointed to the office of chairman, in which capacity he delivered an articulate address, which was interpreted to the deaf and dumb portion of the assembly, who constituted a decided majority, by Mr. Smith, the society's visiting missionary and agent. In his remarks, the chairman gave an outline of the objects of the association; and the chief points embraced were received with marked interest, as they were successively conveyed by the interpreter. Indeed, it was impossible to avoid being struck with the intelligent sympathy expressed on the face of the silent throng assembled, and the almost Gallic vivacity of their gestures and action. The meeting was further addressed digitally by several deaf and dumb gentlemen, including Mr. Barry, a City merchant; Mr. Bather, a clerk in the Admiralty, who, in the course of a debate in the House of Commons on the subject of administrative reform, was described by the head of the department as one of the most efficient persons in the establishment; and Mr. Hazard, a clerk in Somerset House. After the delivery of these addresses, a handsome quarto copy of the Bible, designed to be used in the Sunday services, was exhibited by the chairman, who announced that it was the result of a subscription among some of those who were in the habit of attending there on Sunday. After some discussion as to the desirableness of such a step, Mr. Bather and five other gentlemen were appointed by the meeting to represent the deaf and dumb in communications with the committee. A lecture was then delivered by Mr. E. Harle audibly, and interpreted to the meeting, the subject of which was Sir Thomas More; and this was followed by an entertainment with the magic lantern.

THE ADULT ORPHAN INSTITUTION. AT a time when public benevolence is so strongly manifested on behalf of the families of those in the military or naval service of this country, it is only right to direct attention to the claims of an institution which, owing to a variety of circumstances, has attracted less notice and support than it deserves. Next to the Colosseum stands a fine large house, enclosed within its own grounds, which was founded more than 30 years ago, for the relief and education as governesses of the orphan daughters of officers in the army and navy and of clergymen. It owes its origin to the exertions of Mrs. Sophia Williams, who, besides being a liberal subscriber, obtained the site in Regent's Park, for which a ground rent of 100*l.* a-year is paid. The object of the institution, as described by the foundress, was "not to educate children, but to finish the education of young women, and to forward them in their way through life." In that object it has been very successful, having for a number of years supplied accomplished governesses to many of the highest families in the land. No difficulty is experienced in providing the best class of situations for the young ladies as their education is completed, and a convincing proof of the efficiency with which the institution is managed is to be found in the fact that in after life, when comfortably provided for, they have so frequently become subscribers to its funds. There is accommodation for 36 "wards," who are received between the ages of 14 and 20, and who each pay a small stipend of 13*l.* 6*s.* towards the expenses of their maintenance. This sum is usually derived from the Compassionate Fund or from contributions from the corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, eked out by the assistance of friends. Of course, the income derived from such a source is totally inadequate to meet the expenses of an institution which is conducted on a proper scale of liberality, especially in the important matter of education. The receipts from benevolent subscribers appear of late years not to have been enough to make up the deficiency, and it has therefore been found necessary to draw heavily upon the vested capital. No pecuniary aid appears to have been derived either from the Patriotic Fund, collected during the last war; or from the Wellington Testimonial Fund, upon which an educational institution of this kind would appear to have some claims; or from the new Patriotic Fund, which has accumulated so gigantic a sum from the benevolence of the public. This seems very hard usage for the destitute daughters of our officers, who would certainly appear entitled to even more consideration than their sons, who are, of course, much better able to make their own way in the world. What renders the hardship greater is that excusable motives of delicacy prevent the managers of the institution from advertising its title to benevolent support so extensively as is the custom with the general run of charities. The limited number of girls it can accommodate, and the necessity there is for receiving only such as are qualified by their natural abilities to become first-class governesses, is also against it in the run for public patronage. In a country like ours, where the "Upper Ten Thousand" are so wealthy and powerful, it is scarcely creditable that the only institution which makes a special provision for educating as governesses the orphan daughters of officers in the army and navy should be obliged to draw for its maintenance upon its own small vested capital. That it does its work well may be safely concluded from the fact that the lady to whom the Queen has intrusted the education of the Princess Royal was trained within its walls; and that the casualties of the present war are presenting most suitable objects for its care we can gather from knowing that the daughter of the lamented Colonel Shadforth has recently become an inmate.—*From the Times.*

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THE LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The 41st anniversary festival of the London Orphan Asylum at Lower Clapton, was celebrated on Tuesday evening, the 19th of February, by a grand banquet at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness was supported by the Rev. Dr. Croly and a large number of influential gentlemen. The London Orphan Asylum is well known as one of the most useful and respectable institutions around the metropolis. From the report lately printed, it appears that since the general meeting of 1855, 60 children have left the institution, 3 have died, and 77 have been admitted—viz., 8 by purchase, 3 by free presentations through the Commander-in Chief, as orphans of non-commissioned officers, whose fathers have fallen in war, and 66 by election. At the present time, with the 30 children elected on the 28th ult., there will be 426 orphans (137 girls and 289 boys) under the protection of the charity, making the total number benefited by it, 2,258. In addition to this, arrangements are pending with the authorities of the Horse Guards for the free admission of the three other children of non-commissioned officers as sanctioned by the subscribers. While the legacies are fewer than in 1854, the annual subscriptions are slightly in excess, a proof of the undiminished attachment and confidence of the public; "although it must be borne in mind," proceeds the report, "as an incentive to renewed exertions, that the housekeeping expenses are now unusually large, the cost of bread and meat being 1000*l.* more than in the year 1853, and nearly 400*l.* in excess of the amount paid for the same articles in 1854; and, but for special efforts last year, the expenditure would have exceeded the receipts by 1,250*l.* Even in ordinary seasons, the income arising from voluntary subscriptions and interest on funded property is wholly inadequate to the necessary outlay; it is therefore the duty of the managers to make the most unremitting exertions to place the receipts more on a par with the expenditure. With this end in view, the committee earnestly recommend the adoption of reduced terms of membership, which, from their adaptation to the circumstances of the younger and less affluent members of the community, will, it is hoped, materially enlarge the circle of subscribers to the institution." On the text of this and other statistical evidence of the merits of the asylum the Royal Duke delivered an earnest and forcible speech in its support, and the result of his Royal Highness's eloquent appeal was the collection of subscriptions amounting to 2,000*l.* The arrangements of the entertainment, under the direction of Messrs. Bathe, Funge, and Palmer, gave general satisfaction. The musical department was intrusted to Mr. Jolley, and Mr. Harker officiated as toastmaster.

Prisons.

THE INFLUENCE OF SEPARATE CONFINEMENT ON THE HEALTH, MIND, AND MORALS OF PRISONERS. — The Rev. J. Kingsmill having had considerable experience, as Chaplain of the Pentonville Prison, of the influence of separate confinement on prisoners, and having paid studious attention to the subject, anything which he presents to the public as the result of his ripened judgment, is well worthy of attention. We therefore feel pleasure in giving the following summary of his experience and his convictions, which we have taken from the parliamentary papers on prisons.

I. *Effect of Separate Confinement on the Bodily Health.*

There is a great waste of animal spirits during separate confinement.

In healthy subjects nature makes an effort to compensate for this loss by an increased appetite. If this be not met by sufficient diet, bodily or mental health suffers.

Generous living used to be much relied on in the first years of this prison, and not without reason, to counteract depression of spirits or the breaking down of the mental powers.

The pressure of perpetual thought seems to exhaust the strength as much as labour.

The absence of excitement in separate confinement, however, combined with the regularity of prison arrangements proves beneficial to some.

Hard drinkers go through a fearful struggle; many droop and die; some recover the tone of their stomach, and digest, at length, solid food.

Toward the end of the long imprisonment of eighteen months, the appetite of the prisoner in general began to flag, the countenance exhibited a state of delicacy, and the whole frame became nervous. The sudden opening of the cell door caused in many evident agitation and hesitancy. This I often observed, and it was often complained of to me by prisoners.

That separate confinement acts injuriously in some way peculiar to itself, and perhaps inexplicable, upon the bodily frame, at least when long under its influence, was very plainly exhibited in the convulsive fits (epileptic or hysterical) with which the prisoners first removed from this prison were seized on board ship. Fully one-eighth of the prisoners were so affected on board the *Sir George Seymour* and the *Stratheden.*

In the last named ship there were convicts from other prisons, not conducted on the separate system. They were not in the slightest degree similarly affected. I reported this circumstance at the time.

That the length of the separation had something to do with this result became more evident to me, when I observed that there occurred no instance of the kind amongst our prisoners after an average confinement of twelve months, removed on board the *Ascendant* convict ship direct from Pentonville, although these convicts were physically and otherwise inferior to the first draft.

The relaxation of the discipline of separation by the attendance of kind men as nurses, in the infirmary, in the earlier years, and subsequently by the sick being placed together in one room, seemed to revive, at least for a time, in almost all cases, the sinking frames

The association of invalids in the garden class, during the same period, was followed by the like result.

The experience so far of the change last year in the mode of giving exercise to the prisoner in an open space, separated from his fellows only by distance, instead of, as before, singly in a little high walled yard, leads to the same conclusion.

The whole appearance of the men is changed for the better.

Cases of nervousness now are rare in comparison with the first period.

II. *Effect of Separate Confinement on the Mind.*

Separate confinement is a punishment of great severity. Its severity consists in its opposition to the laws and impulses of our social nature.

Its operation is on the mind and conscience. Hence its highest recommendations and its greatest dangers. Mental suffering cannot be measured nor adjusted.

The worse a man's crimes and character are, the greater the necessity for the infliction in order to bring him to reflection, and to protect others from contamination, but the greater certainly is the risk also.

The mind naturally loses strength as it succumbs to the domination of lust, covetousness, or any of the darker passions of our fallen nature.

Under the influence of separate confinement the torpor of conscience is roused in most cases, although in very different degrees, and few escape the corrodings of remorse.

Persons of more than ordinary buoyancy of spirits continue to dream on in thoughtless recklessness, and others "sorrowing after a godly sort," find peace of mind and conscience in the promises of the Gospel. Those are exceptional classes. The mass are continually suffering, whether they look upon the past or future.

Hope is a grand element of support to the isolated prisoner. Therefore the more cheerless or distant the expectation of deliverance the greater the danger. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." This is most emphatic as regards the prisoner in solitude.

Thus, a difference either in the moral character of the subject of separate confinement —the length of his sentence—the nature of the prospects held out to him on liberation—the time of his natural life, and the degree of his physical strength, may be expected to produce, when viewed in large numbers, a corresponding difference in effects upon the mind.

When these considerations are taken into account, there is no room for surprise, that the latter years of the experiment of this prison should exhibit somewhat worse mental results, if indeed this be so, than the earlier. The subjects of the discipline in the latter, being more depraved in their habits, farther advanced in age, condemned to a longer sentence, and having held out to them much worse prospects upon liberation.

To me it appears a palpable absurdity to suppose that it was not this original difference in the prisoners' condition in those several particulars which constituted the unfavourable difference in the results of the later years, but the actual modifications which have taken place in the length and severity of the punishment.

Those who lost their reason during a twelve-month's confinement would assuredly not have retained it from the contemplation of the prospect before them of six months more isolation from the world and from hope.

Beyond the abridgement in time, there has been no material alteration in the discipline up to the last twelve or fifteen months, since which period the new mode of exercise already referred to has been adopted. But this humane relaxation of the rigour of separation, this slight approximation towards a return to the social state, has been, as one might naturally suppose, so far demonstrative of what appears to me to be a self-evident truth, that the less violence done to nature in the imprisonment the less the risk of mental injury.

There is, then, an obvious fallacy in any comparison between the two periods, instituted in order to show the unfavourable results of abridging the length and modifying the severity of separation in this prison. The main circumstances of difference are left out of the comparison.

Another point has become the subject of revived discussion, namely, the period of danger in a lengthened imprisonment in separation.

If the number of cases be sufficient to justify a general conclusion, it would appear that a greater amount of actual insanity in a given number of prisoners in separation may be expected to occur in the earlier part of the punishment than in the later.

Longer experience may, indeed, establish as

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an indisputable fact, that active disease is to be apprehended in the earlier part of a long imprisonment; I think it will; and yet irreparable and much more extensive mischief on the mind, not amounting to actual derangement, may be as certainly the consequence of a protracted continuance of the separation. This was the fact with regard to many prisoners subjected to eighteen months imprisonment, and the mental health of the generality was so far affected as to require a process of gradual adaptation again to the activities of life, to fit them for ordinary labour.

This sort of effect I am persuaded would have increased in proportion as the separation became protracted. I think it important to state the influence of religion in preserving the mental health of the prisoners in separation. Decidedly fewer mental casualties in proportion have occurred amongst that portion of the prisoners which may be termed religious.

With respect to the cases of mental disease, it may also be observed, that the character of the malady seems to indicate the peculiarity of their isolated condition as among the probable causes of derangement, the delusions beginning most commonly in suspicion of poison—the apprehension of some one or something in or outside the cell—and such like impressions. I do not, however, lay much stress upon this remark, but I throw out the idea for the investigation of others more competent to form a right judgment upon the matter, and who may be led to look into it as a question of much interest and importance.

III. *Effect of Separate Confinement on the Moral Condition of the Prisoner.*

The effect upon the whole is satisfactory. The isolation of his circumstances brings the prisoner to reflection. It awakens the dormant power of conscience, and gives opportunity of access to his mind on the part of the minister of religion and schoolmaster.

It procures for the prisoner a kindlier treatment from the officers of discipline, than seems possible under any other system. An individual only is to be dealt with, harshness of voice and manner so galling to the mind being thus in a great degree removed, the antagonism of the prisoner to his punishment is sensibly diminished, and he is led the more easily to acknowledge its necessity.

Separate confinement is more favourable to the cultivation of habits of truth. A bad man feels it to be more difficult to tell a lie in the presence of a person of character than in kindred society.

It subdues the spirits of the man like sickness, or some natural calamity, and this, as an affliction, disposes him to look for comfort, at least, beyond himself. All communication with evil companions being removed, there is then hope that he may be led to seek true peace where alone it can be found.

The merits of separate confinement, however, in its effects upon the moral condition of the prisoner, have been unduly and extravagantly extolled. It is merely subsidiary to the direct and positive means which God has appointed for restoration of the sinner; and it is not without its drawbacks even in this respect, for the ordinary temptations of life being out of the way, a profession of religion is exhibited without the best evidence of its reality, and the individual is in consequence too often deceived as well as his minister.

Under wise teachers, I think, there is much less hypocrisy, but much more self-deception in matters of religion, than is generally thought. Remorse for the consequences of transgression too frequently is taken for contrition; knowledge in the head, for grace in the heart; and mere impression on the feelings, for conversion.

When religion even is real, its growth may be too long cherished by artificial means, to promise permanence; and in separation there is no exercise of the active duties which religion enjoins.

The religion which does not fit a man for the active duties of life, nor enable him to resist its temptations, and take up his cross and follow Christ, is valueless, and is disowned by its Divine Author.

When I make these remarks, I am very well aware of the temptations to which men are exposed who pass from separate confinement to the public works, but in those establishments which have been instituted or reconstructed in connection with separate confinement as a part of convict discipline, I am satisfied that the temptations to vice are much less, and the helps to virtue and godliness greater, than would ordinarily fall to their lot in the world.

Indeed, I do not hesitate to affirm this even of the congregated system pursued still in the hulks at Woolwich, although I long to see all those makeshift prisons utterly abolished at home and abroad.

It has been supposed that a falling off in moral improvement has taken place in this prison, when compared with the earlier years. The impression is a very natural one for superficial observers to entertain, but the incorrectness of the comparison will appear from the following considerations:—

1st. Instead of a quiet, orderly, and hopeful set of men, such as were selected at the first by most experienced persons, who had every opportunity of observing their personal conduct, we have had of late years the ordinary sort of convicts sent to us.

2nd. During the first period, such criminals as proved to be incorrigible were promptly removed from Pentonville; during the latter, men of this very description have been, in considerable numbers, sent to us from the public works for further probation every year.

3rd. Moreover, amongst the first convicts, with a great amount of profession, there was, for a considerable time, scarcely the possibility of detecting the failures. With our increased experience, religious profession, I suppose, is more cautiously received, and since the establishment of the public works at home the cases of failure soon come to light.

I do not think there has been any falling off in reformation in Pentonville Prison, if these things be considered.

If I felt satisfied that such was the fact, I should fear that the cause was to be looked for more in the degree of efficiency of our own ministrations (for I am sure the ministry committed to us must be the chief cause of all real change of men's character) than in such disciplinary arrangements as have of late years taken place. Those who entertain the opinion of a decline in success in this respect attribute it chiefly to the shortening the period of imprisonment, by which the most hopeful period was, as they think, cut off.

This is wholly contrary to my experience. I knew intimately all the eighteen months' men, and not long after their removal I remarked in one of my reports that I remembered only one case of real change taking place after twelve months. I grieve now to say, that subsequent knowledge convinces me that the case was unreal altogether.

If the value of separate confinement, in its effect upon the moral condition of prisoners, has been over-rated, I think its use as a penal agency has been as unduly undervalued.

No species of imprisonment so thoroughly punishes the bad, and at the same time so effectually protects the less criminal from contamination and instruction in villany. My objections, on the ground of severe pressure on the bodily and mental functions, I should add, apply only to its excess of extension and indiscriminate application, especially in the case of men under such a heavy sentence as transportation.

In countries which would adopt the system but not the enlightened humanity of our institutions, separate confinement would become an engine of fearful torture.

I have now given you, on the several points to which your letter referred me, my views as summarily as well I could consistently with the importance of the subject. I have no system to support. I have always felt it my duty to state, without reserve, my opinions to those under whom I had the honour to act, whether those opinions might be agreeable to them or otherwise.

My experience now ought to be worth more than, I fear, it really is. I have now, during the last ten years, paid more than one hundred thousand visits for conversation with prisoners in separation. I have also observed the characters and condition of all prisoners on board almost every convict ship which sailed from England during that period, and for nearly five years have had the same opportunity of observation on all the public works of England.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. Kingsmill.

MILITARY PRISONS.—The same military prisons were in operation in 1854 as in the previous year, but in April 1855, the Military Prisons at Montreal and Kingston, Canada, were discontinued, in consequence of the withdrawal of a large military force from that country.

The military prisons in operation in 1854 were as follows:—

England...Chatham, Gosport, Weedon, Devonport.
Scotland...Greenlaw (near Edinburgh).
Ireland ...Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Athlone.
Abroad ...Gibraltar, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston (Canada West), Halifax (Nova Scotia), Bermuda, Vido (Ionian Islands), St. Elmo (Malta), Mauritius, and Barbadoes.

Making a total of 19 Military Prisons, of which 9 are in the United Kingdom, and 10 at different foreign stations, the whole capable of accommodating about 1,400 prisoners.—*Report of Military Prisons.*

THE PRISONS OF ENGLAND.

The 20th report of the Inspectors of Prisons in England, which has been just published, includes the gaols of the southern and western district, and refers almost exclusively to matters of local details, some of which may be noticed in their place. The report states that the act for the better care and reformation of juvenile offenders has already led to the foundation of several reformatory schools in the district, six of which are in active operation. Any detailed account of their operation is deferred till the next report. At Brecon one of the prisoners was so depressed in spirits from long confinement that he was excused from hard labour at the request of the inspector. The conduct of the authorities of this (Brecon) county gaol is severely reprobated, on the ground that no steps whatever have been taken to remedy the demoralizing evils occurring in this prison from the very inadequate cell accommodation, and this, too, in defiance of repeated remonstrances from the Home-office. Aberystwith gaol has been very improperly used by the borough authorities as a lunatic asylum. At Carnarvon, the numerous evils formerly complained of remain in full force, and the state of the cells would seem to be most disgraceful. In the Cardiff county gaol the accommodation is most inadequate, and the prisoners are all associated

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together, without any work, in the most demoralizing manner, in utter disregard of the law. The prisoners regretted their compulsory idleness, but nothing was given them to do. The "religious instruction" afforded by the chaplain is quite insufficient. The governor is excused, however, owing to his ignorance of the acts of Parliament in force, to supply which no provision is made. The debtors' prison at Swansea is a wretched specimen of irregularity; among other instances, one of the debtors was allowed to accommodate a friend from the town with half his bed whenever he was not absent from Swansea. At Montgomery prison (the largest in Wales) the want of a schoolmaster is urgently felt. At Haverford-west gaol the greater humanity of the French law of imprisonment for debt is forcibly called to mind, when it is found that an old man of 70 years of age is incarcerated in a noisome prison for a debt of 124*l.* and interest. The gaol of New Radnor is a disgrace to the nation, and, although it ought only to be used as a house of temporary detention, prisoners have been kept there a whole fortnight. The "airing-yard" was found to be occupied by two donkeys and a large hog, it being too, evidently their ordinary abode. At the new prison of Wells there is no convenience for prisoners seeing their legal advisers in private,--"a defect" (remarks the report) "of very serious magnitude." At the Exeter county prison the barbarous practice of cutting the prisoners' hair too short is condemned by the inspector. At the Exeter city gaol the system is abominably defective, and rather adapted "to foster than to repress the growth of crime." At Plymouth the large accession of prisoners for refusing to go to sea after signing articles is noticed, and at this prison a prisoner contrived to escape through a hole 12 inches long by 6½ broad. At Tiverton a debtor complained of the chaplain for refusing him the privilege of having one of his own books to read. This work so dangerous in the eyes of the worthy chaplain, turned out to be Milton's great epic, whereupon the inspector reversed the rev. gentleman's decision. Bradninch gaol is condemned, except as a very temporary lock-up; the absurd punishment of the stocks is retained at this place. Dartmouth gaol is once more condemned, but it appears that special representations to the Home-office have been hitherto fruitless. The discontinuance of grinding corn by the treadmill at Northleach prison suggests the question whether productive is not more profitable than merely punitive labour.

Hospitals.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND STREET.—On the 14th of February, J. Labouchere, Esq., the Treasurer, presided at the annual meeting held at the Hospital, when a report was read by the Secretary, by which it appeared that, though the high price of provisions, &c., during the past year, had considerably augmented the expenditure, the hospital has found additional support to meet the expenditure in a great measure. There was, however, still a deficiency to the amount of about 436*l.*, which necessitated the selling out of 300*l.* India Bonds. The total receipts for the past year were announced to have been 1,974*l.* 18s. 10d., and the expenditure 2,411*l.* 5s. 10d. The number of in-patients was 275; but the out-patients had amounted to 8,289, being 1,568 in excess of those in the previous year. This had necessitated an increase of the staff of medical officers. Two legacies had been bequeathed to the institution; one from Mrs. Best of 100*l.*, and one from Miss Ann Thompson, amounting to 400*l.* We trust the appeal of the Committee for increased aid from the public, will not be unavailing, so that a reduction of funded property may not again be rendered necessary to meet the current demand, upon this valuable institution.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PERMANENT CARE OF THOSE WHO ARE HOPELESSLY DISQUALIFIED FOR THE DUTIES OF LIFE.—Until within the last eighteen months London contained no Hospital to relieve and shelter those who, by disease, accident, or deformity, were rendered *incurable.* It is rather a remarkable fact that the teeming benevolence of England, which has built up in every populous part of the country, institutions for the cure or temporary ailment of the victims of human suffering, should not have provided a comfortable resting place for those whose condition was irremediable and hopeless. This obvious deficiency is now supplied, and we are glad to find from the first annual report of the Board of Management, which has just been published, that the bold effort made in 1854, has met with deserved success.

Human suffering, at all times and under all circumstances, pleads for sympathy and assistance. But how much more eloquently and earnestly does that suffering plead which is beyond the reach of skill to cure, and can terminate only with the life of the sufferer? Sufferers are frequently consigned to the care of our hospitals, with the hope of a speedy restoration to health and their accustomed occupations; whose hope utterly fails them. The best medical skill is found to be unavailing, and they are *dismissed as incurable.* We can conceive no condition of our mortal state more affecting or oppressive. But unhappily in thousands of instances it exists.

Before the Royal Hospital was instituted, a writer in *Dickens's Household Words*, said, "It is indeed a marvellous oversight of benevolence that sympathy should have been so long withheld from precisely the sufferers who most need it. Hopeless pain allied to hopeless poverty, is a condition of existence not to be thought of without a shudder. It is a slow journey through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, from which we save even the greatest criminals."

These eloquent words, though very applicable then, have lost much of their point since the existence of the Royal Hospital, which "may now be regarded as a thing accomplished. It lives, and it will continue to live. It was wanted, and the people will appreciate a real want." To let the public know what was accomplished during the first twelve months of its existence, we cannot do better than give the following extracts from its first report:—

"The Board appointed to take charge of this infant Charity, on the day of its institution, have now to render their account. They, of course, cannot have much to report. Nevertheless, they think it may inspire gratitude, and awaken expectation for the future.

"One of the first duties devolving on them was to secure a suitable dwelling for the Home Patients. A house of sufficient capacity for temporary occupation was secured in the pleasant and retired village of Carshalton, ten miles from town. It has been occupied from Christmas last, it is now put into good order, and the friends of the charity are invited to pay it a visit.

"The Board are not allowed to speak of cure, but they may, in almost every case speak of visible amendment. Care and kindness have produced contentment; contentment has awakened hope; and hope is to many the best medicine of life. It would certainly be difficult to find a family, so afflicted, so happy.

"The various methods of relief which have been adopted, are found to work admirably. They adapt the benefits to the recipients. Where a patient has survived his connexions, and is without a home, a home is provided; and where a case may still nestle among its friends, it is greatly assisted, without destroying those most natural sources of comfort. The readiness with which both methods of relief are sought is, indeed, the best testimony to the wisdom of the arrangement.

"It will be seen from the Balance Sheet which will be presented, that, although the time has been forbidding, our resources have been encouraging. A roomy dwelling has been obtained; it has been suitably furnished; a considerable family has been sustained; every extra expense, arising on a first attempt, has been met, and a small balance remains in our favour.

"In fact, The Royal Hospital may be now regarded as *a thing accomplished.* It lives, and it will continue to live. It *was wanted*, and the people will appreciate *a real want.* It has not been *forced* on attention, but has been left to the spontaneous convictions of the people. It is a natural production, which is both of vigorous and of permanent growth.

"The wonder, indeed, is, that nothing of the kind has existed before. The question has been, now that attention is awakened, How is it that we have so many Hospitals for *temporary* affliction, and accident, and not one for cases which are judged *incurable?* The answer is, that the difference between affliction for a few weeks, and affliction for life, is almost infinite. In both cases, the truly benevolent have wished to act; but they have thought, they could not bear the heavy claims of hopeless and incurable affliction. It has not been that they wanted charity, but that they wanted courage. The responsibility seemed fearful, and they stood away from it; and hence the afflicted with hope on their side had a thousand comforters; while the afflicted with despair at his elbow was left alone to pine away in his misery.

"Of course, in such an undertaking, great prudence is of the first necessity. Care must be taken at every step that the progress may be safe. But the Board have looked the difficulty in the face, and they do not mean to be appalled by it. They will endeavour to make caution and confidence their companions, and will then wait and work calmly for a joyful issue.

"In the same spirit of confidence they ask for support—for support equal to the *difficulty* and *responsibility* of the engagement. It is an effort which is greatly wanted. Thousands have perished, and are perishing, for the want of it. It is the first considerable effort of its kind. It is acknowledged to be one of deep, yea, *fearful responsibility.* It can become successful only by a grand concurrence of opinion, of sympathy, and of beneficent action."

Sir James Clark, Sir James Anderson, and several other eminent physicians have publicly testified to the special utility of this beneficent institution.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The annual general Court of Governors of St. Luke's Hospital for lunatics was held on the 20th ult., afternoon at the London Tavern; Mr. S. F. Shaw Lefevre, the treasurer, presided. From the report of the General Committee, which was read to the meeting, it appears that alterations and improvements of considerable importance were made during the past year, including—first, the conversion of three of the central dormitories of each gallery into open and well-lighted recesses, for the occupation of the patients by day, for purposes of amusement; secondly, the division of the galleries into wards so as to facilitate a classification of patients;

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and thirdly, the purchase of an additional supply of furniture, and the fitting up of bookcases, closets, and wardrobes for the use of the patients. These improvements, contracted for by Mr. Cubitt, have been carried out without the least inconvenience to the unfortunate inmates of the asylum. Provision has also been made to increase the comfort of the attendants. It appears, further, that 177 patients, deemed curable, were received last year, of whom 102 were discharged cured; and that since the opening of the hospital in July, 1751, 19,018 have been admitted, of whom 8,386—a very respectable percentage—have been restored to the use of their reason. On the 31st of December last 181 patients remained in hospital, including 92 deemed curable and 89 "boarders." The receipts of 1855 amounted to 10,394*l.*, 6s. 3d., and the disbursements to 9,990*l.* 9s. 5d., leaving a balance of 403*l.*, 16s. 10d.; but it was found necessary, in order to keep the balance on the right side of the sheet, to sell out a large quantity of stock. The report proceeds to show that new regulations, already adopted by the General Committee, have been submitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy for approval, and will be eventually presented for confirmation to the Board of Governors. The committee are at issue with the Commissioners in Lunacy on one important point—they decline to accede to a suggestion of the Commissioners for the removal of the hospital, on the ground of the central position of the present buildings, the facilities for visitation thereby afforded to the medical profession and to the friends of patients, the inadequacy of the funds of the institution to meet the expense of reconstructing the hospital elsewhere, and certain peculiarities in the existing lease. For these reasons, and others equally cogent, the Committee of Governors of St. Luke's Hospital, respectfully decline to adopt the suggestions of the Commissioners in Lunacy, "which suggestions," they remark, "if carried into effect, would close at once and for ever, an institution which enjoys the confidence of the public, and which has for years succeeded in restoring to mental health more than two-thirds of the lunatic patients who have been placed under its care." The report was unanimously adopted, and the various officers of the hospital were then re-elected for the year, including Lord Overstone, as President, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, as Treasurer, and Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Munro, Mr. Luke, and Mr. Stevens, as the medical officers of the hospital. After some other routine business the meeting formally adjourned.

Reformatories.

SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES FOR WILTSHIRE.

A GENTLEMAN who writes under the signature of "S." has written a long and able letter to the *Salisbury and Manchester Journal* on the subject of public education, and the propriety of establishing additional reformatory institutions in that part of the country. Though we do not agree with all the writer says, and particularly with that part of his letter which intimates that reformatories are a premium to crime, we consider his facts and his views of sufficient importance to have a place in our pages. After some introductory matter, he says:—

In the present state of our county I cannot but look upon the establishment of the proposed reformatory school as a direct inducement to and premium upon crime, for I will ask any practical man, if every ploughboy in the county would not benefit his condition by getting into this establishment, where he would be provided with every comfort and advantage, and, after a certain period, returned back again into society in a better and higher position? And as there will be but one road by which he can arrive at these advantages, if he fail to discover it for himself, his friends and relatives will soon point it out to him.

Would it not be a work much more acceptable to God, and much more beneficial to man, to endeavour to direct all this zeal and liberality to "*the more noble and necessary duty of endeavouring to prevent crime?*" For look over the length and breadth of this great county, and, I declare, I do not know a single rural parish where the social condition of the labourers is satisfactory, or the means for education anything approaching to efficiency. There may be such—but I do not know them. I know many where there is no day-school of any description, and one instance where in *five* parishes the schools are only kept in existence in their present wretched and almost useless condition by the liberality of one single individual. And I could name one parish, and that too belonging almost entirely to one of the most active promoters of this reformatory movement, where the social condition is such that the cottages are an outrage upon common decency, where no attempt has ever been made to teach a single ploughboy in the parish to write his name, and where they would have been equally unable even to read if it had not been for the little that has been done for that purpose by the dissenters.

Would it not then be much better to make the improvement of this wretched and deplorable state of things the subject of a county movement? Let every gentleman who has taken part in this reformatory movement, exert himself to the utmost, by his own liberality, and by his influence over others, to establish really useful and efficient schools on his own property and in his own locality. An example would thus be set, and a spirit stirred up that, I do not doubt, would rapidly spread through the whole county. Nothing is wanted for this noble work but the means, and if it is to be done efficiently *they* must be given with no niggard hand. Really good education, like all other valuable things, can only be had at a costly price. But it is worse than folly in the professing friends of education, if they are really sincere in their professions, to hesitate for one moment about the cost. For while you remunerate your teachers at a rate below the wages of common labourers, and even then neglect to provide them with the necessary books and other requisites, you cannot expect to obtain it. In your paper of the 15th inst., there was an advertisement for a schoolmistress for a country parish, and offering a salary of eight pounds a year. This, I fear, is too just an example of the liberality of other country parishes. And what *must* be the result of such a system as this? You must of necessity get a person who is unable to teach properly the most common rudiments, and to such a person you entrust the entire control and management of the education of a whole parish. You are then surprised at the results, and pretend to regret that reformatory schools have become necessary.

It is a common thing to hear the professing friends of education ask with exultation, "Have you read such or such a pamphlet on education?" But it is a very rare thing to hear any one speak with commendation of the only efficient step that has, as yet, been taken in this county in the cause of education—the establishment of the training school at Salisbury, for mistresses, by the late Bishop, and its sincere and zealous support by the present Bishop, both before and since he was raised to the bench; and I believe it has only been by great exertions, on the part of a few individuals, that this excellent establishment has been kept in existence. These controversial writings, instead of promoting, only retard and mystify the great question of general education; and I believe that too many of them are put forth only to divert attention from the really important point, how the means are to be provided for a really efficient system of parochial education. To say that the difficulty is a religious one, I do not believe it to be true. I have never known an instance in all my experience, and it has been considerable, where the parents of children, for whose benefit our national schools are intended, ever refused to send their children from religious scruples, when the school was conducted in any degree approaching to usefulness and efficiency. And I know an instance at this moment, where an improvement having been made in the management of a school, all the dissenters in the parish immediately sent their children with alacrity and gratitude. When these objections are made, it is by a different and higher class of persons, and I do verily believe that in most cases they are put forth to keep alive a spirit of controversy, and to divert public attention from those heavy pecuniary sacrifices that must be made, either by voluntary contributions or general assessment, if we are ever to have a really useful and efficient system of parochial education.

But how proud and happy would it make me, if this county would really take up this great question with sincerity and zeal. I believe that a reformatory school would then be unnecessary. And that the few cases of depravity which would even then occur in the present corrupt state of human nature, would be better met by an improved system of prison discipline, and by a legal power being given to the constituted authorities to commit for a longer period those criminals, under a certain age, whom they should consider it advisable to subject to a full course of such discipline.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS—Mr. E. Denison, M.P., has given notice of his intention to apply for leave to deposit in the House of Commons a petition for a bill to provide more effectually for the care and reformation of juvenile offenders, in the west riding of the county of York. It is intended by this bill to empower justices or other persons who may be named for the purpose, and subject to certain restrictions, to determine upon the building, management, and maintenance of a reformatory institution or institutions; to levy rates on the owners and occupiers of land and property in the riding for the purposes of such institutions; to associate with themselves, partially or absolutely, in the establishment and maintenance of such institutions, any neighbouring riding, county, or borough; and to agree with individuals or with existing institutions for a participation in the establishment, maintenance, and management of the institutions to be created under this bill, or for acquiring a share in such existing institutions for the purposes of the bill. The bill will repeal, alter, and amend any local acts which may be inconsistent, or which may interfere with the objects before mentioned.

RE-OPENING OF THE LONDON REFORMATORY, 9, Great Smith Street, Westminster.—This institution was re-opened on the 11th of February last, for the reception of adult criminals, and it is gratifying to find that the benevolent noblemen and gentlemen who from the first interested themselves in its welfare, are not deterred by the injury it has suffered, but have added fresh strength to their efforts, and adopted rules which are calculated to prevent similar mishaps in future.

The Committee state with much thankfulness, that, in despite of the evil influences occasioned by the conduct of Mr. Nash—both as affecting its Funds, and the internal management of the Institution, nothing has occurred to militate against the principles and system on which the Reformatory was ori-

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ginally founded. There was still a large amount of good done; and sufficient evidence exists to prove how considerable was the number of Adult Criminals who really derived the benefits intended for them.

This Reformatory was the first established in England for the Adult Male Criminal—the only place where he could be maintained, instructed, religiously, and industrially, and having *learned how to live, be assisted to emigrate.*

On its model others have been formed in all parts of England; it has given the tone and direction to public benevolence towards these objects, and the Juvenile Reformatories now happily rising around us in great degree owe their origin to it.

Such influence had the patronage and approbation of the Public of all classes, conferred on the efforts of Mr. NASH (which, had they been really what they appeared to be would have been above all praise), that the Committee can hardly be blamed for giving him that unlimited regard and confidence, which he so sadly abused.

In reference, therefore, to his conduct, and in that alone, the Institution failed—not in the principle on which it is established; *that*, if anything, is strengthened and confirmed in the minds of the Committee, as to its effects, and as to its usefulness.

Many months have expired since the close of the Institution, *but no time has been lost;* the whole of the former inmates admitted by Mr. Nash have been emigrated, or otherwise disposed of. Mr. Nash has left the country for Australia. Every other officer, with one exception, has been dismissed. The premises have been rebuilt, and adapted expressly for a "PROBATIONARY REFORMATORY" for adult criminals. New officers have been appointed such as to satisfy the committee, reassure the Public, and promote efficient government and teaching in every department.

The labour and anxiety have been great, but faith and hope animate the breasts of the committee: let public charity complete their efforts, and enable them to continue an institution replete with benefit to our afflicted fellow men, who have fallen into crime, and need a "place of repentance."

Subscriptions and Donations received by Mr. Thomas Deane, Deputy Governor, at the Reformatory; by Mr. T. Pepperall, 27, Union Road, Clapham Rise, the Collector; by J. C. Wood, Esq., Victoria Street; and by J. M. Clabon, Esq., 21, Great George Street.

ERNEST BUNSEN, JOHN M. CLABON, } *Hon. Secs.*

THE LINEN DRAPERS', SILK MERCERS', LACE MEN'S, HABERDASHERS', AND HOSIERS' INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening, February 12, the anniversary festival of this association, took place at the London Tavern under the presidentship of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the Sheriffs, and by such a gathering of the members of the principal and retail houses in the Metropolis, as has rarely been assembled on similar occasions.

We observed present, members of the following firms; Messrs. Fisher and Co.; Dent, Alcroft, and Co.; Bradbury and Gretorex; Messrs. Cook, Howes, and Co.; J. and R. Crocker and Co.; Ellis, Everrington, and Co.; Morley and Co.; Halling, Pearce, and Stone; Swan and Edgar; Lewis and Allenby; Lewis, Tavener, and Co., and others, amounting to nearly 200.

The Lord Mayor descanted upon a report of pecuniary relief afforded during the past year to 100 recipients, and the fact of about 400 individuals having had their means of living assisted, if not wholly provided, by the agency of the Institution, still his Lordship said that notwithstanding the great amount of benefit conferred, he could not but consider that the society might be made more popular than it at present appeared to be, as the number of annual subscribers was not commensurate with the thousands of persons engaged in the trades in the Metropolis, nor with the magnitude of the capital invested.

The administration of the affairs, was confided to a body of officers, elected by the members generally, and by ballot, when demanded, and it certainly required no great sacrifices on the part of the young engaged in business, to be enabled to appropriate a very small part of their earnings towards an annual subscription which would secure to them a provision in old age and misfortunes.

Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Kennedy addressed the company in a very humorous speech, which he concluded with an urgent appeal to those who were not already members to come in and enroll themselves in the books of the Institution.

Mr. Lawler and Mr. King, Miss Pool and other vocalists contributed to the amusements of the evening. About £300 were announced as having been collected in the room.

24, *Surrey Street, Strand.*

FEMALE REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE, DALSTON.

THIS Refuge is under the patronage of her Majesty; the Marquis of Lansdowne is vice-president; and the two archbishops and several of the bishops and nobility are among the vice-presidents. It was incorporated by charter in 1839, and a small Government grant, in consideration of 25 free cases under conditional pardons from prison, is annually received. The time they are expected to stay before they can be recommended to situations, is from fifteen to eighteen months. They are employed in learning to read and write, in household and needle-work; but the chief industrial occupation is laundry-work, by the profits of which the establishment is mainly supported. Thirty-four young women were placed out last year in domestic service in the neighbourhood, the greater part of whom had retained their places, and were giving much satisfaction. The ages at which they are admissible are from 15 to 25; some few are private cases, which are paid for at the rate of 5*s.* per week; but the greater part come free from prisons, at the recommendation of the chaplains, or by a small payment from a magistrate's fund raised for such benevolent purposes. The chief societies which provide payments for this object are the Surrey Society (for Wandsworth Gaol), the Warwick Society, and the Liverpool Borough Magistrates' Fund. Seventy-two females are now in the Institution.

The Annual General Court of the Corporation of this Institution (Established in the year 1805, and Incorporated 1838) was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, on Monday the 11th inst., at which Lord Radstock, one of the Vice-Presidents, J. Gurney Hoare, Esq., Treasurer, and a large number of the Committee were present. The Report which was read by the Chaplain and Secretary, Rev. W. Stone, M.A., referred, among other matters, to the applications constantly received from Governors and Chaplains of prisons as well as from private individuals in behalf of young females who had lost their characters, and been imprisoned for slight offences, and for whom no prospect of obtaining situations remained without passing through some Reformatory like the Refuge, where they were taught and trained in honest and industrious habits, and subjected to good moral and religious discipline. The number received from all sources, during the year, including some cases of Conditional Pardon through the Secretary of State, was 58. The total number in the Institution during the year was 131, of whom 54 had left for various situations, or had been restored to their friends; one only had absconded, and one had been dismissed for misconduct. The balance-sheet showed a deficit of 221*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, chiefly arising from the high price of provisions and the necessity of great repairs in the buildings. The income for the whole year was 2803*l.* 18s. 8d., and the expenditure, 2,582*l.* 11s. 10d. The sum carried to the expenses of the Refuge from the laundry work performed by the young women, was 722*l.* 7*s.* 6d. The whole proceeds from the washing trade being 1,391*l.* 3s. 6d., while the outlay was 568*l.* 16s. This item shows an increase upon the preceding year of 154*l.*

The Report having been agreed to, the Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Committee and Auditors were re-elected for the ensuing year. A special vote was proposed by Lord Radstock, and seconded by the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, Rector of Hackney, and unanimously agreed to, *that the best thanks of the Court of Governors be given to those ladies who devote much of their time and attention to visiting the institutions and manifest a lively interest in the instruction and welfare of the young women.* The other routine business having been transacted the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A strong desire was expressed at the meeting that some fresh effort should be made, now that the public mind seemed alive to the great advantage of Reformatories for the young, to make the existence of this useful institution more known, and to raise new contributions for extending its operations. Probably no better indication of the success of this valuable institution could be produced than the fact that on New Year's Eve last, a number of *servants*, amounting as we believe to thirty, from various *places*, who had been inmates and obtained their situations through this institution, assembled together to meet the inmates in the schoolroom, where a modest entertainment was provided for them by the Committee; each expressing thanks for what had been done for them, and testifying by their presence that they were not ashamed of the Home wherein they had been recalled to a sense of their duty, and by their happy appearance, that the work of the institution had been effectually done. It is fair to presume that many more may have been prevented by circumstances, distance, &c. from being present on the occasion. We have no hesitation in saying, that as a home for erring but repentant girls, the Refuge at Dalston stands pre-eminent, and richly and well deserves the inspection and the pecuniary support of the Philanthropic; and we may add, that we speak from personal observation, and trust their appeal will be liberally responded to.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES FOR RAILWAY WORKMEN.

ON the 5th of February there was a numerous meeting of the workmen employed on the South-Eastern Railway at the school-room at the Ashford-works, to hear an address from Mr. Smiles, the secretary of the company, on the advantages to be derived from the cultivation of provident and economical habits. Mr. Smiles said that every man ought to feel it a duty to cultivate his self-dependence, and by due economy of his means, often hardly enough earned, to endeavour to secure himself against the casualties of sickness, accidents, or loss of employment. Prudence, forethought, and self-

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denial formed the basis of manly character and respectability. A man who laboured was worthy of all respect--it was the idler who was undignified and useless. The pay of engine drivers was equal to that of lieutenants and assistant-surgeons in the army, and the remuneration paid to railway guards and stokers was equal to that of merchants' clerks and many Dissenting minsters. How to account for the present disparity in the social position of the one class as compared with the other ? It was in a great measure to be accounted for by the difference in their education—though the improved institutions for the instruction of the people at large were tending gradually to diminish the cause of inequality, and to bridge over the gulf which divided them. But it was mainly caused by the want of respect and proper ambition, which every working man ought to cherish. Mr. Smiles proceeded to enforce upon working men the duty of economy for the sake of the comfort of their households and the education of their children, and urged their resort to benefit societies as a most praiseworthy combination for purposes of mutual help. Railway men ought most especially to employ forethought in order to be efficient for their work. The best proof of their possessing such forethought would be that they should exercise forethought in matters relating to their own lives and circumstances. Railway work, by its very necessity, called fer the exercise of the highest qualities in a man—sobriety, punctuality, precision, watchfulness, prudence, collectedness of mind, forethought. The railway worker in all ranks—platelayers, pointsmen, signalmen, guards, drivers and stokers, station-masters, and their staffs—must always be on the "look out." Unremitting vigilance on duty was as necessary to be observed by them as by the soldier in front of the enemy. In fact, the railway workmen, of all workmen, required to be the most complete at all points—the most thoughtful and readyminded. When it was considered that not less than 90,000, men were now directly employed in the working of railways in this country, scattered abroad in stations and workshops at all points of the kingdom, the influence of their example upon the surrounding population must eventually be a matter of no slight importance to society at large. Such being the position of railway workmen, he entertained the expectation that in matters concerning their own social condition they would also exhibit a proper example of their wise and thoughtful arrangements.

Mr. Smiles concluded by inviting the assembled workmen to unite in the formation of themselves into a benefit society, a measure which the directors of the company were most anxious to promote and encourage, provided it was based on sound principles, believing that it would promote the wellbeing of the workmen themselves, and secure the more efficient service of the railway. But, while the directors were willing to give their liberal assistance, they desired that the men should make the institution their own, as they were the parties mainly interested in its prosperity. Mr. Alcock, the vicar of Ashford, expressed his approval of the views propounded by Mr. Smiles, after which, on the proposition of Mr. Betson, a Workman, a resolution was agreed to in favour of the formation of a benefit society in connexion with the South-Eastern Company, and the appointment of a committee to frame rules and regulations, subject to the approval of a competent actuary.

Perverseness.—One perverse disposition destroys the peace of a family, as one jarring instrument spoils a whole concert.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of *The Philanthropist.*

Sir,—I have been for some years upon the committee, and thus actively interested in the management of a Ragged School situated in one of our chief towns, where, from peculiar, in addition to general causes, the ignorant and destitute form a very large class.

The instruction given at our school is both mental and industrial, and the ages of our pupils (male and female) range from two years to upwards of twenty. The elder ones attend chiefly in the evening, being most of them engaged in daily labour; it is, however, to be remarked, that the wildest and most uncared for of the class for whom our school is intended, are among those who come in the evening.

The mass of misery which is revealed by the histories of our scholars is so appalling, and the difficulties which obstruct all attempts to diminish it so great, that numerous as institutions similar to that to which I refer, have now, happily, become, it is vain to depend on their unaided efforts to subdue the evil. We can scarcely hope that it will be successfully met by any curative short of an effective system of education for all classes of the people, but many minor and more immediately attainable remedies may be applied if the nature of the disease be clearly understood.

I have thought that by simply relating the cases of some of our pupils the facts I shall thus have occasion to mention, will illustrate the habits of their class, and, by indicating not only their vices and their sufferings, but also their many virtues, may suggest various means for assisting them to raise themselves out of their present position.

If then, sir, you will kindly concede to me a little space in your excellent periodical, I propose from time to time, to narrate in the form of letters to yourself, such instances among those daily coming to our knowledge in our school, as will best attain my purpose, without too far trespassing on your valuable space.

The absolute necessity of such homes for destitute girls, as the school mistress proposes, none will, I believe, deny who are acquainted with the dangers and misery to which such girls are exposed, and their friendless condition.

I am, sir, &c., &c.,
D. E. L.

L. Y. was an orphan, who was taken by her aunt, who keeps a house of ill fame; she lived with the aunt some months, and was sent at all hours of the night upon errands of vice, too sad to mention. A friend thought to take her from this place and train her for service, but the experiment failed in a small family. She often said, "Oh, that I could forget the wicked things I have seen." She was taken into a house of industry where she has been two years and is doing well, and will be a useful servant; she is saved from the fate she must otherwise have fallen into.

Y. R. was an orphan left with a little brother to the guardianship of an aunt, who was receiving £25 a year for the especial clothing and education of both; they were sent out occasionally to pick up their own living. The girl worked for some of the lowest and dirtiest people, the aunt receiving the wages, the children being clothed in rags. The girl found her way to the evening school, her case was looked into, and means tried to save her; and when the case of both children was fully investigated, it was found that not only means existed for their present support, but that there was a large sum of money to apprentice them at the age of fourteen, when the other allowance would cease. They are now both at an industrial school where every means is used for their improvement; they are very happy and doing well, and have been in the school twelve months.

A. D. was an orphan, who lived with her grandmother, and went about picking up rags and bones; she was brought to attend school, and after a time sent out to Australia, where she is getting good wages under the kind care of Mrs. Chisholm; had she remained in her then position she would most likely have been ruined.

The school mistress writes in plain unvarnished language; I feel quite sure in most cases, the girls would be glad to be where they could learn to work, and where the managers would feel an interest in teaching; but not many of the mistresses know how to treat them, and it only makes many dislike service. From sixpence to one shilling a week is given, and the girl is expected to do everything, even to cooking for the family. Often complaints are made, "The girl you sent is so rough, she does not speak properly; she requires so much looking after, I might as well do the work myself." It is almost impossible to make employers take an interest in teaching these poor girls; Oh, that all employers would be more humble and more self-denying! Oh, that they would follow Christ not only in word, but in deed! How much good they might do in their households by striving to lead those who are under their care in a right way of getting their living, and instead of making the poor girl hate her place she would love both mistress and work.

The plan I wish to propose is that more industrial houses or families should be formed, where a few of these poor girls in every town could be taught habits of industry, economy, and above all a higher training of the mind to virtue and the love to God. In a few years we should have less crime, better mothers, and of course better sons and daughters. More money is spent in reforming the criminal than would be necessary to prevent crime. Four shillings a week or perhaps less would support each girl on plain but sufficient diet, and I think if plenty of washing, mangling, sewing, &c., were sent to those houses of industry, these poor girls would get a living and be made good servants and good wives, and learn to wash their own clothes. I think if the more refined would patronise these houses of industry, they would soon be made self-supporting. At such houses in the country cows might be kept. If in towns *bread, home made, pure bread*, might be made, and I have no doubt there would be plenty to buy it. The difficulty now rises who will do the work, persons must be found to manage the house. I think persons could be found. I should prefer country persons; they generally have an economical way of managing; they must also be persons who would not be afraid to soil their hands, they must work with the girls, in order to teach them, and also treat them as their own children, not as something of a different nature. Oh, that many would rise up to this work, who have both means and influence; there are some who have the will but perhaps not the means or the strength. Let us work while it is called to day, the night cometh when no man can work. If many of the refined part of society saw the sin and misery and drunkenness which prevail among this class, I feel sure they would do what they could to stay the torrent; the harvest is great, but the labourers are few. I pray that the Lord of the harvest may send forth more labourers into His harvest.

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Notices to Correspondents.

The Philanthropist is published on the first of every month, and edited by the two Chaplains of an important prison, which, it is hoped, will be a sufficient guarantee to the public that no effort will be spared, to render the publication a truthful and valuable handbook for the Christian philanthropist.

The paper will be forwarded for six months on the receipt of 36 stamps; for three months for 18 stamps; annual subscription if paid in advance, five shillings.

Office:—289, STRAND,

to which address communications for the Editors, books, reports, &c., for notice or review should be sent post-free.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

PRISON & REFORMATORY GAZETTE.

MARCH 1st, 1856.

JUVENILE CRIME.

A Lecture on "The Influence of Prisons and Reformatories respectively on Juvenile Crime," will be delivered on Thursday evening, March 27th, at the Assembly Rooms, Spread Eagle, Wandsworth, by the Rev. Henry J. Hatch, M.A., Magdalen College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the House of Correction, Wandsworth. To be followed by a discussion as to how far Prisons or Reformatories may be looked upon as premiums to crime.

Speakers will be expected to confine their remarks, as far as possible, to the subject under discussion, and to abide by the decision of the Chairman on points of order.

The chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock, p.m., precisely.

Trains leave the Waterloo Station, for the Clapham Station, at 7; for the Wandsworth Station at 7.15; both stations being within a short distance. Admission by tickets. Apply to the Secretary, Wandsworth Literary Institution; or the Rev. H. J. Hatch, Wandsworth Common.

It will be recollected that since we commenced *The Philanthropist* we have repeatedly and strongly urged upon our readers the necessity of some combination amongst the friends of the Reformatory Movement, which should form a centre for information, and mutual suggestions in a work completely in its infancy—but should extend its ramifications throughout the United Kingdom, and bear with all the force of concentration and unity upon any legislative action connected with this important subject. We hailed with gratification the steps taken in this direction by the conference which met at Mr. Hanbury's, in the spring of last year, when a committee was formed which, amongst other duties, watched carefully, as we believe, the enactments passed in the last session of Parliament on Juvenile Offenders. No advancement, as far as we can learn, was made towards the formation of any society —and in the meanwhile an assembly took place at Hardwicke Court, Gloucester, the residence of J. B. Ll. Baker, Esq., where a large number of country gentlemen, connected with existing or contemplated Reformatories in their several counties, met, with a view to inspect the arrangements of the school at Hardwicke. These Gentlemen had been summoned with the further laudable intention on the part of Mr. Baker, that those who, in distant places, were engaged in a similar object—the Reformation of Juvenile Criminals — should meet and become personally acquainted with each other. Much interesting conversation on the subject took place, and before they separated, it was suggested, and finally resolved that a society should be formed, to be called "The Reformatory Union." Meanwhile it appears that the Conference Committee had not been idle, and the time was at length considered ripe to call a larger meeting, and carry out the original intention of establishing a permanent organization or society—and with this view the friends of the movement were invited from all parts to a meeting at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, on the 8th of February last. Our readers are already acquainted with the liberal and comprehensive principles upon which the Reformatory Union, formed at Mr. Baker's, was constituted, and as a rumour prevailed amongst them that certain resolutions were to be proposed at the Caledonian meeting of a very exclusive nature, it was deemed advisable for the members of the Reformatory Union to meet on the previous day to consult upon the course they should adopt; and we are free to confess that we entertained strong hopes that the little force engaged in battling with the great social disease of our times, juvenile crime, would have been brought to act harmoniously; and that one grand and effective society would have been the result. This, however, was not to be. The meeting was decidedly the largest and most influential, in point of representation of Reformatory Institutions, which has yet been held on the subject. The members of the Reformatory Union of Hardwicke, and of the London Conference, met together, in large numbers, and notwithstanding much discussion, it was most gratifying to observe that all the observations on both sides were received with courtesy and attention, though they failed to bring about that which yet seemed the desire of all, "One Society." It transpired that there had been several Roman Catholic Reformatories set on foot, and the discussion turned upon the question, whether the proposed association should be framed on comprehensive principles, such as had been adopted by the Reformatory Union, enabling Christians of all denominations to join it without scruple, or as was desired by the London Conference, or at least the majority of that party, upon the basis of common Protestantism, to the complete exclusion of Romanism. Various modes were proposed by way of a solution to the difficulty, but without effect; and though principally owing to the conciliatory and liberal conduct of Earl Shaftesbury, who presided, no degree of hostility escaped on either side, it was found impossible for the two parties to unite into one; and on the retirement of those gentlemen who objected to their exclusiveness, the following resolutions were passed:—

"I.—That an Association be now formed, to be called the 'Reformatory and Refuge Union,' as a centre of information and encouragement for Reformatories, Refuges, Industrial Schools, and other similar Institutions for the prevention of juvenile crime or the reformation of criminals in Great Britain and Ireland.

"II.—That the object of this Association shall be,

"1. To collect and diffuse information as to the operations and results of all such Institutions; to afford a means of communication between their promoters, and of concerted action with reference to the Government, the Legislature, and public bodies in general.

"2. To facilitate the establishment of new Institutions, the selection and training of efficient masters, matrons, and assistants, the procurement of books and school materials for educational or industrial work, and the ultimate provision for inmates by emigration or situations of permanent employment.

"3. To promote the religious, intellectual, and industrial education of the inmates of such Institutions; and, without interfering in their management, to encourage those who conduct them in every effort to elevate and reclaim the neglected and criminal class, by educating them in the fear of God and the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

"III.—That Members of the Association shall contribute an annual subscription of

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10s. 6d., Life Members, 10*l.*; and that the management of the Association be confided to a General Committee and officers, as follo s with power to fill up vacancies and to elect a Managing Committee out of their number."

The following officers promised their adhesion:—President, the Earl of Shaftesbury; Vice-Presidents, The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Panmure, the Archbishop of Dublin, Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P., the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Henry Cholmondeley, M.P., Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir J. Pakington, Bart., M.P., Hon. Secretary, R. Hanbury, Esq., jun."

The attempt at unity having failed, the original Reformatory Union remained as before, but at a meeting of its members on the following Monday, February 11th, 1856, at which were also present a large number of other well known promoters of the Reformatory movement, it was decided that the Reformatory Union should be constituted "The National Reformatory Union," on its original principles, and for the following (nearly its original) purposes:—

To collect and diffuse information bearing on the Reformation of youthful offenders.

To promote the formation of Reformatory Institutions where needed, and generally to advance the further practicable development of the reformatory system.

To consider and promote such legislative measures as are still required for the better care and reformation of youthful offenders.

To assist in the placing out and subsequent guardianship, and protection of young persons leaving Reformatory Institutions.

The subscription of 10s. 6d., or donation of £5, as before, to constitute membership.

The association is not confined to this country, but may include persons in all countries who can contribute to the furtherance of its objects.

So that at this time there are two distinct unions, so to speak:—

"The National Reformatory Union," Hon. Sec. G. H. Bengough, Esq., Downend, Bristol; Office, 3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall;

"The Reformatory and Refuge Union," Hon. Sec. R. Hanbury, junr., Esq., 3, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, and J. W. Nutt, Esq., 9, John Street, Adelphi.

We have from the first repudiated all religious controversy; we desire, like our great Master, if the priest and the Levite fail to do their duty, not to withhold the meed of praise from the Samaritan who does—but we should be false to ourselves if we withheld our distinct opinion upon a matter which bears so strongly upon the principal subject which we have taken up in our pages, "Criminal Reformation." Whatever may be said in favour of the exclusion of the Holy Scriptures from our National Schools, founded on the supposed power of parents or pastors to teach religious knowledge elsewhere, we hold that "reformation," not grounded on the "fear and love of God, and the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures" is almost a moral impossibility. We are persuaded that no one, not even the Roman Catholics themselves, would for a moment argue that the reformation of a sinner, in its completeness, which must involve his return to his God, could be effected in any other way than through a knowledge of Him, which is conveyed to us alone in the Holy Scriptures. We are certain that there was but one feeling in this respect pervading the great meeting at the Caledonian Hotel. For ourselves, most gladly would we see, if in the present state of things it were possible, all our criminals brought under the beautiful teaching of our Protestant Church; but in as much as to our sorrow we know that a large portion are of the Romish persuasion, we confess we should feel very grieved if those repentant criminals, whom conscience or their spiritual advisers might deter from entering a Protestant Reformatory, should be excluded from all hope, and left to go on in their course of crime to their own utter ruin, and the great injury of our country, for want of a helping hand from any followers of One who healed every one who came to Him.

Both the "National Reformatory Union," and the "Reformatory and Refuge Union," have a great and noble work before them, a work of love and mercy, a work eminently of charity, which "is not easily provoked." Let them but provoke one another to love; let them both labour earnestly, and with all their might, and so far as possible co-operate with each other, without rivalry or jealousy, but with mutual forbearance, and who shall say how great may be the benefits, which, under God's blessing, they may be the means of conferring upon our long neglected criminal children, and so indirectly upon the favoured land in which we dwell.

JUVENILE CRIMINAL EMIGRATION.

It appears to be the prevailing opinion that criminals when reformed, or when holding out promise of reformation, should be removed as far as possible from old haunts, old associates, and temptation to old habits. Whether this opinion be founded on strict justice or not, at any rate, such a step appears to be necessary, so long as there shall exist such difficulty in persuading masters to take into their employment any who have once had the brand of prison upon them. It is, perhaps, even advisable, until "a prisoner" shall hold a different and less degraded position in the estimation of those who are in better station, and who probably owe their immunity from penal degradation, not so much to their better principles, as to the more fortunate circumstances by which God has surrounded them. For ourselves, we confess that we should gladly welcome the time, if it ever come, when the returning prodigal shall be welcomed *at home* as one "who was lost and is found;" when a broken-hearted criminal shall be taught to believe himself an object of love and pity to man as well as to his Maker; and shall find that where the character was lost, there it may be possible to regain it, and that he shall not be scouted, but, so far as may be, encouraged in the attempt. As youths pass through the probationary system of the Reformatory School, and become fitted to enter into employment, and eat bread by the honest sweat of their own brow, the question as to the character and principles of those into whose service they are subsequently taken, becomes one of very vital importance. It will readily appear, that unless great care be exercised in the choice of those who are thenceforth to stand "in loco parentis" to them, there will be considerable danger of a relapse in many cases. The disposition and temperament will remain probably the same, and the inclinations, which were held in check by the watchfulness and religious care of the reformatory school, will in all probability again exert their influence, if the principles instilled at the reformatory are lost sight of, or contradicted by the conduct of the employer. In such a case temptation would again prevail, and the last state be worse than the first. It will be the duty, therefore, of the school committee to exercise the most watchful care in the selection of the employer. But the duty will not end here; we hold it to be a matter of no less consequence, that they should keep up, as far as practicable, intercourse with former inmates, and ascertain from time to time their continuance in the paths of right. Much of the apparent want of success in our national schools, may be attributable to the fact, not only that the scholars are removed too soon, but that when removed, they are placed beyond the wholesome influence of ministerial oversight, just when they are budding into fancied manhood; when the character is in process of formation, which will influence the whole after life; when in the pride of being "his own master" youth is tempted to resist control, and lay in evil companionship the seeds of future ruin. Much of this would be avoided, if the connection so happily commenced in the School or the Reformatory could be preserved, at least for a few years after removal. This is done in some cases, and attended with the happiest results—as for example, at the Refuge for the Destitute at Dalston. On New Year's Eve, a great number of former inmates spent a few happy hours in the building where they had received those lessons which formed the groundwork of their present restoration to self-respect, society, and their duty. This is as it should be—and this incident alone, in our estimation, constitutes a strong ground for public confidence in the Committee of the Dalston Refuge, and clearly indicates that the work of Reformation is there well done; that the affec-

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tions of the inmates are secured by the managers, while on the other hand the interests of the inmates are not lost sight of when they quit the establishment. Now, the care in the selection of employers, and the intercourse with former inmates to which we have alluded, become infinitely more necessary where, as is mostly the case, youths after their term of reformatory probation, are sent to distant countries, to try their fortunes, and to test their principles and their steadiness in a completely new sphere of action. It may be perfectly true that they are there unknown as "prisoners," and free to act without restraint; having no fear that either a policeman, or an old acquaintance will inform their employers that they are convicted thieves—they are at perfect liberty to follow the dictates of their own conscience; but it must not be forgotten that human nature and human frailties remain everywhere the same, "Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt;" temptations, varying perhaps in kind, but equally powerful with those they have left behind them, will undoubtedly again assail them, and, unless their conduct be based upon sound religious views, as undoubtedly overcome them. They may "take the wings of the morning and fly unto the uttermost parts of the sea," but they will nowhere escape from temptations, nowhere be able to resist them, except by the powerful weapons furnished to them by the Word of God. The primary influence of a Reformatory School upon character depends upon the religious principles of the teacher—the ultimate success, humanly speaking, depends mainly, if not completely, upon the principles of the masters to whom the inmates may be consigned, and we can imagine nothing more satisfactory to the Committee of a Reformatory, or indeed of any educational establishment, than to know, in various quarters of the world, far and near, and to keep up frequent intercourse with, parties of acknowledged worth, interested in the glorious work of saving lost souls, and having the means and influence, as well as the inclination to help and employ immigrants on their arrival in their respective localities. A very important step has recently been taken, in connection with the Reformatory movement, which has called forth the above remarks, and to which we intreat the serious attention of our readers.

Mr. Alexander M'Corkindale, who sailed from Gravesend in the brig "Portia," for Port Natal in the beginning of February, a gentleman, well known in Birmingham to be interested in the cause of reformation, conceived a plan which, if practicable, bids fair to be of very great importance. It appears that he chartered the vessel in which he sailed, and in it carried out with him his wife and sister, a school-mistress, a surgeon, several labourers, blacksmiths and carpenters, and 22 *boys from reformatory schools*, viz., 7 from Saltley Institution at Birmingham, 13 from the Philanthropic Farm School, Red Hill, and 2 from Miss Carpenter's School at Bristol. The arrangements, as far as we could ascertain them, appeared to us satisfactory, and likely to turn out well; the boys are apprenticed to Mr. M'Corkindale for three and a half years, during which time he is to provide them with proper food, clothing, and lodging, and further to pay them wages, 1s. per week during the 1st year, 1s. 3d. during the 2nd, and 1s. 6d. during the third, then 2*s*. They will then have the option of remaining six months longer at the current wages of the colony, at the expiration of which Mr. Mac Corkindale binds himself to present to each £15 with fifty acres of land. Due care has been taken that the boys, during their stay with Mr. M'Corkindale, shall be properly instructed, and their religious principles attended to. He is well acquainted with the colony, and has purchased 3,000 acres for his settlement, forty miles from Darbau, on the Tugala, not far from the missionary station, and the boys take out letters of recommendation with them to the Right Rev. Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, under whose sanction, we understand, the arrangement has been entered into. This we look upon as a very important element in the scheme, calculated to afford a guarantee that the spiritual welfare of this exiled family will not be overlooked. Each boy has been provided with a suitable outfit, Bible, &c., and we understand that Mr. Mac Corkindale has expended £100 in the purchase of a library for the use of his little colony. It is needless to add that, where possible, the consent of the parents or guardians has been obtained, and that the expenses of the outfit and passage-money have been provided for by the Committee of the respective schools. It is intended to cultivate sugar, cotton, and coffee, for which the soil and climate appear to be in every way adapted. We heartily wish the measure success, though we foresee difficulties which may arise, inasmuch as the boys will have greater facilities to escape, and we are far from certain that the prospective advantages, great as they undoubtedly are, will prove a sufficient inducement to restrain those who may feel that they can obtain better wages, and will trust to chance for future promotion. We presume that it is ascertained that Mr. M'Corkindale is fully able, as well as willing to carry out all he desires; if so, he will prove a valuable accession to the forces now engaged in the Reformatory cause.

Charles Ratcliff, Esq., the Honorary Secretary of the Saltley Reformatory Institution visited the "Portia" on several occasions, and found all in excellent order. The boys were delighted with the new prospect opening to them. They all expressed the warmest feelings of gratitude for the care bestowed upon them while in the Reformatories, and a firm determination that their future lives should reflect credit upon the Schools. As an example of the completeness of Mr. M'Corkindale's preparations, we may mention that forty houses are now in course of erection on his estate at Natal, and that he takes out a full assortment of agricultural implements, and a large quantity of seeds adapted for use in the colony. The "Portia" is expected to touch at Madeira, whence letters will be forwarded to the Secretaries of the Schools, and the parents of the boys; and it is arranged that after arriving at the colony regular reports shall be transmitted to England. Should these prove favourable, it is in contemplation to send out more boys. We were also glad to learn from Mrs. M'Corkindale that she contemplated, in concert with her husband's designs, assisting *girls* in a similar manner, whose time will be principally occupied in the care of silkworms, for which it appears that the climate of Natal is eminently suitable.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION AND SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

For some months past an agitation and a counter-agitation have been sustained simultaneously in this country; the object of the one has been to relax the laws in relation to the Sabbath, so that the British Museum and the National Gallery should be opened on the Sunday, and the object of the other has been to conserve those laws in all their integrity. These agitations reached their culminating point a few days since, in the House of Commons, on a debate commenced by Sir Joshua Walmesley. A very large majority of that house determined to resist the motion of the member for Leicester. But the question is not settled. It will, in all probability continue to be agitated for years. We fear it is destined to occupy much public attention, and be the means of stirring up much political and religious strife. The parties on both sides are active, zealous, and determined. They are both preparing for a prolonged conflict. They both consider that they are in the right, and both think that they are promoting the intellectual and moral welfare of the people. We consider the present a good opportunity to offer a few observations on the absorbing question in the name and for the interests of philanthropy.

Those antagonistic parties who have committed themselves, either on the one side or the other of this question, are pretty equally balanced in the influences they command. Those who are for maintaining the laws which regulate the day of rest, as they have existed for ages, are powerful in the Church and in the State. They include the Archbishops and Bishops, and a large

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majority of the clergy of the Church of England, and almost all the ministers of other religious denominations, and a very large preponderance of the Church and Chapel-going people of the country. Under the Sabbatarian banner is marshalled an almost invincible phalanx.

The parties who think and who would act with Sir Joshua Walmesley, are also very numerous and powerful. They include a sprinkling of the religious public, popular orators like Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Cobden, noblemen like Lords Stanley and Ebrington, *The Times* newspaper, and almost all the widely circulated London weekly papers, and a large proportion of the working men of the country. The Premier belongs to this party, though he did not vote with it on Sir Joshua Walmesley's motion. We have briefly indicated the strength of the rival agitations, so that we may calculate on the probable intensity of the coming struggle.

It is abundantly evident that something must be done. What shall that something be? Will the Government diminish the incentives to drunkenness and degradation which now exist in every gin-palace which is open on the Sunday, or will other places of amusement be opened? The "trade" says, that gin-palaces shall not be closed; the Church and the Chapel say that the National Gallery and British Museum shall not be opened on the Sunday.

We desire to step between these rival agitations and conflicting opinions. A few months since we advocated a weekly half-holiday, and we are rejoiced to know, that since then, the suggestion has become popularized and taken a practical shape. The early closing association has given it especial attention, and we consider the present an opportune time to introduce it to the reconsideration of our readers. We consider the theory practical and possible. It has been realized in some of the large towns in England, and may be established in London.

One of the principal arguments urged by Sir Joshua Walmesley and Lord Stanley is, that as things now exist, with the existing necessities of our material civilization, and the increasing demands of our competitive system, it is desirable that those whose duty it is to toil should have occasional relaxation, but that it is almost impossible for them to get it on week-days, without considerable inconvenience and loss, and that, affording them more opportunities of innocent amusement on the Sunday, would conduce to their advantage. A weekly half-holiday established in all our large towns would rob this argument of most of its force.

Our space will not permit us on this occasion to argue the question at length, and show in detail its practicability and advantages. Our object is to show the middle point, between the zealous and resolved advocates on both sides of the Sunday question, and to ask them both to unite their efforts to promote a half-holiday, which, in our opinion would benefit all and injure none. Here is common ground on which both parties may meet, not to question each other's intentions and neutralize each other's influence, but to combine their endeavours for a common good. We advocate a half-holiday, because it is necessary for the physical and moral health of the people, because the discontent of the times demands some change, because hostile parties have assumed a threatening attitude, and because an endeavour to secure the boon herein suggested will admit of mutual co-operation, and issue in general good.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Important.—Liability of Parents to Pay for Children.

At the Town Hall, Chester, on the 20th of February last, the Mayor, Major French, Colonel Lloyd, and E. Wardle, Esq., in Petty Sessions, were attended by G. W. Latham, Esq., of Bradwall Hall, accompanied by Mr. W. Morgan, of Birmingham, the solicitor appointed by Sir George Grey to conduct proceedings under the Youthful Offenders Acts. Mr. Morgan stated that he appeared by direction of the Secretary of State to present a complaint against the parents of a boy who was now detained in the Reformatory at Bradwall, which had been lately opened, under the auspices of the excellent magistrate then in Court, and which had received the sanction of Government.

The boy had absconded from a workhouse in a distant part of the country, where he was maintained at the public expense, and had taken with him some pauper clothing. He had been neglected by his parents, who were living in comparatively prosperous circumstances in Chester.

It was no doubt an act of great charity to provide an asylum, where this boy might be trained for five years to come, and it would be a protection to honest boys to remove from contact with them one who might tempt them to crime. But lest on the other hand reformatories should prove too attractive, the legislature had wisely determined to lay a pecuniary burden upon parents, by whose negligence or connivance children might fall into crime. The Secretary of State was anxious it should be understood that this law would be enforced. In the present case he should content himself by asking that an order be made for such weekly payments for the ensuing five years as the magistrates might determine. He would not at present call any evidence, as he understood a very creditable course would be taken by the parents, which would render it unnecessary to enter into the facts.

Mr. Bridgman for the defendants consented to an order for the payment of four shillings per week, and costs. Mr. Morgan said, that if the magistrates, from their knowledge of the circumstances of the parties were satisfied, he would accept the proposed sum, and an order was made accordingly.

It was stated in Court that this was the first application of the New Act in the Midland and Northern Counties.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—The sympathies and efforts of philanthropy are limited by no national boundary or geographical distinction—they are as wide as the universe and as enduring as man. English philanthropists will be glad to know that the Anti-Slavery party of the United States have recently achieved a most significant triumph, in electing Mr. Banks as Speaker of the Congress at Washington. The free-soil or anti-slavery party in America is much stronger in number, in wealth, in moral influence and political power than the slaveholders of the South; but on account of their divisions and comparative indifference to the great question of the day in America, the slaveholders by their unity and unceasing watchfulness have managed to seize and hold political power. The slaveholders have elected Speakers and Presidents, and dictated to Cabinets. But they did not use the power they possessed with moderation and dignity.

About twenty years since, when Missouri was added to the Union the National Congress passed the Missouri Compromise Bill. The representatives of the North consented to that state becoming a slave state provided all other states, beyond a certain boundary, which should thereafter be added to the Union, should be free. About three years since a new state—Nebraska Kansas—was added to the Union; and since then, President Pierce and the Cabinets over which he presided have openly violated the stipulations of the Missouri compromise measure, by assisting to make Nebraska a free state. This evoked all the Anti-slavery life of the Union. The agitations in the North stirred the interested motives and latent anger of the South. A crisis was therefore at hand. Vast preparations were made for the coming struggle, and the election of Mr. Banks, the representative of Massachusetts, to be Speaker of the Congress, is regarded as the greatest triumph ever won by the Anti-Slavery party. For nine weeks the Congress was in a state of disorganization. During that time scores of votes were taken, and every effort was made by the representatives of the South to weaken, and intimidate those of the North. But Mr. Banks was not to be defeated by threats or corruption. "Never did a captain," says the correspondent of the Daily News, "a general or any other leader, hold a column of supporters so long together, with so little of defection, treachery, fault-bearing testimony or misgiving. The triumph is the greater because it is the first the Anti-Slavery party has had in the Congress."

The days of Slavery in America may now be said to be numbered. It never will be permitted to prove more politically influential than it is at the present moment; while the influences which are opposed to it are growing daily. The foundations of new states are now being laid, and the seeds of new forces are now being sown in the North, before which the slave-institutions of the South will ultimately yield and pass away. It is purely a question of time.

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There can be no doubt of the ultimate events. All wrongs contain within themselves the elements of dissolution, and if the Anti-Slavery party be faithful to its trust, and heroic in the discharge of its duties, the time is not far distant when the foul stain of slavery shall be wiped from the star-bespangled banner of the Great Republic of the West, and another guarantee be given to the certainty and security of human progress.

Reviews.

LIGHT FOR DARK DAYS; *or Solace in Sadness.* London: Wertheim and Macintosh, 23, Paternoster-row.

THIS is a simple, yet sound little book, of 36 pages, full of judicious selections from Scripture, affording comfort, under the various afflictions of the world; and is intended to benefit by its sale "the Society for affording assistance to the widows and orphans of British officers," established 1855—and both for its philanthropic object and its intrinsic excellence, we have pleasure in recommending it. It does not pretend to much originality—but simply and yet forcibly urges upon the afflicted and sorrowful, an application to the only source of real solace. It would be useful and appropriate, in the many homes which, since the notes of war have sounded in our land, have felt the sad bereavement caused by the stroke of death upon the battle-field. We wish to recommend it, and give the following specimen of its teachings.

But there is yet a darker day of trouble, and an hour of deeper sadness. It is, when we are mourning the loss of some beloved friend, whom death has just snatched from us; one who was dear to us as our own life; whose loss we feel is irreparable; whose place in our affections no one else can fill; and whose removal has made the world a dreary blank, and seems to have cast a cloud over our future years. This is, indeed, a time of bitter trial. This is the arrow which pierces most deeply. This is the grief which rends the heart, and the sorrow that is almost more than we can bear. This is the time when we feel most inclined to murmur, and find it most difficult to say, "Thy will be done." But He who in mercy gives, and in no less mercy takes away, will also enable us to bear this "weight of woe" if we look to Him for strength and support in this dark day of trouble. Perhaps he saw that we were "setting up an idol in our hearts;" that in our delight at the gift we forgot the Giver; that we were trusting to an arm of flesh; and He has removed our treasure from earth, that we may find it in heaven; and that our affections may be more firmly set upon "things above." He who wept at the grave of Lazarus, who is also "the Resurrection and the Life," forbids not his people to sorrow for their departed friends, but they must not repine. And happy are those "who sorrow not without hope;" who have a blessed assurance that those dear ones "have safely passed the waves of this troublesome world," and are landed on the shores of "everlasting rest," and who can say, "I shall go to them, but they will not return to me." Oh! blissful reunion! however great may be our loss in their departure, however desolate our homes and lot without them, who can withhold the tribute of thanks in the beautiful prayer for the "Church Militant?" in which we say, "We bless thy holy name, for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear." Oh! may we have grace "so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of the heavenly kingdom." Let the sweet hope of meeting our beloved ones in that "happy land," "where parting is unknown," cheer all mourning hearts, and let them not refuse to be comforted, but say, with meek and patient resignation, "Even so father for so it seemeth good in thy sight."

WORK AND WAGES, *or the Penny Emigrant's Guide to the United States and Canada.* By P. FOSTER. London: Cash, Bishopsgate-street Without.

WHEN we inform the reader that two hundred and eighty thousand copies of this penny guide have been printed and sold, we may imagine that the little work has been extensively appreciated. It gives a description of the United States and Canada, with the most suitable plans for settlement, including rates of wages, board, and lodging-house rent, prices of land, money matters, together with full information about the preparations necessary for the voyage, instructions on landing, and expenses of travelling in America. We have perused this little work with considerable interest, and warmly recommend it to all who think of emigrating. It is also very instructive to those who, though not intending to emigrate themselves, like to know something of the difficulties and advantages of the great tide of emigration which is ever tending from our shores, bearing on its surface the germs of those Anglo-Saxon institutions and habits, which are destined to exist in modified shapes in other climes and future ages.

TORTURE IN INDIA.

A GROSS instance of torture has occurred under the eyes of Calcutta and Mr. Theobald, yet it has received scarcely any attention. The punishment was too swift and too severe for a plausible accusation. The case occurred at Kidderpore, within the shadow, as it were, of Government-house. On Saturday, the 27th of October, the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs was informed that a man had been brought into Alipore gaol complaining of the injuries he had received. The man's name was Muntoo. He had been arrested as he left the Calcutta gaol on a charge of theft, which he denied, but which he subsequently was induced by the torture to confess. It was late in the evening when the report reached the magistrate, and as the man's life was in no danger, nothing could be done that night. The next day was Sunday, but in such cases promptitude is humanity, and Mr. Fergusson commenced his investigation. The man had been tortured severely. According to his own account, he had been hung to the rafters by the wrists, severely beaten, and squeezed with a bamboo. His shoulders and loins bore marks of the treatment, and the medical testimony proved that he had sustained severe internal injury. He charged the Thannadar of Kidderpore and his policeman with the crime. It was committed, he said, in the Thannadar's own house, and thither the magistrate proceeded. The bamboo rafter was instantly pointed out, and on examination, appeared to bear the marks which a heavy rope always leaves on a bamboo. The neighbours testified to screams proceeding from the room. The Jemadar of the Calcutta gaol proved that the victim had left that establishment uninjured, and the local police proved that Muntoo appeared agitated on his return from the Mohurrir's house. The fact of torture appeared demonstrated. It remained to ascertain the criminal. Fortunately, direct evidence was not wanting. Two servants of the Mohurrir, who had been passive spectators, testified most unwillingly against their master. Some of the burkundazes implicated, confessed, and the case was clear. The Mohurrir had inquired into the charge of theft. He had directed the accused to be taken to his house. He had there ordered the torture, which was inflicted in his presence. The case was fully proved, and on the following morning, not 36 hours after the crime had been committed, the Mohurrir and his accomplices were committed for trial. Ten days after they were working in chains in the Alipore gaol. The chief delinquent had been sentenced to hard labour in irons for seven years, and his accomplices to a somewhat shorter period. He could not even in England have been punished with more swiftness or severity. The Darogah, against whom there was no direct evidence, was recommended for dismissal. The case, moreover, is illustrative of another obstacle in the way of Indian reform. In no European country would the magistrate have first heard of this case from the gaoler. The indignant neighbourhood would have performed his functions. The man's screams were clearly heard, yet no one interfered, or, as far as it appears, even inquired. There was no horror, no excitement, and no sympathy. The witnesses gave their evidence reluctantly, and we question whether the Mohurrir is not still considered in his own neighbourhood, and among his own class, an injured man. No Bengalee cares one jot for human suffering, and the fact is at once the true explanation of the practice and the greatest obstacle to its suppression.—*Friend of India.*

POLITICAL PHILANTHROPY.

Feb. 1st.—Sir J. Pakington inquired of the Home Secretary what were the intentions of the Government respecting the future support and regulation of juvenile reformatories, dwelling upon the magnitude which the question had assumed, and upon the inconveniences incident to the existing state of the law upon the subject.

Sir G. Grey acknowledged that the subject was one of undoubted importance; but, as the experiment was in course of trial (the result being so far satisfactory), Parliament, he thought, should have longer experience of its operation previous to further legislation.

After some observations by Mr. Miles, Sir S. Northcote, Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir W. Jolliffe, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Adderley, and Lord R. Cecil, the subject dropped, and the motion was agreed to.

Sir J. Pakington complained of the omission in the Speech from the Throne of any reference to the important subject of national education, and insisted upon the expediency of reconstituting the Committee of Privy Council, and of appointing a responsible Minister of Education in the House to superintend the administration of the grants.

Sir G. Grey said, although the subject had not been adverted to in the Speech, it had not escaped the attention of the Government, and a bill would be introduced into the other House to extend the existing means of education in this country, including the appointment of a responsible Minister of Education.

Mr. Cowper gave notice that on an early day he should ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to vaccination.

Lord J. Russell gave notice that early in March he should propose certain resolutions

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on the subject of national education in England and Wales.

Feb. 4th.—Leave was given to Mr. Horsman to introduce bills further to amend the laws relating to prisons in Ireland, and the burying of the dead in Ireland, and for the better care and reformation of youthful offenders in Ireland.

Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts relating to the metropolitan police, its object being, he said, to place the undivided control, responsibility, and management of the police of the metropolis in the hands of one commissioner, and on the same footing as the Irish constabulary.

Mr. Dillwyn asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the attention of Government had been directed to the inefficiency of the law as it now stands to repress violent assaults upon women and children; and, whether it was their intention to propose any measure to Parliament to amend the law relating to such offences?

Sir G. Grey said, the attention of the Government had not been specially drawn to the insufficiency of the existing law, but he had, of course, observed, in common with every one else, the frequency of the assaults, for the severe punishment of which an act was passed two years ago. That act had been very beneficial in its operation, though it had not succeeded, as no law could succeed, in extinguishing crimes of that nature. It was not the intention of the Government to propose any alteration of that act.

Mr. Wise said that, as a great number of offences had been committed by ticket-of-leave men, he wished to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department four questions:—first, whether it was intended to continue the system of giving licenses to go at large to convicts; second, whether there was any record of those convicts who were again brought to trial; third, whether, in cases of convicts relapsing into crime, the power of recapture was exercised and the licenses revoked; fourth, whether a return could be made of the number of revoked licenses, as well as the number of ticket-of-leave men convicted?

Sir G. Grey said, the hon. member had only given notice of the simple question whether the ticket-of-leave system was to be continued. The system was established by act of Parliament; it was of course, the duty of the Government to carry it into effect, and at present there was no intention to propose any alteration. There were records of all the ticket-of-leave convicts who were reconvicted, and there was not the least objection to make that return to the House. The practice of revoking licenses was also in force.

Feb. 5th.—In reply to Mr. Elliot,

The Lord-Advocate said, that it was his intention on an early day to ask leave to introduce a bill to make better provision for education in Scotland.

Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a bill to render more efficient the police in counties and boroughs in England and Wales, upon a plan, he said, compatible with the existing systems of local management.

Feb. 7th.—Mr. Atherton obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the conveyance of lands for charitable uses.

Feb. 8th.—On the order for the second reading of the Youthful Offenders (Ireland) Bill, Mr. V. Scully urged the postponement of the second reading, assigning reasons why Irish members should not be called upon then to assent to the principle of the bill.

After some remarks by Mr. Kennedy,

Mr. Horsman objected to postpone this stage of the bill, the provisions of which were the same as those the House had approved in the English bill of last year. The details, however, might be discussed in committee.

Mr. Maguire made some observations, and the bill was read a second time.

Feb. 12th.—Mr. L. Davies moved for a select committee to inquire into the advisability of constructing a harbour of refuge and defence in Cardigan Bay, and whether it may not be advantageous also to employ convict labour in the said works. He supported his motion in a speech of some length and full of statistics.

Sir C. Wood opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be undesirable to construct a harbour of refuge in Cardigan Bay, and a misapplication of the public money.

Mr. Davies replied, and after a few remarks by Mr. Wynne and Mr. Phillips, the motion was negatived.

Mr. Colvile obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the qualifications of justices of the peace.

The Charitable Uses Bill was read a second time.

Feb 13th.—On the order for the second reading of the Police (Counties and Boroughs) Bill,

Mr. Hadfield moved the postponement of the second reading for a fortnight. He objected to the principle and to some details of the bill.

Sir G. Grey said, if any good and substantial reasons were alleged for postponing the second reading, he should not object; but he had yet heard none. He had no interest in pressing the bill unduly; he was in the hands of the House, and was ready, after the second reading, to fix a late day for the committee.

Mr. Henley, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Robert Palmer, and Sir J. Walmsley recommended the postponement of the second reading, and Sir G. Grey ultimately consented to defer it for a fortnight.

The merits, or imputed demerits, of the measure continued, however, for some time under discussion.

Feb. 14th. Mr. L. King obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the summary jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

On the motion of Mr. J. Phillimore the committee on the appointment of public prosecutors was re-appointed from last year.

Feb. 18th—The Trial of Offenders Bill and the Metropolitan Police Bill went through committee.

The Charitable Uses Bill passed through committee, with amendments.

Feb. 19th.—Mr. Dunlop obtained leave to introduce a bill to make further provision for rendering reformatory and industrial schools in Scotland more available for the benefit of vagrant children, and a bill to constitute all legally qualified persons in Scotland Commissioners of supply, without being named in an Act of Supply.

A deputation of members of Parliament, consisting of Lord Goderich, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Muntz, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Bright, and other members had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday, on the subject of establishing facilties for the transfer of stock and the payment of dividends in towns where branches of the Bank of England exist.

A deputation, consisting of the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Deedes, M.P., Mr. Berwick Baker, The Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, the Rev. Sydney Turner, Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., Hon. H. G. Liddell, Mr. Charles Ratcliff, Mr. Halswell, Mr. Cumming Bruce, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Bower, Mr. Gent, Lord Charles Russell, Hon. R. Carleton, Rev. R. E. Brooke, and Sir Stafford Northcote, had an interview with Sir George Grey yesterday, at the Home Office, on the subject of obtaining increased government assistance in support of reformatories for juvenile offenders.

MORAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Dr. Cullen a few weeks since in his *Lenten Pastoral* drew a comparison between the moral condition of England and Ireland. He attempted to showthat [illegible] and presented a more discouraging picture than Ireland. A correspondent of *The Times* contradicts this by an appeal to facts. He says: "The population of Great Britain, according to the census of 1851, was, in England, 16,921,888, and in Wales 1,005 721, making 17,927,609. The population of Scotland was 2,888,742, so that the whole population of Great Britain was 20,816,351. The population of Ireland by the same census was 6,551,970.

"By this it appears that, where there are 16 people in Great Britain, there are five in Ireland. This being the proportion of the population, if the moral condition of the two countries were precisely the same, the Parliamentary returns of crime would show that, for every 16 offenders in Great Britain, there are five offenders in Ireland.

"What do these returns actually show? This question may be easily answered by any person who refers to an important document in *Thom's Directory* for 1856, page 135. It gives the facts relating to crime for the year 1853, and they present the following results:—

"The number of persons committed for all offences in Great Britain was 30,813. The proper proportion for Ireland at the rate of the population, that is 5 for 16, would be 9,629; but the actual number was 15,144.

"When we look a little closer in order to ascertain the degree of evil, as well as the number of evildoers, we find that the number of the graver offences against the person or against property, with violence, in Great Britain was 5,296, being 3,796 in England and Wales, and 1,500 in Scotland. The proper proportion for Ireland, according to the population, would be 1,655; but the actual number was 3,826, which is more than the whole number of such criminals in England and Wales.

"Yet one step further in this inquiry will make the matter still clearer. The law is rarely allowed to proceed to the extremity of capital punishment. There were eight executions in England and one in Scotland in the year referred to, making a total of nine. The proportion for Ireland would be three, to maintain an equality in moral condition. But the number of executions that actually took place in Ireland in the same year was nine, the same number that had taken place in the whole of Great Britain.

"These facts speak for themselves, and show what reliance can be placed on Dr. Cullen's argument."

THE CRUELTIES OF THE GUANO TRADE.

Two correspondents of the *Daily News* have recently published some strange revelations of the cruelties perpetrated, under the sanction of Peruvian law, on the persons of the Chinese who are employed in the Chincha Islands, as labourers in the guano trade—revelations which must not be permitted to pass into oblivion.

The Chincha Islands, which are famed for containing the richest deposits of guano in the world, are situate about 100 miles from Callao, the seaport of Lima. They consist of three large rocks, which are covered with guano to a great depth. Chinese, who are chiefly obtained either direct from China or from

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Melbourne, are employed to convey the manure to the shipping places. The term of service for which they are professedly engaged is three years; but they seldom live to the close of that period, owing to "the nauseous dust and the overpowering effluvia of ammonia in which they work;" and owing also (but, of course, in a lesser degree) to the barbarous treatment which they receive. Their task-masters, in their conduct towards them, appear to have combined the enormities of the American slave system with the refined and studied cruelties of the practice of torture as it obtains in India.

"While we were at the islands," says a correspondent of the *Daily News*, "a poor Chinaman threw himself off the rocks and was dashed to pieces, rather than submit to the tortures that awaited him for having accidentally broken some tackle; and we can form a good notion of the severity of the punishment they were subjected to by the horrible howling constantly heard on the island." This correspondent further states that the Commandant, who administers a code of laws more inhuman than that of Draco, constantly inflicts upon the Chinese (even for trivial offences) such punishments as the following:—"Hanging in ropes, and chains round the waist, and in other ways from sunrise to sunset, without food during that period, one, two, or more days, in proportion to the magnitude of the offence, and lashing to half-tide buoys, subject to exposure to the waters in addition to heat and cold." Other modes of torture, some of them being almost incredible, are enumerated; such an one, for example, as chaining men to a small point of rock, "so small that sleep or change of position must result in their falling off." The particulars are also given of the case of a negro who was flogged, and afterwards hung in the bowline of the Commandant's hulk for swearing at his captain—an *Englishman!* The narrator declares that he has seen eight or nine men in the hulk at one time, placed in most painful positions.

A New Zealand settler, writing to the *Daily News*, confirms these extraordinary statements. He says: "Two years since I was at the Chinchas. The sad stories which were whispered about among the crews of our ships lying at the islands respecting their own men — who, at the time, were frequently punished in the way narrated by your correspondents—led me to inquire into the truth of such reports. I give you one case. A sailor from the English barque M——, upon some dispute with his captain, was handed over to the Commandant of the Island for punishment, and was, by his direction, taken out in a boat, chained upon a buoy, and left there. The following day the unfortunate man was discovered to have slipped off the buoy and disappeared—the calm waters of the Pacific flowed silently over the friendless mariner."

From this statement it would appear, that not only Chinese, but men of other races, and even Englishmen, are the victims of the revolting practices which prevail in the Chincha Island, and which rival the fabled torments of antiquity.

To comment upon these facts would be a work of supererogation. It is impossible to understand how such enormities can be tolerated under a Government which, but a little more than a year ago, liberated all the slaves of Peru, declaring "that it is due to justice to restore to man his freedom." There can be but one opinion as to the cour e that should be pursued. The policy which has caused England to declare the African slave trade to be piracy, and to remonstrate again and again with the Spanish Government for conniving at the unrighteous traffic, should, in this instance, be adopted. Let our Foreign Secretary place himself in communication with the Peruvian authorities, and, in the name of the civilised world, call upon them to put an end to the barbarities which now disgrace the guano trade. F. W. C.

TREAT TO SIX HUNDRED CHILDREN.

On the evening of the 5th ult. a treat was given to the Children of the Lambeth Parochial Boys and Girls Schools. About six hundred children participated in the festival. The good things consumed on the occasion, were provided by several kind friends, who are interested in promoting the education and the comforts of the poor of Lambeth. All the principal arrangements were made by the Rev. J. F. Lingham, to whose devotion and care the success of the festivity are attributable. A splendid tree, with about 800 toys and useful presents hanging from its branches, ornamented the room; and after a profusion of tea, cake, and bread-and-butter, had disappeared to the evident satisfaction of the juvenile congregation, the tree was relieved of its fruit. But what the tree lost the children gained. Little eyes sparkled when little hands received the various presents that were distributed. During the evening, the Lord Bishop of Winchester visited the meeting, and most affectionately addressed the children. There were also about two hundred visitors present. The proceedings terminated with profit to the children, and with pleasure to all. Much praise is due to Mr. Kershaw, the Hon. Secretary of the Schools, for his assiduous exertions.—*From the South London Gazette.*

THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

On the 1st ult. the annual festival of the Association of the Metropolitan Church Schoolmasters was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Rev. F. C. Cook, A.M., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, presiding. He was supported by the Rev. W. H. Brookfield and the Rev. F. Temple, also two of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; the Rev. R. Burgess, Chelsea; the Rev. J. H. Gurney; the Rev. E. Blick, A.M.; the Rev. J. Sargeant; H. Cole, C.B., of the Department of Science and Art, Marlborough-house; Dr. Brewer; Messrs. Bowdler, Bradley, &c. In introducing the toast of "Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," the chairman observed that loyalty to the Sovereign was one great characteristic of the English nation, and urged the special claims the Queen and Prince Albert had upon those to whom had been committed the deep responsibility of educating our youth for the fitting discharge of the duties of life. The solicitude of Her Majesty and the Prince for the education of the nation at large had been manifested on every occasion, and schools had been founded for the children of the servants of the Royal household. The schoolmaster, therefore, amid all his difficulties, should take courage from their high example, and devote all his energies to the great work of instruction with which he was intrusted. The Rev. Mr. Gurney proposed the toast of "Church and State." The Rev. R. Burgess gave "Success to the Association," and maintained that much good had resulted from such institutions. They promoted the interchange of ideas, the exposure of erroneous and defective teaching, and the members derived encouragement and support from the counsels and sympathy of those with whom they were associated. Mr. Hay (one of the secretaries) read the report. The especial acknowledgments of the association were due to Canons Bickersteth and Champneys, Professor Thelwall, and Messrs. Minasi and Bodley, for lectures delivered before them, at the Sanctuary, Westminster. Classes had been formed for the study of chymical science, and they were indebted to the Lords of the Privy Council for the grant of apparatus for the use of these classes; and also to several gentlemen for donations of books to the library. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Temple, Blick, Brookfield, and Burgess; Messrs. Farnham, Myers, Hay, Cole, Dr. Brewer, &c., and at 10 o'clock the proceedings terminated.

FRENCH SISTERS OF CHARITY IN CHILI.

The *Revista Catolica*, a periodical published at Santiago, has the following concerning the French Sisters of Charity sent on a mission to Chili—"Towards the end of 1854," it says, "the Magellan left Havre with thirty Sisters of Charity, sent by the heads of their order to found a community at Santiago. They were received at that capital with an enthusiasm equal to the impatience with which they had been expected. As soon as they had recovered from the fatigue of the Journey 12 of them devoted themselves to take care of and wait upon the sick at the Hospital of St. Jean-de-Dieu; 12 others went to the Hospital of St. Francis at Borga; the others remained to form the central house. Those persons who have visited our hospitals before and after the arrival of these good sisters can alone appreciate how much these charitable institutions are indebted to the daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, and the importance of the improvements they have introduced in so short a space of time. The central house was soon converted into a school as large as the building allowed, where the children of the poor receive a gratuitous education and that care which they cannot find elsewhere. Their establishment has now been transferred to the Rue del Dieziocho, and the extent of their new premises has allowed them not only to increase the number of their day scholars, but has enabled them to take into their establishment some destitute orphan girls. They also visit the poor at their dwellings, and they have established a modest dispensary, where they give medicines to the poor gratuitously. No one is ignorant of what Sisters of Charity are, and of the good they will do in Chili; they will be an efficacious source of relief to our public misery, and will prepare the moral regeneration of the lower classes in our cities with whom they will be brought continually in contact. The religious sisters of the Bon-Pasteur have a holy and twofold mission. They *endeavour to reform repentant girls, and keep back young persons whose virtue is in danger* from the paths to perdition by giving them a solid Christian education. This year we were happy enough to receive from France a colony of these pious ladies, much to the edification of the town of San-Felipe, where they have been established by the ecclesiastical authorities."

SHOE-BLACK BRIGADES.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 7th., St. Martin's Hall offered a scene of a very interesting nature. It was decorated with flags and banners, sent for the occasion by Mr. Russell, as we understood, an acknowledgment of the purchase of blacking made from his establishment by the various shoe-black societies. The Hall was crowded at an early hour by a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord C. Russell, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, the Hon. Captain Maude, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Lord Gort, Rev. W. W. Champneys, Mr. G. Moore, Rev. W. Cadman, Rev. J. Jenkinson, Dr. Crawford, Mr. R. Hanbury, &c. A letter was received from Sir R. W. Carden, expressing his great regret that an engagement at the last moment prevented his attendance; also another letter to the same effect from the

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Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh. In the centre of the Hall, neatly dressed in new and bright coloured uniforms, of their respective colours—red, blue, and yellow, were some 150 boys, not long since the outcast and neglected, now being trained in ragged schools, and presenting a picture of cleanliness and order, gratifying in the extreme. There had been assembled to witness the presentation of medals to the deserving boys in each brigade. The boys having finished their tea, grace was said by the Rev. W. Cadman, the president of the Yellow Society. Some preliminary remarks having been made by Lord C. Russell, who occupied the chair until the arrival of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the meeting was addressed by Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood in a practical and humorous speech which greatly pleased the boys. The Rev. W. W. Champneys then addressed the boys—giving numerous anecdotes illustrative of the advantages of honesty and other virtues. On the arrival of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the boys sang a hymn in chorus, after which Mr. Macgregor explained that medals were about to be given to the best boys in each division of the societies. No person should encourage boys to beg by giving them money in the streets, but should send them to a ragged school, from which, if they behaved well, they would be admitted into the Shoeblack Society, and easily earn from 10s. to 15s. a-week. Three shoeblacks to be rewarded from the red brigade, were then called up. The treasurer, Mr. Fowler, said that there were 54 boys in this the oldest of the societies. During last year they earned 1,500*l.* The boy first to be rewarded had earned during the year 41*l.*, and, having paid 9*l.* for his sister's outfit to America, 3*l.* for his clothes, 10*l.* to his mother, and 10*l.* to the society's funds, he had now 15*l.* laid up in the savings banks. Four boys had left last week as sailors for the Black Sea fleet, and very many were now in the navy and army, and in respectable situations, who were homeless and destitute until rescued by the Shoeblack Society. Mr. Ware explained the merits of two boys from the blue brigade, under the management of the Rev. W. W. Champneys, and Mr. Snape, the hon. secretary of both the Red and Yellow Societies, introduced two of the latter body appointed for decoration. One of these had earned 14*l.* in six months. The medals were presented by the Red Society to each of the boys, through the Earl of Shaftesbury, who placed them on the boys' breast, shaking hands with each in his turn, amidst loud and general cheering. The meeting having been addressed by Mr. J. Payne, and a vote of thanks tendered to the chairman in the form of three cheers from the shoeblacks, the proceedings terminated by singing the National Anthem.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AND EXTENDING EDUCATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

(*Extracted from the Northampton Herald of Saturday, Feb. 16th, 1856.*)

The general meeting of this society was held on Tuesday last, at the George Hotel, in this town. There were present, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Lord Lilford, Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, the Dean of Peterborough, E. Bouverie, Esq., Col. Cartwright, W. B. Stopford, Esq., W. Smyth, Esq., H. O. Nethercote, Esq., H. P. Markham, Esq., H. P. Gates, Esq., Revds. H. J. Barton, P. Lee, Thos. James, Chr. Smyth, G. S. H. Vyse, W. Woolcombe, H. De Sausmarez, R. Isham, D. Morton, F. M. Stopford, Hamlet Clark, H. Brookes, &c., &c., &c.

On the motion of Col. Cartwright, Lord Lilford was invited to preside.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, Lord Alwyne Compton read the following report:—

"When the Northamptonshire Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church determined, in August, 1854, to discontinue its central schools in Northampton, to enlarge its objects, and, consequently, to adopt a somewhat different name—the following were laid down as the chief points to be kept in view:—

"1st. The introduction into rural schools of industrial instruction.

"2nd. The establishment of a training institution for the masters of such schools.

"3rd. The periodical inspection of such schools.

"4th. The improvement of the grammar schools throughout the county, and establishment of additional schools for the middle classes.

"5th. Reformatory institutions for young criminals of both sexes.

"And, 6th. Industrial feeding schools for the unemployed children in towns."

We have not room for the various reports presented to the meeting by the committee and shall content ourselves by giving the Reformatory Committee's Report.

The following report was next read:

"Your committee have to report that, after agreeing to a series of resolutions for their future guidance, they advertised for suitable premises and land, with the intention of receiving boys under 16 from any gaol in the county (including the soke of Peterborough), or for unconvicted boys who have fallen into vicious courses.

"Your committee having failed in obtaining what was required, some of its members agreed to advance a sufficient sum to purchase a small farm of 34 acres at Tiffield, near Towcester, the society paying the interest upon the mortgage so far as it exceeded the rent. The tenant of the farm expressed his willingness to take as many acres as the society had no immediate occasion for at the same rental as before, although he would lose the advantage of the barns and other buildings.

"It is hoped an arrangement will be made whereby the society shall pay 50*l.* a-year for 12 acres of land and the buildings referred to, with the power of taking as much more of the remaining 22 acres as they may require, and of purchasing the whole at the original cost.

"Having obtained the land, your committee agreed upon plans for building a school and school-house to accommodate a master and about 30 boys, which has been done in a most satisfactory manner by Mr. Dunkley, of Blisworth, for the sum of 383*l.* 10s.

"Your committee having made known the character of the proposed institution to the rector of the parish, and conferred with him on the subject, proceeded next to inquire for a master and superintendent, and they consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Julius Benn, who has been highly recommended for his experience and zeal in a similar institution, and who, for the present, will take the entire management of the school under the committee.

"Your committee have likewise to state that application was made at quarter sessions for the use of the militia store-house, in the town of Northampton, for a female reformatory school, and that the sessions have agreed to give up the store-house for that purpose as soon as a new one is built.

"As regards their financial position, your committee beg to refer to the report of the general committee, by which it will be seen that, in answer to the appeal agreed upon at the annual meeting last year, the sum of 1,221*l.* 14s., donations, and 10*l.* 5s., annual subscriptions, have been received, which, they regret to say, fall far short of what was expected, particularly in annual subscriptions.

"Your committee also regret that they have experienced a further disappointment in their appeal to the Committee of Council on Education for grants towards rent, &c.

"In conclusion, your committee have to state that the school-house, having been examined by Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons and certified by the Secretary of State, is now open for the reception of boys approved of by the committee; and that, in addition to the three who were brought from another reformatory by Mr. Benn, one boy has been admitted from the parish of Kettering, his parents paying a shilling a week towards his support. The other three boys are considered to be in a hopeful state, and likely not only to exercise a beneficial influence on their companions, but to be capable of assisting in the work of the establishment, for which they are to receive 1s. a week each.

"Rules have been agreed upon for the management of the institution, and a circular and forms of admission (which will be found with other printed documents, on the table) are to be sent to the clerks of the county and borough magistrates, and to those of the city and soke of Peterborough."

THE HEALTH OF LONDON IN 1855.

(From the Registrar-General's Return.)

Births ...	Males ...	43,352
	Females ...	41,592
	Total	84,944
Deaths ...	Males ...	31,203
	Females ...	30,303
	Total	61,506
Population (estimated for the middle of the year.)	Males ...	1,201,811
	Females...	1,363,768
	Total	2,565,579

If the population of London has increased since the census of 1851 at the same rate at which it increased during the ten years that preceded it, namely 1·97 per cent. annually, the number of inhabitants at the beginning of 1855 was about 2,540,000. This population was increased by 84,944 children born in the course of the year, and was diminished by 61,506 persons removed by death. If the account were not disturbed by immigrants and emigrants who are ever in motion, the gain to the population would be 23,438.

The births exceeded only by 260 those registered in 1854. The increase is very small. This is, perhaps, the effect of the high prices of food, and of war, which removes married men from their homes to occupy garrisons and encampments, to man the fleets, or as workmen to furnish the mighty equipments of sea and land.

The deaths contrast favourably with those in 1854, for they were less by more than 12,000 than in that year of the cholera epidemic. But the mortality of 1855, compared with that of some years unvisited by any serious epidemic, was not low, the very cold weather of the winter months (January, February, and March) having swelled the weekly returns to unusual proportions. In some weeks, at that time, the deaths exceeded, in others they fell not much short of 1,600; while in six weeks the mean weekly temperature was below freezing point. In the seventh week of the year the mean temperature was only 25·4°, and in the week following the deaths rose to 1,604.

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In 1855 phthisis destroyed 7,545 persons, nearly the eighth part of the whole number who died in London in the year. About the same number died from this disease in the first quarter as in the second, and about the same in the third as in the fourth; while the proportion of deaths in the first half of the year to those in the second half was as 21 to 16. Next in order of mortality was bronchitis, which carried off 5,512 persons, and was nearly as fatal in the first three months as it was in all the rest of the year. Pneumonia was fatal in 3,992 cases, and declined from 1,559 in winter to 492 in summer. Both these diseases were very fatal; for, more than others, they grow or decay as the air is colder or warmer; and the mean temperature of the winter was nearly 6° below the average of 14 previous winters. The remainder of the year was also cold, with the exception of summer, which was rather warmer than usual.

Of epidemics, scarlatina was the most fatal, and numbered 2,602 victims; hooping-cough, 2,415; typhus, 2,332; diarrhœa, 2,061; smallpox, 1,024; measles, 864. Fifty-nine deaths from scarlatina were recorded in the sub-district of Kensington-town; 48 in the sub-district of Tottenham-court-road; 56 in Somers-town; 42 in Kentish-town; 125 in Islington; 106 in Woolwich; 29 in Plumstead; and to many other parts the disease extended its ravages. 42 deaths from small-pox occurred in Woolwich; 157 in the West sub-district of Islington, which contains the small-pox Hospital.

For every five persons, or rather more, who died in London, one died in a workhouse, hospital, or other public institution. Of the 11,310 who thus closed their career not in their own homes, 6,552 died in workhouses, 456 in lunatic asylums, 71 in prisons, the rest in hospitals for the sick, the infirm, or for the aged soldiers and sailors who have served the State.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Philanthropist.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RESCUE OF YOUNG WOMEN AND CHILDREN, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, has been very successful in the efforts of the past three quarters of a year.

The admissions, &c., have been as follows:

Total admitted from 1st of last April	210
Remaining at the end of previous year	49
Readmitted from hospitals and from situations through illness	8
Total	267

69 have been placed in situations; 24 have been restored to friends in England; 1 restored to her parents in Germany; 33 have been placed in other institutions; 15 have been assisted by grants of clothing, and placed in service; 2 have been sent as emigrants; 10 have been placed in hospitals; 38 have left; 75 remain under the Society's care; total, 267; 200 have been placed in service through the Society's Free Registry.

The majority of those admitted to the Society's care are 'prevention cases,' *i. e.*, those who have not strayed from the path of virtue—young girls placed in circumstances of temptation—refractory girls over whom widowed mothers have lost control—young girls addicted to petty theft—friendless girls; or those very young creatures who for the first time are found within the walls of a prison.

During the past 9 months the society has opened another Family Home for girls from 10 to 15 years of age, as well as a Probationary Refuge in Whitechapel where young women are received *at once* preparatory to being placed in other institutions.

The committee have it in contemplation to establish another Family Home in addition to the three now established; also a Home for Servants and a Refuge for very young girls, who have fallen, from the age of 10 to 15, for alas! they have now under their care girls of this tender age who have been led astray and wandered "on the streets." The committee contemplate establishing a Laundry which shall be self supporting or nearly so, being fully persuaded that this can be accomplished, if properly attempted.

A missionary has been engaged by the committee, whose duty it will be to find out and visit these poor creatures, and endeavour to draw them from the wretched haunts into which they are entrapped, and restore them to their friends; he will also be occupied in investigating cases, and in promoting, generally, the welfare of those coming under the Society's care.

In this great good work we call upon all the friends of the young to give us a portion of their support.

On behalf of the Committee,
DANIEL COOPER, *Sec.*

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

To the Editor of THE PHILANTHROPIST.

SIR,—There is one point towards which the attention of those interested in education can scarcely be too earnestly directed, namely, the importance of a sufficient and judicious training of the female children of the poorer classes of society.

There are many endowments existing, and earnest and constant efforts are being made for the education of boys, while that of girls is comparatively neglected; and even the efforts which are made to this end, are often very imperfect and misjudged. While the training of the intellect, and the storing of the mind with useful knowledge is the main thing (next, of course, to religious instruction) to be regarded in the one case, it is by no means exclusively, perhaps not even pre-eminently to be considered in the other. A girl is to be educated, not so much to be a first-rate reader, writer, arithmetician, geographer, or historian, as to become a good wife and mother. And to this end instruction in *sewing* and knitting is not sufficient, even though conducted in the spirit which dictated the excellent suggestion of a school-inspector (in a recent volume of the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education), that girls should be instructed, not simply in making various articles of clothing, but that, by being taught *to dress dolls*, they should obtain some idea of the best way of fitting each garment to the figure, and thus, on a small scale, gain experience useful to them in after life, when called on to dress dolls of a larger size.

While the system of *industrial training*, is being introduced into our workhouse—and ragged schools, and boys are taught printing, tailoring, shoemaking, joinering, and the like, it is perhaps even more important that girls should receive a similar training in occupations which they will have to undertake at a later period of their lives, as for instance, cooking, washing, cleaning of all kinds, the theory and (where possible) the practice of nursing. As an instance of the need of this, may be quoted an anecdote (which lately appeared in the *Illustrated London News*) of a bride, who, in her anxiety that her husband should make the best possible appearance when they went to church together on the first Sunday after their marriage, starched the whole of his single white shirt, and when the unfortunate bridegroom attempted to put it on, he was compelled to throw it aside, declaring it to be "as hard as a board."

The *moral* results of such a general training of girls would speedily appear. The wife not only *anxious*, but also *able* to make her husband comfortable, would welcome him at noon to a savory and well-cooked dinner, plain and simple though its materials might be, and would be careful to have a bright fire and a clean floor for him to return to in the evening. If home were thus rendered attractive to the working-men, the public-house would, in the majority of cases, cease to be the favourite resort. What wonder indeed is it, that the weary labourer, who finds on his return home a dirty house, a black and smouldering fire, an ill-cooked meal, backed, it is but too likely, by the almost inevitable accompaniments of a scolding wife and crying children, should prefer the clean sanded floor, the blazing fire, the boon companions, presented by the tap-room, lighted brilliantly it may be with gas, decked with gaudy pictures, and enlivened by the strains of the strolling fiddler. Strong, indeed, must be the attachment and the character of the man who can bear patiently the discomforts caused by an ill-trained housewife, when such tempting attractions are held forth by the publican!

In the manufacturing districts, the ill-trained wife and mother, able to do nothing at home, seeks to repair the loss by paying a neighbour to look after her children, while she herself earns what she can as a factory hand; or in other districts, where no mill offers employment, engages in chairing, or such other occupation as presents itself; or still worse, makes no effort to earn money as a means of gaining help to supply her own deficiencies in domestic management. Were she by early education, well trained to fulfil the duties of a household, she would find ample occupation at home; and, by the increase of comfort and health to herself and her family, by the saving she would be able to effect in making clothes for her children, by stopping (as there would be little doubt that she would) the constant expenditure of her husband's wages at the public-house or the gin-palace, would economise far more than she could, in any ordinary case, earn by her own labours.

The advantages then, of an early training of girls to be good housewives seem clear, and are perhaps gradually forcing themselves on the notice of school-managers. But a further reform in this respect is still widely needed; and it is of even greater importance that schools should be far more extensively founded for the education of girls than at present exist.

But supposing that a sufficient number of good schools were established, and that mistresses trained to teach girls practically useful knowledge were to be found in sufficient numbers, there would still be some difficulty in procuring scholars. The comparative indisposition on the part of parents to send their *girls* to school will probably be found very general. They are useful at home in nursing the babies, in taking their fathers' meals; in helping their mothers in all the household work, in however slovenly a way that may be performed: they are often insufficiently or unfitly clad to resist all weathers; and their constitutions are naturally more delicate than those of boys; these and other reasons often make the attendance in a girls' school both more irregular and more unpunctual than in one for boys. Yet they may all be met. By proper and inexpensive

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clothing, they may be shielded from the effects of weather. By good management, and a little occasional judicious aid from the school managers, the home difficulties may be removed. In one instance in a midland county, the zealous sisters of a clergyman opened a school to which the girls were allowed to bring the babies whom they had to nurse. By a temporary self-denial and extra exertion on the mother's part, her girls may be spared for a regular attendance at school, these to gain instruction, which will enable the child richly to repay her mother's care at a subsequent time, in the valuable help which she will be able to give at home; in the intelligence and respectability of her character as a youth; and which will entitle her to a far better husband for her maturer years than she might otherwise have been able to gain.

This subject is one of extreme importance. Should the effort be made to supply a sound and useful training to the girls of the poorer classes in the present day, it needs but little faith to believe that the next generation would grow up with a much greater attachment to home; with much more moral, intelligent, and industrious characters; and that the public-house would no longer be able to compete in its attractions with the home, which would then present a dear and comfortable fireside, good meals, a neatly dressed and smiling wife, and healthy, happy, and intelligent children. W.

ABUSES CONNECTED WITH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT AND CONTEMPT.

To the Editor of THE PHILANTHROPIST.

SIR,—I beg to solicit your assistance on behalf of honest debtors, who are incarcerated in various prisons throughout the United Kingdom, and in consequence of the disclosures at Winchester and other prisons, and extensive frauds and abuses connected with vesting orders in the Insolvent Court, and the fact of a number of persons being in the Queen's Prison, who have been incarcerated from five to twenty years, and three upwards of forty years. It is of the greatest importance that immediate and general inquiry should be made in the case of every prisoner for debt, or contempt, in England—who has been confined three months without applying to the Insolvent or Bankrupts' Court; also the case of every other prisoner who solicits such inquiry, and power for this purpose should be vested in the Commissioners of the Bankrupt Courts, for it is far beyond doubt that hundreds are imprisoned unjustly—*in fact, not to enforce payment but to prevent the just application of property, and for the purpose of more conveniently defrauding the victims.* The investigation will also protect them against much fraudulent litigation, and at the same time, it will assist in obliging the fraudulent debtors to apply the best means to meet all just claims against them. The inquiry should be held at the respective prisons' after giving the detaining creditors 7 days notice. Of course the Commissioners holding the inquiry must have the power of discharging prisoners on such terms as may appear just between debtor and creditor.

When a felon is taken by a police officer, he his removed from the station to the police office for examination by the magistrate before he can be committed to prison, and thus an opportunity is afforded him for explanation and defence. Why are debtors, when arrested, not taken from the lock-up house before a judge or commissioner at chambers for private examination previous to removal to a prison, where, by confinement, the difficulties of honest debtors are increased, and consequently the means of payment of their debts diminished? A similar investigation is desirable previous to allowing a detainer or vesting order—*the latter particularly, because they are frequently applied for to enable dishonest solicitors to obtain the management of property they would not be intrusted with under other circumstances.*

The operation of vesting orders, under the practice of the Insolvent Court, is of the most oppressive and unjust character when judged by common sense, and compared with a Fiat in Bankruptcy; *for in the latter case the debtor very properly obtains immediate liberty and protection from arrest, with an allowance from his estate;* but in the former, he is deprived of all control of his property, whatever may be the value, even if fifty times the amount of the debts, and his liberty also, and becomes a county pauper, he has no support from his friends, and if the keeper of the prison is a wrong man for the place, or disposed to exercise power instead of performing his duty, or bargain for his services to extort a written confession of insolvency in the form of an Insolvent's Schedule, the victim is placed in the Bastille part of the prison, called the Remand Ward, with prisoners who have been sentenced for every description of offence, punishable under the extraordinary powers of the Insolvent Court, in many cases in direct violation of the constitutional rights of British subjects. All these acts of oppression are in full operation in the year 1856, in a country were institutions exist for nearly every other class in want of protection; in fact, where horses, dogs, and cats are protected against acts of cruelty, and from which missionaries are sent to distant parts of the world in search of objects of benevolence, thus neglecting hundreds confined in the gaols of the country, some for a period of forty years, separated from their families and the world, and subject to privation and anxiety, which can be better imagined than described; and, in a large majority of cases, the victims of fraud and extortion.

There are no persons who have stronger claims for legal protection than capitalists and solicitors who lend money upon securities on fair and honourable terms, without taking advantage of the difficulty of dealing with titles to property, but none more deserving of punishment than those who take advantage of the wants of others to defraud them. There are abundance of solicitors ready to prosecute the needy bill stealers, whereas the wealthy estate stealers and their agents escape for want of a public prosecutor. *And justice demands that the law should be promptly amended which detains a debtor in prison forty years, subjects the honest and solvent debtor to the same rules and regulations as the fradulent and insolvent, and allows tickets of leave to felons.*

It has been justly observed by an able writer of the present day, in reference to imprisonment for debt:—

"It may be said, there would no longer be any credit if the power of punishing the dishonest debtor were taken away—that the system is essential to the maintenance of our trade and commence—that it could not be safely abrogated in a commercial country. Let us not delude ourselves, or allow ourselves to be deluded, by these plausible pretexts, every one of which was put forward in 1838, when the power of arrest on mesne process was taken away. It is not commercial men or fair traders that fill our prisons, or find employment for sheriffs' officers. It is usurious bill discounters, and unfair money lenders—the bill stealers, the patent stealers, the estate stealers, and the solicitors, who use their certificates as licences for fraud and extortion—who are anxious to get their victims out of the way, where they cannot contest and expose the nefarious transactions by which they have been plundered, and cause retributive justice to be visited on their oppressors. These are the classes for whose almost exclusive benefit we maintain our debtors' prisons at so heavy an expense to the country."

A creditor—that is, a fair, upright, honourable creditor, could not suffer such an idea to enter his mind, as that of depriving a man of his liberty. It is the direct and absolute interest of all such creditors, that their debtors should be free, prosperous, and happy; and the late Lord Melbourne publicly declared that half an hour's imprisonment was more than sufficient to pay the largest debt ever contracted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
OBSERVER.

MISS NIGHTINGALE, AND THE GERMAN PROTESTANT DEACONESSES.

To the Editor of THE PHILANTHROPIST.

SIR,—The truly christian behaviour of Miss Nightingale has been so much praised and dilated upon in the whole of Europe, that it is not to be wondered at that our German neighbours should, with their usual sagacity, have searched after the *genesis* and origin of such an historical deed.—It is now nearly 30 years, since Pferner Fieldner, in Knaizermouth, on the Rhine, had conceived this idea, to put, from the side of protestantism, some competition to the catholic "Sœurs de la Charités (Barmherzgien Schmentern,)" who have existed for a long period in France, Austria, &c. The worthy Chaplain eventually established, by some private exertion, a hospital at Kaizersmouth, much assisted by the Prussian Government. There a number of young females (from the humbler classes of life.) were received as nurses; they wore a sort of uniform habit, and had to make a vow for a certain number of years, in fact, had to lead, if not a monastic, at least, a collegiate sort of life. Successively, the affair assumed more grand proportions, and when Chev. Bunsen, ever anxious for the honor of protestantism, established a German Hospital in London, these protestant Sisters of Charity, called *Deaconesses*, were called hither. Later. Pferner Fieldner himself visited London to put the affair into motion, and later still even, a number of these nurses went on to Constantinople and Jerusalem, where also German Protestant Hospitals were established. The family of the Bunsens (both father and eldest son) interested themselves much about the London German Hospital, and the Ambassador drove there indiscriminately at any time of day. Mr. Ernest Bunsen, and Mrs. Ernest Bunsen did the same. As the latter is a daughter of Mr. Gurney, and the Gurneys and Nightingales are closely connected, it is not unlikely that their numerous conversations and discussions on such matters as these families had at heart, may have reached young susceptible Florence, and made her choose that path she has since so creditably followed. At about the same time, a Prussian young Lady of noble lineage, Fraülein von Ranzan embraced the state of a deaconess and became chief matron of the great Hospital de la Charitié, at Berlin. When this young Lady was unfortunately on her death-bed, the Queen of Prussia paid her a visit for solacing the last moments of one who had been a solace to thousands of her fellow creatures.

J. LOTZKY.

14, *Gower Street, North, Feb.* 12.

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GENTLEMEN AT EASE AND COMMITTEE-MEN.

To the Editor of *The Philanthropist.*

Sir,—On more occasions than one I have witnessed and heard of circumstances to set me thinking on the vast amount of benevolence which is played upon, and actually thrown away, in this land and age of charity. I think the Mendicity Society most valuable in its operations, but I take it for granted that the efforts of that society are mainly bent, and its operatious chiefly confined, to begging letters and street mendicants. Now, sir, there are respectable beggars, men of position, who require watching; I believe that benevolence is imposed upon to a very large extent by societies — ostensibly benevolent, but like "Mr. Roper's needlewoman's home" which you properly exposed, rotten in the core. Some of the quasi-benevolent societies, are thus false throughout; some, though well-intentioned, waste much public money by bad internal management. Could you not use your influence by urging upon some of the many gentlemen who have leisure time upon their hands, how much benefit they might be the means of doing, if they would *act* in committees—not merely nominally, but personally, and in reality; if they would look into the management;—check extravagant expenditure, and by personal inspection become acquainted with what takes place under their supposed sanction, and so be able to guarantee the public against the abuse of its benevolence. No gentleman should allow his name to remain as a guarantee to a society of whose doings he is not at least perfectly satisfied; but many gentlemen living at ease, and having, say, a few hours a week at their disposal, might confer a lasting benefit on their fellow-creatures if they would regularly attend at the various meetings of committee, in societies to which their names are attached, and for which they are, therefore, morally responsible. I hope, sir, that you will take this subject up, in your valuable pages, and that the public may in time understand that every benevolent society,—especially female refuges which are so liable to abuse—to which known and credible names are attached as committee men, may be relied upon, as being watched and cared for by those whose names are so published. I hope the time will come when benevolent and well-meaning parties will not unwittingly give their names and support to every Roper who ask it, or to such institutions as if properly looked into, would be found undeserving either of their support or that of the public. I fear, sir, this is too much the case, and I think every member of committee should be made answerable in some degree for the proper management and conduct of the institution to which he belongs.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
"Hic et ubique."

SOUTHWARK RAGGED SCHOOLS.

On Monday the 3rd of February, the annual meeting of the promoters of ragged schools in the parish of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, was held at the Literary Institution, Borough Road, and was very numerously attended. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and among the speakers were Admiral Vernon Harcourt, the Rev. Canon Champneys, the Rev. W. Cadman, Mr. Glover, Mr. Collinson, and Mr. Joseph Payne. A very earnest spirit in favour of these new educational institutions, of which there are not less than seven now established in the parish, was evinced during the proceedings, and abundant testimony was borne to their utility. From the report, which was read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Arthur Newman, it appears that in the seven schools no less than 1,500 children are under actual training, there being 2,000 names entered on the books. Although there are 140 voluntary teachers engaged in the work of tuition, more are wanted. The benefit derived from visits on the part of persons interested in such undertakings were also strongly insisted on. With reference to the brigade of yellow-coated shoe-blacks some curious statistics were given. Into this corps 103 boys have been admitted, of whom 21 have left, 22 have obtained situations, 32 have been dismissed, and 28 are still employed. Since the formation of the brigade in November, 1854, it has earned a total of 436*l.* From that amount 280*l.* has been given to the boys themselves, 72*l.* has gone to defray expenses in blacking-brushes, &c., and 78*l.* has been paid into their several banks in sums ranging from 3*s.* 6*d.* *to* 4*l.*, and will be available for furnishing them with outfits when they obtain situations. On the motion of Mr. Glover, seconded by Mr. Collinson, who represents the parish in the Metropolitan Board of Works, a resolution was carried pledging the meeting to forward the work of ragged-school teaching by every means in its power. The present annual cost of the seven schools in St. George-the-Martyr is upwards of 800*l.*, and it appears from the statement of account that there is a considerable balance due to the zealous clergyman of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Cadman, who acts as treasurer, and has been indefatigable in his exertions to establish and promote the usefulness of these schools. The proceedings of the evening terminated with a vote of thanks to the Earl of Shaftesbury, who here, as elsewhere, has been a warm and liberal supporter of such institutions.

Statistics of Pauperism in the Western Counties.—A statement of the average number of in-door and out-door paupers relieved in the half-years ending Michaelmas 1854 and 1855, together with the half-yearly expenditure for out-door relief, and cost per head for in-door maintenance, in the several unions in the western counties, has been published. From this it appears that the average number of in-door paupers relieved for the half-year ending Michaelmas 1854, in the unions of Devonshire, was 2,317, in the Michaelmas quarter of 1855 the number was 2,349. The average number of out-door paupers for the half-year ending Michaelmas 1854, was 25,816; in 1855 the number was 25,416. The amount of out-door relief paid during the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1854, was 55,290*l.*; in 1855 it was 52,978*l.* The total cost of food and clothing for in-door maintenance for the two periods ranged from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 11d. per head. In the county of Cornwall the average number of in-door paupers for the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1854, was 1,709; in 1855 the number was 1,586. The average number of out-door paupers for the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1854, was 12,767; in Michaelmas 1855, the number was 12,071. The amount of out-door relief paid during the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1854, was 24,938*l.*; in 1855 the amount was 23,815*l.* The total cost of food and clothing for in-door maintenance ranged from 1s. 10½d. to 3s. 0¾d. per head. In Somerset the average number of in-door paupers for the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1854, was 3,037; in 1855 the number was 3,217. The average number of out-door paupers for the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1854, was 29,204; in 1855 the number was 29,605. The amount of out-door relief paid during the half-year ending Michaelmas, 1854, was 62,128*l.*; in 1855 the amount was 62,215*l.* The total cost of food and clothing for in-door maintenance ranged from 2s. 2¼d. to 3s. 8*d.* per head.

Benevolence Abused.—The evils of indiscriminate giving has again been condemned by the bench and the press. We cannot do better than adduce the opinions of Sir R. W. Carden. He said a short time since, "A heavy responsibility lies upon those who give money to these children, who are brought up in almost every instance by their parents to idleness, and I am actually disposed to believe that the evil will receive no correction or alleviation except by some act inflicting a penalty for the offence of giving street alms. The money thus solicited is not for bread or for meat. It was but a short time ago that some ladies of my acquaintance were solicited by a wretched-looking woman, who had a train of ragged children after her, and begged with an earnestness which seemed to be inspired by famine alone. The ladies were near a butcher's shop at the moment, and, determined to give a Christmas treat to such a miserable family, ordered the butcher to cut off three or four pounds of good beef steaks, to make their other contributions more perfect. The moment, however, they turned their backs in walked the recipients of their bounty, and laying down the steaks, said to the butchers, 'You know we don't want this. Take it back, and give us the money you got for it; or buy it from us at any price you can afford.' Just such is the fate of the gifts of the humane but unreflecting population of London to street-beggars."

The evil operates in two ways, and affects both children and parents. The children become thieves, and the parents are confirmed in their habits of drunkenness and debauchery. We make no excuse for reprinting Sir R. W. Carden's concluding remarks on the case of this child, Charles Bond:—

"Sir R. W. Carden.—There is no practice so injurious as that of street almsgiving, and the kindness, or rather the criminal infirmity, of the shopkeepers who allow these infant beggars to beg round their houses is a great encouragement to the trade, which is of all trades the most likely to ruin the minds of the wretched children. They go on from begging to thieving, and they will continue in that horrible progress till they sink into the grave, so long as the mistaken humanity, which my brother magistrates and I are constantly deprecating, is without restraint. I am confident that many of the low ginshops would be obliged to shut up if they were not fed by the money procured by these children for their unnatural parents; and the system is carried on in such a manner that it cannot escape detection by any one acquainted with life. I trust that the public will look to this great evil for the sake of the poor objects themselves."

If any one would see to what a state a population can be reduced by indiscriminate almsgiving, let him visit the Papal States, and see the result produced where a nation is composed of almoners and beggars. No! whatever may be our commiseration and pity, we must refrain from encouraging the trade in slave children by giving alms in the public streets. It is only to ourselves that we are kind—we increase their miseries to save ourselves a passing pang.

Public Income and Expenditure.—It appears from a Parliamentary paper that the income of the United Kingdom in the year ended the 5th of January, 1853, was 57,755,571*l.*, and the expenditure 55,229,367*l.*, in the year ended the 5th of January, 1854, 58,962,512*l.*, while the expenditure was 55,769,252*l.* Thus far there was an excess of income over expenditure; but in the year ended the 31st of March, 1855, the former amounted to 64,091,571*l.*, and the latter to 70,236,817*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 6,145,246*l.*

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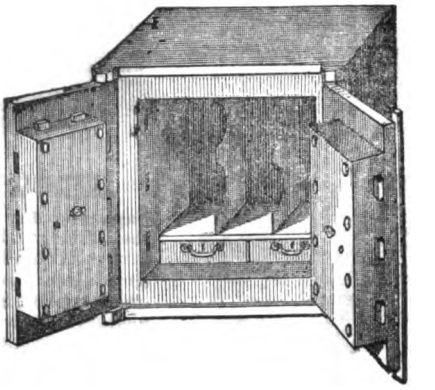

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It is made in various forms for the use of private families as well as large establishments, at prices varying from £3 10s. upwards, and as a useful auxiliary for camp purposes, a Locomotive Apparatus is adapted.

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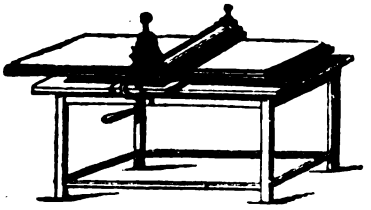

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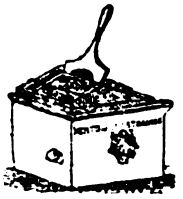

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Meanwhile, untended and uncared for, because unknown, there exist at this moment, both in the higher and humbler paths of life, thousands of persons in distress to whom the benevolent would gladly afford relief, and whom a trifling outlay of money would efficiently aid.

But it is difficult to discover many of these cases without a judiciously-organized system, and equally difficult, without considerable knowledge of industrial resources, to afford that relief best calculated to enable its recipients to earn a livelihood.

To meet these difficulties, and to supply the various information necessary for practically assisting the poor, are the objects of this Society: and the fullest confidence is felt in the willingness of the wealthy and benevolent to support an institution which proposes, in addition to its main charitable intentions, to develope a sense of self-reliance, and inculcate habits of industry.

It is the object of this Society, to place unemployed and reduced persons in a position to call forth their own energies, to teach them to rely on their own powers, and to show them that extrication from their difficulties lies chiefly in their own hands. It is confidently believed that, by the judicious application of the funds contributed by its supporters, thousands may be effectually and permanently relieved, who, stricken down by their misfortunes, would otherwise gradually but surely sink into destitution and despair.

By placing the Society in communication with the several Metropolitan Police-courts, information of many cases of very great though uncomplaining distress are acquired, and every endeavour made for their immediate relief.

Much permanent good is effected by the system which has been in particular cases adopted by the Society of granting small loans to deserving persons, for the purpose of starting them in some way of business, or enabling them to obtain articles necessary for entering on a new employment.

A register of trades and modes of employment is kept for persons who have been recommended to the Society.

Under peculiar circumstances, in the cases of women and children, or where physical incapacity prevents the applicant from gaining a livelihood by manual labour, small sums of money are paid, as premiums, to enable them to acquire a knowledge of such light employment as may prove remunerative.

The welfare of all persons assisted by the Society is further promoted whenever opportunity occurs; but all additional assistance to persons to whom advances of money have been made by the Society, depend, in a measure, upon the exertions made by the recipients towards repayment.

The objects of the Society also include the occasional delivery of lectures to the poor on subjects connected with their moral and social welfare; and the publication of a periodical devoted to the collection and diffusion of information tending to ameliorate the condition of the poor.

Attention is also given to the advantageous results that may, in many cases, be afforded by promoting emigration. The poor, as a class, are generally ignorant on all points connected with this subject. The nature of the climate, the demand for labour, the rates of wages, and the prospects of ultimate success in our Colonies, are, to them, unknown. The advantage of a register of every particular bearing on these points; as well as of the costs of transit to the different ports in our Colonies where occupation may be readily found, is obvious.

Particulars of all institutions of a benevolent character can be obtained at the offices of the Society, and respecting them the Secretary will be happy to communicate with persons desirous of giving or receiving information.

Acting in particular cases as a medium between the afflicted poor and the various charitable institutions for their relief, temporary assistance is afforded by the Society until, through exertions on their behalf, admission to suitable asylums can be obtained. In furtherance of this object, presentations and votes are solicited, which will be given to persons who, after careful inquiry, prove the most worthy of public sympathy and support.

Members of the Society are entitled to submit to the Executive Council any cases for inquiry and relief presented to their notice, and for this purpose printed forms of recommendation, to be filled up with the necessary particulars, are provided.

All cases so submitted are promptly and strictly investigated by the Executive Council, and if found deserving, are assisted as the station or occupation of each person recommended may render most advisable, and a check is thus afforded to the present extensive system of imposition, which, among other evil consequences, has too often the effect of discouraging charitable intentions.

Members are entitled, should they require it, to receive a written statement of the decision of Council on all cases submitted to them. An annual report of the proceedings of the Society, with a statement of accounts, is furnished to every member; and the books are, at all times, open for their inspection.

An annual subscription of one guinea or upwards, or a donation of ten guineas or upwards, in one sum, constitutes the donor a member of the Society.

Subscriptions and donations are thankfully received by the Treasurer, the members of the Executive Council, the Bankers, and also by the Secretary, at the offices of the Society. RAYNHAM, *President.*

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To prevent the Institution being closed, and those dear children from being cast upon the world in a Popish land, a friend has proposed a gift of £20, conditionally, that an equal sum be given by four other persons.

May God dispose some benevolent hearts to come and assist in this contribution! Smaller sums will be gratefully received.

Please address Mrs. Buckmaster, 5, Bedford Square, London; Mrs. C. Streatfield, Cherts Edge, Westerham, Kent; or Mr. Daniel Cooper, 11, Poultry, London, E.C., Bankers to the Home; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.; or the Editor of the Philanthropist, 337, Strand.

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AGENT for CONDY'S NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT,
As inferior kinds are often substituted.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

October 1, 1858.

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SELF-IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

On Saturday evening, September 25th, Dr. Booth, F.R.S., delivered a lecture at the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, on the Self-Improvement of the Working Classes —the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., in the chair. Dr. Booth spoke as follows:—

I am here this evening to talk to you about the self-improvement of the working classes. And by the term working classes, I would be understood to mean not merely those who day by day spend their bodily strength in the performance of unskilled labour, I would not confine it even to those who exercise some manual craft, requiring perhaps the greatest nicety of touch, or skill of hand, or judgment in execution —men who, as Mr. Stephenson the other day observed, alone rendered that practicable which science pronounced to be possible – but I would extend the sense of the term so as to include all those as well who, by the patient exercise of their talents, strive to the utmost of their power, and with the full force of an earnest will, to discharge the duties of the station—be that what it may—in which God has willed to place them. I draw the line between the workers and the drones of society. There is, too, a peculiar propriety in an address on self-improvement, delivered from this place, and in the week during which the British Association holds its annual migratory session in this town. For where in the annals of the present time shall we find names more illustrious than those on the past and present rolls of the British Association? Such men are living examples to you of the practicability and the power of self-improvement. For to what do those distinguished men owe their present high position as lights of science, and as instructors of their kind, but to their singleness of purpose, their unswerving application and continuity of thought? You are not to attribute their acquirements or trace their discoveries to the possession of external advantages, such as wealth or station, or leisure, or access to libraries, or laboratories, or museums. Nay, so far from these external aids being indispensable helps to improvement, they often damp the ardour of exertion. Many a one so placed has said, "Why should I, who have nothing to hope and nothing to fear, strive to acquire the laborious habit of sustained exertion?" They must be made of finer mould who in the very temple of luxury and before the shrine of fashion can

"Scorn delights and live laborious days."

Take this great truth with you, which has been but too often overlooked, you cannot set up the understanding to work but through the feelings. Show a man that something is desirable in itself, and possible of attainment, and you set the intellect in motion to compass means to acquire it. External advantages, believe me, seem to give more real aids than they in reality confer. The ivy ornaments the oak round which it twines its graceful foliage, but saps its strength and vigour. The British Association is itself a conspicuous example of the great truth that we must move the intellect through the emotions. Far other than mathematical investigations, or chemical researches, are the immediate objects of those scientific gatherings. He must, indeed, be little acquainted with the action of the human mind, when engaged in the pleasing tasks of philosophical investigation, who expects that these processes can be conducted with success in crowded assemblies, when the feelings are excited and the attention is distracted. Far other are their uses. They supply to the solitary student, to the humble searcher of truth, those motives to labour which are denied him from the hope of wealth, or title, or power. To supply incentives to exertion, to honour those who are honoured nowhere else, is their legitimate province. It is the appropriate mission of such meetings to draw forth and encourage modest genius and retiring merit that shrinks within itself by the countenance of numbers, and the sympathies of genius, and the approbation of the wise. My address to you here this evening will have amply done its work if I can succeed in enforcing this one great stern truth upon your minds, worth a volume of complimentary platitudes, that your improvement rests mainly with yourselves. If you do not strive with your utmost energies to succeed, you must not cast the blame of your failure on the want of books, or the absence of teachers, or the lack of apparatus. These things are all very well in their way, but they are not the one thing needful. He to whom God has given a fair average understanding, and health of body, but gifted with unswerving will, untiring perseverance, and unyielding tenacity of purpose, possesses within himself the true elements of success. And if it should so be that he is not to win, for the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, let him not repine, for such a one will at least enjoy that of which no chance can deprive him, the soothing consciousness that at all events he had done his duty. Again, to you who are not over quick in learning, I would say, be not disheartened. Learning is very often like money—"Soon got, soon gone." Some persons learn with marvellous rapidity, but soon forget what they thus soon learn, while others learn very slowly, but retain what they do learn with astonishing tenacity. Some men's brains would seem to be as soft as putty, while those of others are as hard as ivory. Therefore, aptitude in itself, without reference to other qualities, is no criterion of the intrinsic power or value of any man's intellect. Slowness frequently arises, not from stupidity, but from the resistance the mind exhibits to weigh arguments or to examine facts from new points of view. No one considers that the softness of lead is more to be prized than the hardness of silver. Besides, a man may have a fine intellect, but not possess the moral qualities that would enable him to use it to the best advantage—such as decision, promptitude, energy and perseverance. Much in the same way as a woodman may have a very fine and keen axe, but of what value will it be to him if he had lost the use of his arms. If you fail in your first effort try again and again. Thousands no wiser, no better than yourselves, have tried and succeeded before you, why should not you? They who the other day laid the great Atlantic cable twice failed in their attempt, and were deeply discouraged by the tremendous obstacles they encountered. Did they give over their exertions and abandon the attempt? No. They tried again, and at last achieved a splendid success. Let this be a lesson to you. You may fail in a first, or second, or a third attempt, to kindle the sympathetic spark of knowledge in your minds, or to bring them into contact with the truths before you. Do not, therefore, give over—your efforts, in all likelihood, will be crowned with success at last. I would earnestly desire once more to impress this great truth on your minds, and it cannot be too deeply sunk into them—that your power of learning does not so much depend on what is called talent or cleverness as on the ability to bring the whole force of the understanding to bear upon a single point and to keep it there. But this has been overlooked. Talent and ability have been prized as if they were the great elements of success, while power of concentration, a great and rare gift, has been undervalued as plodding. Many vain persons desire to have it said of themselves that they never work, that they learn intuitively, that they can master any subject that comes before them without the need of plodding over it, and other like foolish boasting. Now, should you meet with such persons, you may be sure, either that they do not tell the truth, or that the knowledge they have is not worth having, at least in the way they possess it. There is nothing more certain than that the amount of knowledge which any man has acquired, is directly proportioned to the quantity of mental labour he has expended in its acquisition. There is nothing new in all this. It would indeed be very strange were it otherwise. The Almighty has laid down the irreversible decree that labour shall be the condition of acquirement, whether it be knowledge or habit, or mental accomplishment, or manual dexterity, or wealth, or position. Expenditure of muscular force or intellectual energy is the price we must pay. True, men sometimes labour and do not acquire, while others enjoy the rewards of industry without any equivalent labour, as if a man should stumble on a treasure by accident. But there is this great essential difference between personal and external acquisitions, that in the former case it is our personal labour that is the ordained equivalent, while in the latter case the labours of others will suffice. Thus a man is a duke because his father happened to be one before him, but no one can claim genius or learning as his inheritance. A lord chancellor transmits his peerage and his fortune to his heir, but not his eloquence or his varied knowledge. These illustrations may seem trite, but they confirm the great moral truth, that, for every acquisition, we must pay an equivalent price, sometimes the labour of a whole life. It will follow from this that men cannot acquire, or at all events assimilate, knowledge so as actually to work it into the very warp and texture of the mind by listening passively to instruction. What you want is to work knowledge inch by inch into your own minds, not merely to listen to a man who has got it already, dealing it out by the yard; you can no more think with another man's brains than you can walk with another man's legs. You here present this evening, the representatives of a powerful and mighty class—the workmen of England—enjoy many advantages which your fathers never expected, never hoped to see, and it will be my duty now to place some of them before you. It has become popular to encourage mechanics' institutions, to provide libraries, museums, and reading-rooms for periodicals and newspapers. However much it may be the fashion to decry the reading of newspapers, we must not forget that through them we live in our own time. They teach us how to modify the ever-changing features of the present, while history only deals

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with the immobility of the irreversible past. You have encouragements which those who went before you never had, nor hoped to see. Some fifty years ago, had a young man attempted to improve his condition, as I hope you all do now, he would have been looked upon with suspicion and dislike as a discontented man, or even as a disaffected person who was not satisfied with the station in which God had placed him, but forgetting the humility that belonged to his condition, was contriving how to raise himself out of his proper place, his reprovers choosing to forget that they were doing the very same thing themselves, using up every energy of mind and body in the pursuit of places, pensions, and titles. You know how men in your own class who formerly pursued knowledge under difficulties were forced to study in the hours filched from the scanty time allowed for sleep, how they were compelled to beg or borrow old books here and there; how nobody, save only those very near and dear, felt any sympathy with their pursuits, and sometimes not even these; how they received no word of encouragement, nobody to bid them God speed. You know how often the rare knowledge thus laboriously and painfully acquired, died with them, for the opportunity to use it never came. They laboured not seldom without hope. Let not your labours fall short of theirs. Such were the difficulties that men like Watt and Arkwright, and Brindley and Gifford, and George Stephenson and Chantrey, and a thousand others, had to contend with. You have not fallen on their evil days. You live when public meetings like this are assembled to show you sympathy and to give you encouragement. Libraries are built and endowed for you by the munificence even of private persons, as Mr. W. Brown did some short time since at Liverpool. Parks are planted and laid out and then made over for your use as Mr. Crossley recently set the example at Halifax. I would not omit your parks and pleasure grounds, and healthy sports—all are instruments of instruction, and means of education. The influences thus in operation throughout the country are vast, and work together for good. There are your churches and chapels, your Sunday-schools and evening classes, your newspapers and broad sheets, your public libraries and your railway literature, your lectures and your examinations. Then you have extraordinary facilities for travelling. There are your steamboats and railways, and you have your cheap letter postage and your book-post. That is the best education, which, like our own population, is made up of many different elements all converging to and uniting in one great end, the happiness and well-being of the whole. Indeed, the means of self-improvement at the present day are far greater than any former period of this world's history. For only consider the wide interval that lies between the massive black letter volume chained to its desk, with padlocked iron chain, and the railway volume or the penny tract. There are no mysteries either in literature or science now. When a man makes a discovery of any importance or of no importance, he hastes to make it known. In our own day has not the instantaneous transmission of knowledge become the crowning marvel of science, flashing upon us, as it were, a glimpse of the mysterious power and universal presence of Him "who maketh a way in the sea and a path in the mighty waters?" Such, then, are the facilities which are offered to you. We could not in our times have a Gifford working his problems on a bit of old leather with an awl, when he might have an Euclid for the asking. Indeed, I have serious doubts whether there are not too many books to be had. It requires time to digest reading as well as food, and the quantities of both must be kept within due limits if one would have regard to the health of the mind as well as the body. Avoid dreaming over a book. Do not skim over volumes. If they are good they deserve careful perusal; if they are worthless throw them aside. Many persons have a notion that when they get through a book as they do through an article in a newspaper, they have mastered its contents. They have fallen far short of anything of the kind. To read a book in such a way as to acquire a thorough knowledge of it, if the book be worth reading, you must deal with it as a lawyer does with a brief; you must pencil-mark the important passages, underscore the points which the author makes, interline his arguments, and number his propositions. Then make an abstract of it, a little practice will give you facility. You will be agreeably surprised in the first place at the clearness and precision of your knowledge of the book, and in the next place, you will be astonished to find within how small a compass the essence of a volume of considerable bulk may be condensed. When you try this experiment, you will be surprised to find how much even well-written books contain of matter that is either superfluous or irrelevant, or mere twaddle. But this, perhaps some of you will say, "This way of reading would take a great deal of time, would cost a world of trouble, and be a very irksome process besides. And how could we afford to spend so much time and take so much pains with one book, while new ones shower down upon us as thick as leaves in autumn." Just so, and hence the truth of the old saying. Beware of the results of concentrated attention and exact study. Multifarious reading so confuses the memory and dilutes its attention, that it scarcely retains the flavour of any. I have said the only way to set the intellect in motion is through our passions and affections. The road to the head lies through the heart. Now, I cannot help thinking that a franchise based on education and intelligence, as well as property, would be a wise and conservative measure. I am well aware, the education franchise has been ridiculed. Indeed almost every wise innovation on established notions has had to undergo what Lord Shaftesbury long ago called the test of truth. But, for my part, I cannot see, why a man's knowledge and attainments are not as worthy of weight in the government of the country as a miserable hovel, or tumble-down old tenement, rated at 5*l.* a-year. Would not the intelligent living man be as solid a buttress of the state as dead stone walls? Besides, in these reforming times, you must ever bear in mind that it is on the intelligence and independence of your constituencies, not on mere crowds of venal voters, in which all sense of responsibility is lost, that the conservation of your freedom depends. You may have universal suffrage side by side with the most absolute despotism. All history, even the most recent, proves this. The liberties of the country do not depend on the purity of this or that constituency, or the integrity of this or that honourable member, they rest on the strength of a sound and undaunted public opinion, developed by the press, and manifested through your public meetings. Nothing can be more sensitive to public opinion, or more clearly indicate its prevailing tendency than the state of the political barometer, if I may so call it, in the Legislature. It responds to every passing phase. Even the House of Lords, which in theory stands entirely out of the shade of such influences, is just as sensitive as if the peers had to canvass for a renewal of their peerages at an annual popular election. Nothing can be more fatal, as all history shows, than the exercise of dominant political influence by a people, whose intelligence and patriotism fall short of their power, and whose responsibility is not controlled by the consciousness of duty. It is on these grounds that I look upon the intelligence of our constituencies as a far more important consideration than their numerical amount. Provide for their intelligence, and make them as numerous as you please. Instruct them in their duties, and tell them how freedom, the birthright of every Saxon, is enjoyed alone by Englishmen and their descendants. Let them learn, too, how other nations once were free, but lost their freedom, because they abused it, or knew not how to preserve it. Show how much wiser it is to repair and to restore than to pull down and to demolish. Make them understand how a state of progressive development is just as natural to the growth of society as it is to any other growth, whether animal or vegetable; that it may be stunted or indefinitely retarded, but can rarely be accelerated. Show how internal change may be consistent with the most perfect security, and be essential to the welfare of the whole, just as the oscillations of the ocean, while they do not affect its mean stability, are the condition of life for all within its bosom. Teaching these principles of political action and conservative renovation you need not dread the extension of your right of suffrage, and you will breathe into them the living force of religious conviction—by showing how they flow from the letter and the spirit of the Gospel, that great charter of human freedom wrested from no earthly sovereign but the free gift of the Eternal King. I do not advocate the notion that an education franchise should give the right of voting for special members, just as a university degree confers the privilege of returning university representatives. All I contend for is this, that education, information, skill, and general intelligence should qualify their possessor to exercise those rights which it is proposed freely to confer on the renter of a hovel at 1*s.* 10*d.* a-week. But a much higher boon and far more valuable privilege has been conferred upon the middle and lower classes of this country by an Act of Parliament passed last session. For the first time in the history of this country, one of you may claim, as a matter of right, and not of grace, to show that you are worthy to serve the State in an official capacity: Though the people at large, from time immemorial, have taken part in the legislation of the country through their representatives in Parliament, no man could enter the executive departments of the State, or lay claim to any of its offices, even the poorest or the meanest, but through the favour of somebody, who had himself been appointed through the favour of somebody else. Thus the service of the State was damaged and degraded. Its offices were bartered away in the discharge of personal obligations. The merit or fitness of those nominated was notoriously the very last thing taken into account. But now all this is changed, or in a state of transition; and the corrupting influence of private patronage in the disposal of first appointments is rapidly passing away. The civil service is recruited from a wide circle of selected candidates, and I trust will soon be thrown open to the widest competition. Commissions in the artillery and engineers are made the rewards of industry and talent. But above and beyond all, the vast continent and teeming population of India are now brought into closer control with the talent, the energy, the perseverance, the morality, and the Christianity of England. And they who for the time to come are to represent this country in its relations with India are to be selected men, men who are to be openly chosen on the ground of tested competence and proved ability, not nominated through personal favour, as the acknowledgment of private friendship or political obligation. Any one who pleases may claim to be examined for an Indian appointment, under certain obvious restrictions, and if successful he will be as a matter of course appointed. And it is specially worthy of remark how, at the late examination for the Indian service, fully one-third were neither from colleges nor schools. What a noble function and grand prerogative for Lord Stanley. With him will rest the organization and constitution of that machinery for testing

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the qualifications of those who offer to serve their country in India. The system now about to be established will exert full as important an influence on the direction and progress of education in this country, as it will bring to bear on the well-being and happiness of the millions subjected to our rule throughout the vast regions of Southern Asia. The introduction, extension, and establishment of the principle of throwing open admissions into the public service to general and almost unrestricted competition, is beyond all others the great charter of education reform. It will not only raise the standard of mental ability and average acquirements amongst those who may desire to obtain public appointments, but it will stimulate the general education of the country, deepen its earnestness, and improve its tone. High praise they indeed have earned (and the gratitude of the country is due to those young men), who, without either wealth or rank, or official connection, have forced their way into the reluctant service of the State, and have given ample practical proof that genius and integrity may exist together, and that talent is not incompatible with common sense. You must not be surprised at the interest I feel in this matter; long ago I worked out this great problem, step by step, how a national education, using the phrase in its widest sense, might be most effectually promoted. In October, 1847, just eleven years ago, I published the conclusion to which I had arrived in a pamphlet under the title "Examination the Province of the State, or the Outlines of a Practical System for the Extension of National Education." It was but little noticed at the time, although the late Bishop of London and Mr. Gladstone were pleased to speak favourably of it, and Lord Lyttelton at Birmingham the other day attested the justice of my claim to be considered the originator of this great movement. It was in advance of its time. I will only add that though during the last three years I have had much practical experience in the organizing and working of examinations, and have read nearly everything that has been written about them, I have nothing to alter and but little to add to what I had then written. You will find in it every feature of the plan organized by me for the Society of Arts, and of the present Oxford scheme. In 1852 I joined the Society of Arts with the sole object of testing the soundness of my theory as applied to the improvement of education in the mechanics' institutions of the kingdom, which I learned were about to form a union with the Society of Arts. In 1854, when the principle had as yet made but little way with the public, I lectured in St. Martin's Hall on examination as an instrument of education. I mention these matters personal to myself with some reluctance, because attempts have been made to ignore or give the credit to others of what I have done to promote this movement. But the highest sanction which the principle of the examination has as yet received is from the University of Oxford. Mr. Temple, now Dr. Temple, and head master of Rugby School, at that time a member of the board of examiners of the Society of Arts in April, 1857, a few weeks before the Huddersfield examination, wrote a letter to Dr. Jeune, of Pembroke College, Oxford, calling his attention to the success of the Society of Arts scheme of examinations, and pointing out how desirable it was that the University of Oxford should occupy the ground which a private body like the Society of Arts could not cover. The University of Oxford responded with much energy and public spirit to Mr. Temple's proposal. Of the remarkable success which their first experimental trial has achieved you are no doubt aware. Now, I believe that no small share of that success was due to this—that the Oxford examiners adopted with little or no modification those features of the Society of Arts' scheme which in practice were found to work so well. They selected a number of populous, important, and accessible centres. They conducted the examinations at these centres under the personal superintendence of men of eminence deputed by the university to preside. And above all, they retained in their own hands that which is by far the most important feature in these schemes—the preliminary examination. They did not leave it to the loose judgment or undefined discretion of discordant local boards acting without either unity of proceeding or pre-arranged standard of comparison to decide who had passed a satisfactory examination in those humble but all essential elements of every man's education, those vulgar matters called reading, writing, spelling, and the common rules of arithmetic. In the scheme of which I was the author, and in the present Oxford plan, these much-despised subjects stood in the highest rank, and were of paramount importance. For what is the use of a man's algebra if he cannot work a sum correctly in the rule of three? An acquaintance with the common facts of English history will not compensate mistakes in spelling the English language. Of what avail will this certificate of merit be if he cannot write a common business letter? These are the points to which the very eminent men who constituted the late board of examiners of the Society of Arts chiefly directed their attention; and their published reports called public notice to their importance. That this importance was not overrated we have now the evidence of the late Oxford examinations, in which the extraordinary number of 700 out of 1000 candidates were rejected for ignorance and inaccuracy in the very elements of education. The mechanics' institutions have now lost the means of applying a uniform and precise standard to test the soundness of that instruction which, beyond all other, is of the most surpassing importance in their classes, instruction in the very ground of all knowledge. It is indeed much to be deplored by all true friends of popular advancement through the aid of this and other like institutions, that a scheme of examination which had received the warm support of the principal mechanics' institutes, which was highly popular, and likely to be of great benefit to those who toiled early and late for their own self-improvement, should have been wilfully broken-up and wantonly destroyed, merely to see how another scheme might be made to run that once refused to go. But enough of this. There must be a strong living principle in mechanics' institutions. They must meet a great national want, and supply a great social deficiency, for they are sometimes mismanaged, often get into debt, and frequently lose sight of the great objects for which they were founded. They were long suspected, their views were misrepresented, and they came into collision from time to time with the natural prejudices of very powerful bodies. Such mistakes and such opposition would have swept away associations far more wealthy and far more powerful than they. But notwithstanding all this they grow, they multiply, they live down opposition. And whence this tenacity of life? Because they are not based upon a fleeting popularity; because they are not mere instruments in the hands of this or that political party, but because they have their foundations deep down in the hearts of the people. Indeed the statistics of your great Yorkshire Union are most encouraging. Truly gratifying must they be to those who early saw the great value of those bodies, and upwards of twenty years ago laid the foundation of this great Yorkshire Association. I find that the total number of the members is nearly 23,000, that between 7000 and 8000 pupils are attending the classes of its united institutions, nearly as many as are receiving instruction in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge combined. But he who should take these statistics, gratifying though they be, as the measure of their usefulness on the limit of their success, would, indeed, much underrate their vast influence for good. No statistics could record the amount of their unseen action and their undetected influences for good. They are felt in the stray volume borrowed from the library, and read by the winter fireside in many an humble dwelling. They are felt no less in the earnest lecture casually heard. They, too, are felt in the village applause which awaits him on his return who carries back with him the Oxford testimonial or the Society of Arts certificate. Many a youth will thus be urged to follow the example of his neighbour, or class-fellow, or fellow-workman. Who shall say through what depths the electric spark of knowledge may have flashed on the minds of the working classes' of this country? Such are the benefits which mechanics' institutions confer, and I cannot but think—and there are many who think with me—that had the mechanics' institutions of England an organization of their own, controlled by themselves, an organization which should have set no other object before it but their welfare, order and system, and, above all, continuity of action, would be secured to an extent which few who have not mastered the details of the question can adequately realise. I cannot help believing that more would be accomplished in this way to consolidate the institutions, to create a common bond of sympathy, to secure an uniformity of action, and a general participation of privileges, than any amount of government support or doles of public money could confer. For only consider how small the chance, how remote the prospect of anything being done in this way. For many years past modern Cabinets in this country, especially since the Reform Bill, have abandoned the initiative functions of Government. They are now mere administrations—that is to say, the Ministry of the day (whether it be Whig or Tory, Radical or Conservative, makes no difference) administers the affairs of the country, while the country governs itself. Hence it is, that every Ministry, being fully occupied in discharging the executive duties which day by day they are obliged to dispatch, have neither the time nor the inclination to discuss speculative reforms. Hence, too, no Government brings in or attempts to carry any measure in these days on its own responsibility, or on the ground of its abstract excellence or legislative fitness. It must be urged from without. Popular opinion must be decidedly expressed in favour of a measure before any Government will even entertain it; hence the need of pressure from without. Hence it is that Governments are squeezeable. Consequently as the country happens to be very much divided on this question of education, everybody having his own specific cure, and applauding his own nostrum, you may clearly see the reason why it is utterly hopeless to expect the Government to do more than it is doing at present. In a letter which I addressed some time ago to the managers of an important institution, I said—"Now that this question of education has been discussed for so many years in all its political, religious, and social aspects, without any mutual approximation of the several adverse parties, and a natural solution in which all shall agree would seem now to be as far off as ever, would it not be the wiser course to give over wrangling, and with the means at hand endeavour to effect something practical and try to obtain a result." But there is yet another phase of self-improvement, which I shall only touch upon, and with great brevity, for I have too long occupied your attention—I mean female education. The methods I have advised you to follow, the arguments I have urged to stimulate you to exertions, are all adapted to promote your intellectual improvement, and indirectly your moral culture as well. But be assured of this, if you would have a truly moral, religious, and temperate population, you must provide for the careful education of your

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young women. They have their rights and their duties as well as we, and why should they not be trained to discharge them? Now, I tell you, that neither your institutions, much as I admire them, nor your lectures, nor your sermons, will secure your moral elevation until you begin at the beginning, and make the education of your girls a very different thing from what it is. Mind I do not say that your classes, and your lectures, and your examinations will not make you cleverer, will not give you clearer views as to your own interest, and thus save you from becoming the dupes of the designing. They will do all this, and more, they will improve your minds and make you better workmen, but they will not advance your moral improvement to the same extent. I have been led to make these few remarks on this subject, from reading the report of the Huddersfield Female Institute, associated with the admirable Mechanics' Institution of that town. I regret to see that female education is very much overlooked. I do not mean book learning merely, but your young women do not appear to get that kind of instruction, that sort of training that would qualify them to be good wives, thrifty housekeepers, and, above all, intelligent mothers. While your intellectual progress depends on the energy of your application and the concentration of your attention, your moral advancement will be moulded by the habits you form. A youth receives his intellectual bias at the lecture, or in the class room, but his moral education will take its hue from what takes place at home. This constitutes the great difference between instruction and education. Men are trained up to, not lectured into, sobriety, piety, truthfulness, and the like. The fact is our virtues are habits, not beliefs. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." A truer or pithier maxim has not been uttered since. Habits, as we all know, are formed by the repetition of acts of the same kind. Good habits cannot be acquired by passively listening to good precepts. They must be worked in the body, or the mind, by the active imitation of suitable examples. Principles may be sown broadcast over the mind, but if they are not worked into it, and take root in it, using the husbandry of habit, of what use are they? They only serve to show the foulness and the extent of the moral quicksands in which we are plunged. It is true that good principles, though visible to none, must underlie good habits which are patent to all, much in the same way as the roots of a tree that are covered by the soil, supply sustenance to its trunk, its branches, its leaves, its blossoms, and its fruit, which gladden the landscape with their beauty. From the luxuriance of the foliage, and the flavour of the fruit which we see and taste, we might infer the soundness and vigour of the roots beneath. So it is with principles in reference to habits. Hence it is that home, the parents' fireside, is, or ought to be, the pure spring whence all our social virtues, religious habits, kindly affections, love of kindred, love of country, and love of God, swell up and overflow. Now when we speak of home, and home influences as regards the working classes, we must refer chiefly to the wife and mother. The working man sees but little of his children on week days; he goes to his early work before his children are awake, and when he returns home late in the evening, they will have gone to sleep. Therefore, among the working classes, the father can exercise but little influence on the habits of his children. It rests almost entirely with the mother. The mother has in the training and education of the children, to take the place of both parents. She is the centre of home influence. She it is who is to set the guiding example of sobriety, thrift, truth, cleanliness, and godliness. She ought, therefore, to know something of housekeeping, a little of cooking; she ought to know how to clean up a house, to wash, to market, to mend and to make; and, above all, she should know her duties to herself, her family, and her God. You must not imagine that books and book learning, though no doubt the principal, are the only instruments of education. Men have been trained and educated before the invention of writing or letters. It is doubtful whether Homer could read or write, yet where is the poetry that will live so long. I have no sympathy with that cramming, miscalled instruction, which consists in shovelling into the mind and cramming the memory with odds and ends, and bits and scraps of unconnected facts jumbled together. Much good surely it must do a young woman who is about to take on herself the arduous duties of a wife and mother, doubly arduous in her condition, to be able to answer by rote who built the pyramids? Where was Babylon? Who was Cyrus or Tiberius Cæsar? What was Pompey? But I cannot dwell longer on this deeply-interesting question, I will leave it to your own good sense and high feeling to endeavour to contrive some remedy for this state of things. I have spoken plainly to you—for you who are engaged in, or are about to enter on, a course of self-improvement, I have not glossed over the ruggedness of the difficulties you will meet and which you must labour to overcome. Neither on the other hand have I overstated your inducements to exertion. They are indeed many, and are becoming greater every day. But some of you may in your hearts reply, or some who may wish to keep you in ignorance may answer for you, "You talk to us about work and drudgery. Have we not enough of it during the day without giving our evenings to it likewise? Why should we take upon ourselves all this labour? Why should we face this heavy work?" I will tell you the reason why. Because it is a duty to yourselves and to those who are dependent on you and look up to you. Because it is your duty to Him who has endowed you with faculties and capacities, who, in bestowing them upon you, manifestly intended that they should not remain idle, or continue undeveloped. That such was the design of Providence may, I think, be argued from this, that there is a progression in the discovery of truth and the development of knowledge. It has not been discovered all at once. Those who have gone before us did not bring to light all the golden ore either of mind or matter. Even in that, the most ancient, and the most exact of all the sciences, geometry, so entirely independent of external aids and instrumental helps, we find the rate of discovery as rapid now as in any former time. Lord Brougham, in his admirable edition of "Newton's Principia," with that felicity of diction which stands in need of no eulogy of mine, observes, "There is a kind of law which seems to regulate the progress of human improvement—a law of continuity, which apparently prevents any sudden, and as it were violent change from being made in the intellectual condition of the species, and prescribes the unfolding of all great truths by slow degrees, each mighty discovery being preceded by others only less considerable than itself and conducting towards it. The great discoveries in pure mathematics affords striking examples of this truth." Nothing can be more profoundly just than these observations of Lord Brougham. The fertility of nature is inexhaustible—one discovery is but the harbinger of another, *uno avulso non deficit alter*. It is more in accordance with that adaptation of means to end which so far as it has been permitted us to know prevails throughout creation—more in accordance with the uniformity and stability of nature to hold, that so long as man's understanding shall continue as it is, pleased with research and delighted with discovery, new truths and unforeseen relations will be developed and evolved in the same rich profusion as at present. Let no searcher after truth for its own sake be cast down or disquieted as if nothing remained to reward his labours. The field is perfectly inexhaustible. Do not for a moment imagine that I advise you to join these classes with the assured expectation that by so doing you are, through your diligence and industry, to obtain some high social position on which you may have set your hearts. Avoid such day dreaming; it leads only to disappointment. Leave the future in the hands of Him who will decide better for you than you can for yourselves. It has been said, "Whatever is, is best." Enter the classes with the hope that your diligence and industry, your energy and perseverance, shall at length place you in the proud position of that servant to whom the talents were entrusted. I repeat, it is a man's duty, if God has endowed him with any choice talent or rare gift, to cultivate that talent or amplify that gift to the utmost, for we know that it has been given with an object, and that is to use and not abuse it. It is very frequently said, with a view I presume to discourage such studies by the working classes, that a man after the work of the day is disqualified by his previous bodily exertion for taking up any subject of study. This is a great error. A man who is engaged all the day in business, or labour, or out-door employment, when he returns home from his work in the evening, finds it a positive relief to take up a book or subject of study, because in so doing he brings into action a set of faculties that were dormant during the day. This is the reason why so many merchants, men of business, and artizans have been so distinguished for their attainments in literature and science. The body may be worn down with fatigue while the mind continues vigorous and fresh; even extreme old age, while it paralyzes and debilitates the bodily powers, often but purifies, exalts, and strengthens the faculties of the mind, as if the decay of the body had "purged its visual nerve," and had removed that corporeal film which so often dims in early youth and manhood the eye of the understanding. And now let me not tresspass further upon your attention, but bring my observations to a close by saying that idleness and ignorance are so costly that we can ill afford to pay for them. They press heavily on our resources; only consider the yearly amount of our national poor rates. Are they expended on the self-instructed artizan or the industrious mechanic? Are not our workhouse paupers notoriously the handless, the headless, and the thriftless? If by some miraculous interposition they could be transformed into moral and industrious workmen, what an accession would it be to the wealth, and, above all, to the true well-being of the country. Yet nineteen out of the twenty of those paupers might have been trained to this. Again, take our convict population, our ticket-of-leave system, and our commercial immorality. Does not crime prevail to an extent in other countries unknown? Let us then set our house in order. We have now happily concluded our wars and put down our rebellions, there is a lull in the political horizon. Now is the time to strengthen its walls and to repair its bulwarks. We cannot afford to waste our population either in mind or body. We are actually too few in number for the gigantic work we have undertaken, even if the powers and faculties of every man in the kingdom were developed to the utmost. Meetings are held, speeches made, societies formed, money subscribed, and rewards offered for improving the stock of our horses, sheep and oxen, but man is looked upon as one of those worthless animals that are beneath our care. Whether man physically deteriorates or not but little concerns ourselves, yet it is a subject worthy of our most serious consideration. When we know that to crowd men into vast overgrown cities, to shut them up in huge mills, factories, and workshops, breathing cotton flue and pernicious fumes and deleterious gases, has a tendency to

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shorten life, and to embody it while it does last in a feeble, rickety frame, the conclusion forces itself upon us that exercise and amusements for the people in the open air should be encouraged to the utmost. This is too wide and serious a subject to be handled at the close of a lecture. For conquest and for victory have we not done enough? The whole of Eastern Asia lies at our feet. Those vast regions called China are for the first time in the history of mankind thrown open to the enterprise of the West. Let us for the future show those subject races that we govern for their good. At home let us direct our energies to social improvement. We cannot afford to pass by in silence the menaces of the unscrupulous and the powerful, nor need Cherbourg fright the isle from its propriety. Ours is indeed a glorious destiny, if we shall only approve ourselves worthy of it. Obstacles that apparently will terminate our progress serve only to accelerate our advancement. Subject races rise up against us only to draw forth our hidden strength, and to develop our latent resources. Even nature herself becomes our ally, and reveals to our astonished gaze those secrets which had been treasured in her bosom since the birth of time. The electric nerve will thrill for us beneath the depths of the ocean, and flash intelligence from Whitehall to our most remote possessions. Great are our privileges, deep our responsibilities, urgent are our duties, God grant that we—unlike other nations that have gone before us—shall prove ourselves not unequal to the charge, lest the Nemesis of nations that tracks the steps of the victors shall overtake us at the last, and we too shall pass away.

BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

THE following Report has been issued by the borough-treasurer on the proposed establishment of a Police Superannuation Fund.

To the Watch Committee of the Borough of Salford.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the Resolution of your Committee, I beg to submit the following report on the proposed establishment of a Police Superannuation Fund in Salford.

I purpose 1st—To ascertain the powers now possessed by the Watch Committees of Boroughs to grant Rewards, Gratuities, or Superannuation Allowances to Constables.

2ndly.—To examine in what respect these powers are defective, and to suggest a remedy.

And 3rdly.—To make an estimate on the plan proposed of the Income and Expenditure of the Police Superannuation Fund in Salford, and to furnish other information, statements, and returns bearing upon the subject.

The Acts conferring powers on Watch Committees of Boroughs are:—The Municipal Corporations Act, 1835 (5 and 6 Wm. 4, cap. 76), and The Borough Police Superannuation Act, 1848 (11 Vict. cap. 14).

The Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 gives general powers to Watch Committees of Boroughs to grant Rewards or Compensation out of the Borough Fund. Section 82 provides that—

"The said treasurer shall also pay such further sums as the Watch Committee shall, subject to the approbation of the Council, award to any of the persons belonging to the said constabulary force, as a reward for extraordinary diligence or exertion, or as a compensation for wounds or severe injuries received in the performance of their duty, or as an allowance to such of them as shall be disabled by bodily injury received, or shall be worn out by length of service; and all other charges and expenses which the Watch Committee shall, subject to the approbation of the Council, direct to be paid for the purposes of the constabulary force, under this Act."

The Police Superannuation Act, 1848, authorizes Watch Committees of Boroughs to establish Superannuation Funds; the following is a brief synopsis of its provisions:—

"SECTION 1.—Town Councils of Boroughs may establish Police Superannuation Funds."

"SECTION 2.—Superannuation Fund to be supported by contributions of police force, as nearly as may be equal to $\frac{1}{56}$th part of their weekly pay and emoluments (clothing excepted), and also by all *fines on police constables for misconduct, sales of cast-off clothing*, and *service of summonses and warrants*."

"Superannuation Fund to be a separate fund, and to be managed and audited same as Borough Fund."

"A Superannuation Allowance to be granted for fifteen years' service, if the constable be 50 years of age, of *one-half his* AVERAGE *full pay*; but if the constable be able and willing to *continue his service* he may do so, with consent of Watch Committee, and receive, besides his regular full pay, *one-third part of the above-named* allowance from the Superannuation Fund. After twenty years' service, each constable, if 50 years of age, to receive Superannuation Allowance of *two-thirds of his average* full pay, or if able and willing to continue his service he may do so, with consent of Watch Committee, and receive, besides his regular full pay, *one-third part of the last-named* allowance from the Superannuation Fund."

"SECTIONS 3 AND 4.—Watch Committee may, in special cases, order Superannuation Allowance for injuries on duty, or infirmity of body or mind."

"SECTION 5.—Constables who resign or are dismissed, to forfeit all claim on Superannuation Fund."

"SECTION 6.—Superannuation Fund moneys may be lent to Borough Fund, on payment of five per cent. interest, or may be invested in Government Stock, or real securities, in the name of the 'Treasurer of the Borough for the time being.'"

"SECTIONS 7 AND 8.—In case the Superannuation Fund should become exhausted, the Borough Fund may lend it money, or the Superannuation Allowance may be reduced, *pro ratâ*, during the insufficiency of the fund. All such reductions to be repaid when the fund recovers."

The Acts of Parliament authorizing the establishment of Superannuation Funds in Counties are—

The County Police Act, 1840 (3 and 4 Vict. cap. 88), and

The Police Counties and Borough Act, 1856 (19 and 20 Vict. cap. 69).

These Acts sanction the appropriation, to the County Police Superannuation Funds, of 2*l* 10*s*. per cent. of wages of police constables, stoppages from wages during sickness, fines for misconduct, and also any portion (to be fixed and directed by the presiding magistrate) of the fines imposed upon drunken persons, or for assaults on police constables, and of the moieties of fines and penalties awarded to constables as informers, and proceeds of sales of worn or cast-off clothing.

The powers of all the above-mentioned Acts are defective in consequence of there being no provision by which old constables, or those who have served a considerable time, can be allowed at the discretion of the Magistrates or Watch Committee, or on some definite principle, to count some portion of their past service towards the period entitling them to be superannuated. In consequence of this omission, it has been held* that in case such a fund should be established in Salford, or any other Borough, in a similar position, any constable, 50 years of age, and having already served fifteen years in the police force, could legally claim the superannuation allowance prescribed in the statute, notwithstanding he may have contributed nothing to such fund; and that all the constables could legally claim to have the number of years of their past service reckoned in the period entitling them to the superannuation allowance.

General Cartwright and Captain Willis, Government Inspectors of Constabulary, refer to this subject in their official report for 1857, pages 11 and 85, and regret the existence of difficulties which prevent the establishment of Superannuation Funds in nearly all the boroughs and cities in the kingdom.

These difficulties have been considered so great as to induce the Corporations of Manchester and Liverpool to obtain special powers by Acts of Parliament, viz.:—The Manchester New Streets &c. Act, 1853, and the Liverpool Police Superannuation Fund Act, May 12th, 1854 (17 Vict. cap. 14). (See Appendixes A. and B.)

The amount of expense and trouble incurred in obtaining the two local Acts, as above referred to, may be accepted as some proof of the importance attached to this subject.

There appears to exist no difference of opinion as to the great desirability of establishing Superannuation Funds in all Police Forces; and it is therefore a matter of astonishment that the subject should not have been strongly pressed upon the consideration of Government, with a view of obtaining powers to enable Watch Committees of boroughs, and Magistrates of counties, to allow old constables to reckon such a portion of their past service before the establishment of Superannuation Funds, towards the stipulated period of fifteen years, as such Watch Committees or Magistrates may determine.

The provision above mentioned would remove the principal objection which now exists, and would at once enable all the large boroughs in the kingdom to establish Superannuation Funds with due regard to the claims for past service of their old and faithful servants.*

If it should be decided not to venture to establish a Superannuation Fund in Salford in the present state of the law, I would respectfully suggest that steps should be taken to bring the subject under the consideration of the Government, either in conjunction with Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary, or the Watch Committees of other Boroughs, with the view of obtaining the introduction of a short Act, in the present Session, containing the provision before mentioned.

With the view of enabling your Committee fully to consider the subject, I have obtained and prepared the following Returns and Statements, showing the practicability of carrying out the above suggestion, viz.:—

No. 1.—Return of the age, rank, period of service of each constable, the probable duration of life, date when entitled to be superannuated, amount of superannuation allowance, and number of years the claims for such allowance will exist during twenty years, ending December 31, 1877.

Nos. 2 and 3.—Estimated income and expenditure of Superannuation Fund for the next twenty years calculated on the supposition that each person is allowed to count half the period of his past service towards the statutory period entitling him to claim to be superannuated.

No. 4.—Comparative return of the actual periods of service of the constables in the Metropolitan, Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford police forces.

No. 5.—Comparative return of the number of

* See Town Clerk's Report to your Committee, dated January 23, 1858.

* It may be found desirable in any general Act obtained for this object, to assimilate the sources of income of the Superannuation Funds in Boroughs and Counties. In the Liverpool Superannuation Act, nearly all the items of income authorized by the General Counties and Boroughs Acts, before referred to, are included.

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deaths, and the number of dismissals and resignations, and the number superannuated and allowed gratuities, during the past fifteen years, in each of the four police forces above mentioned.

No. 6.—Returns relating to periods of service, and state of police force, in Manchester, Liverpool, county of Lancaster, and city of London.

The Return No. 1 shows the estimate number of claims* on the fund during the next twenty years, provided an allowance (not exceeding ten years) of one-half their past service is made to all constables who have served more than two years: and Returns Nos. 2 and 3 show the estimated income and expenditure of the fund.

From these returns it will be seen that the actual period proposed to be allowed to twenty men, coming within the above designation, is equal to 114 years, and that their subscription to the Superannuation Fund during that period, had the fund been in existence, would have amounted only to 197*l.* 12*s.*

When it is considered that during the past twelve years the Corporation have received and appropriated to the Borough Fund, for the service of summonses and warrants, 937*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, and that, had a Police Superannuation Fund been established the whole of this amount would have been legally payable thereto, it appears to be only reasonable to allow the old constables to count the half of their past service as proposed.

The Estimated Income and Expenditure in Tables 2 and 3, show that the income of the fund will be ample to meet this extra charge. It is of the utmost importance that the calculation of the claims should be made so as to include the largest number that, under extreme circumstances, would be made on the fund, and these estimates are therefore framed on the principle of considering the expenditure at its maximum amount, and the income at its minimum amount.

From Table No. 3, showing the estimated number of claims on the fund in each year for twenty years, it will be seen that of the eighty-three men in the police force, only thirty-seven will have a claim on the fund in that period; the remainder (forty-six men) being under thirty years of age will have to serve more than twenty years each to be entitled to claim.

It will be observed that in fifteen years it is calculated that nineteen persons will be (if they remain in the force) entitled to be superannuated; and that a deduction of one-half the number has been made for the number leaving the service, and other causes, leaving 9½ or 11·44 per cent., as claimants. And that in twenty years thirty persons will be so entitled, and that fifteen of such persons, or 18·07 per cent., will be claimants on the fund.

These estimates are proved to be amply sufficient by the Return No. 4, from which it will be seen that in the Metropolitan, Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford Police Forces, the number of men who have actually served fifteen years is respectively, 8·76, 5·02, 7·22, and 6·02 per cent., whilst the number of men who have actually served twenty years in the said forces, is respectively 3, 8·89, 4·33, and 3·61 per cent.

Return No. 5 confirms generally the above results, and shows that the number of men who resign, die, or are dismissed, is equal to about 20 per cent. per annum. The large number of claimants on the Superannuation Fund in the Metropolitan Police Force, as compared with those of other places, arises from the fact of the men having, on its establishment, been allowed to count the *whole* of their past service towards the period entitling them to the superannuation allowance. The impolicy of this decision appears to have been fully proved, as although a very large sum was accumulated in a few years after its establishment, the very heavy claims subsequently made have now absorbed the whole of it, and a portion of the funds to meet these claims have now to be annually provided for out of the taxes.

The claims on the Superannuation Fund in Liverpool and Manchester have been much lighter than the number estimated in my calculation for Salford.

Table No. 6 shows the actual receipts and expenditure of the Manchester Police Superannuation Fund for twelve years and a half, from which it appears that the total receipts have been 10,371*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the payments 1850*l.* 3*s.*, leaving an accumulated surplus of 8520*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* It may be observed in regard to this fund, that it derives a considerable sum annually from the charge made for allowing the keys of warehouses to be deposited at the police stations.

In Liverpool, the result of four years' working under their new Act has been as follows:—

	No. 1 Acc. £	s.	d.	No. 2 Acc. £	s.	d.
Income from Stoppages, Fines, &c. . .	9723	14	0	4204	12	2
Expenditure, Allowances, Gratuities, &c.	1357	18	0	11	0	0
Accumulated Balance invested and in hand.	8365	16	0	4193	12	2

Thus showing a total surplus of 12,559*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* in four years.

To complete the information on this subject, it is desirable to present the result of the experience of the Superannuation Fund of the County of Lancaster Police Force, and as it was found impossible to supply it in a tabular form, I append a brief statement of information kindly furnished to me by the Chief Constable.

"The present number of men in the Lancashire County Constabulary is 653.

"The Police Superannuation Fund was established January, 1843 (under 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 88, sec. 10).

"The amount of contributions of men is about 2 per cent., or 5*d.* in the pound, which with other sums amounts to more than 2000*l.* per annum.

"The number of men who have died in the force since its establishment is 44.

"The number of men pensioned in the force since its establishment is 17, of whom three have since died, leaving the present number on the superannuation list 14.

"The pensions now amount to 419*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* per annum.

"The number of men discharged with gratuities, under the 11th section of the Act, for ill health, although not having served the requisite time to be superannuated, is 21.

"The gratuities are fixed at one month's pay for every year's service, and the total amount thus granted is 458*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

"The present accumulated capital of the fund is 21,702*l.* 7*s.*

"The total expenditure to this date, in pensions, gratuities, brokerage, bank commission, &c., has been 1272*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*"

In conclusion, I beg to repeat the recommendation that steps should be taken to induce Government to introduce a measure applicable to the whole country, to enable counties and boroughs to allow, on the establishment of a Superannuation Fund, old constables to count a reasonable portion of their past service towards the period entitling them to superannuation allowance. I have endeavoured to prove that in our own borough, it will be quite practicable to do so, as the income of the fund will be sufficient to meet the estimated ordinary expenditure, and leave a large surplus to cover any extraordinary charge to which the fund, under the proposed scheme, can be liable.

If the proposed general Act cannot be obtained, your Committee will, I trust, consider it desirable to include in the next local Act for Salford, such clauses as will confer upon you the discretionary powers suggested.

I have to express my great obligations to Major-General Cartwright, Lieut.-Col. Woodford, and Captain Willis, Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary; to Sir Richard Mayne, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police; to Capt. Sheppard, Chief Constable of the County of Lancaster; to Major Greig, Chief Constable of the Liverpool Police; and to Captain Palin, Chief Constable of the Manchester Police, for their kindness in answering my inquiries and affording me information.

When I cheerfully undertook to consider and report, upon this subject, I was not aware of the labour and difficulties involved, and in consequence of my numerous official engagements, I have not been able to devote as much attention to the subject, as its importance required. I have therefore to ask that you will be pleased to bear in mind this fact as some excuse for any defects in the report.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
DAVID CHADWICK.

Town Hall, Salford,
June 11, 1858.

APPENDIX A.

Abstract of Clauses in Liverpool Police Superannuation Act (17 Vict. cap. 14).

Section 2.—Trustees of Police Superannuation Fund:—The Mayor, Recorder, Police Magistrate, and Chairman of Watch Committee.

5 and 6.—The Police Superannuation Fund to consist of two accounts. No. 1 account to be for police constables who were in the service before the passing of this Act. No. 2 account for police constables who have joined the force after the passing of this Act.

7.—Fines on police constables for misconduct; fines for assaults on police constables; fees for service of summonses and warrants; shares of penalties to constables as informers; proceeds of sales of cast-off clothing, accoutrements, and unclaimed property, and such other sums as Watch Committee and Council may direct to be paid to Superannuation Fund, in the following proportions, viz.:—two-thirds to No. 1 account, and one-third to No. 2 account.

8.—Deductions from wages for Police Superannuation Fund to be as follows:—

	per Week.	per Week.
If pay does not exceed .	21*s.*	6*d.*
" exceed 21*s.* and does not exceed . .	25*s.*	7*d.*
" exceed 25*s.* and does not exceed . .	27*s.*	8*d.*
" exceed 27*s.* and does not exceed . .	33*s.*	10*d.*

Exceeding 33*s.* per week, 3½ per cent. to No. 1 and No. 2 accounts respectively.

The above rates may be reduced by Watch Committee and Council.

9.—Funds to be invested.

10 and 11.—Reports to be made or state of account No. 1 before any payments are made therefrom.

12 and 13.—When all claimants on No. 1 are dead, all balances to be transferred to account No. 2.

14.—Annual examination and report of account No. 2 to be made.

15.—After twenty years' service, from the passing of this Act, police constables to be entitled to superannuation allowance, from No. 2 account, equal to from one-half to two-thirds of pay, as Watch Committee may direct.

16.—Fifteen years' like service to entitle to superannuation allowance, from account No. 2, of from three-eighths to one-half of pay, as Watch Committee may direct.

17.—The superannuation allowance to be calculated on the pay of each police constable in the various ranks he may have served.

18.—The superannuation allowance not to be given to any police constable who is under fifty-

* The estimated duration of life in this Table is taken from the Annuity and Mortality Tables of David Jones, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

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two years of age, if below the rank of superintendent; and above that rank if under fifty-five years of age.

19.—If incapacitated, constables, after ten years' service, to be entitled to superannuation allowance of from one-fourth to three-eighths of average pay.

20.—The number of years' service of police constables under No. 1 account to be calculated for the purposes of superannuation allowances as follows:—from 1836 to 1854, at half the period of such service; for police constables who have left the service and subsequently rejoined, the like proportion in the periods above mentioned may be granted by Watch Committee. The length of service under the No. 2 account to be calculated from the date of entry into the service.

21.—After five years' service, Watch Committee may grant superannuation allowance to police constables, in a gross sum, not exceeding twenty days' full pay for each year's service.

22.—Police constables disabled whilst on duty may have such superannuation allowance, not exceeding two-thirds of pay, as Watch Committee may direct.

23.—Persons entitled to superannuation allowance on account No. 2, if willing to continue in service, with consent of Watch Committee, to receive, besides full pay, the following additional payments:—

					Per cent.
If wages do not exceed 75*l.*					20
„ exceed	75*l.*	and not exceed	100*l.*		17½
„ „	100	„ „	150		15
„ „	150	„ „	200		12½
„ „	200	„ „	300		10
„ „	. . . . .		300		7½

In regard to persons entitled to superannuation allowance on account No. 1, who shall continue as police constables, with consent of Watch Committee, the like additional sums, or such *pro ratâ* sums as account No. 1 is able to bear may be granted.

24.—The above addition to the full pay of police constables not to be calculated as part of the wages in the computation of his weekly contributions or stoppages for Police Superannuation Allowance.

25.—Watch Committee empowered to commute annual superannuation allowance for a sum, in gross, not exceeding five years' purchase.

26.—Watch Committee and Council may grant special superannuation allowance, or other payment, under extraordinary circumstances.

27.—If money received on account No. 2 is insufficient to meet the demands, the payments to be reduced *pro ratâ* during such time.

28.—Dismissal from force for misconduct, to debar police constables from all claim on Superannuation Fund.

29.—Police constables entitled to superannuation allowance, not to be thereby deemed members of a benefit society or club.

30.—Liverpool Police Relief Fund, amounting to 3900*l.*, to be transferred to account No. 1, and applied to general account of that fund, and to relief of widows and children of deceased police constables.

31.—Watch Committee may grant allowances to widows and children of police constables out of account No. 2.

32.—Act not to apply to police constables who may hereafter join the force (except as head constable or superintendent), who at the time shall be more than thirty-five years of age.

34.—Costs of Act of Parliament to be paid out of the Borough Fund.

Appendix B.

Abstract of the Clauses relating to Police Superannuation Fund in the Manchester New Streets Act, 1853. (Clauses 57 to 75.)

Section 57.—Police Superannuation Fund clauses in Manchester Act, of 1857, repealed.

58.—Two per cent. of constable's weekly pay to be deducted for Police Superannuation Fund, which fund may receive all such other sums as it may be lawful for the Council to pay.

59.—All police constables, after twenty years' service, entitled to superannuation allowance of three-eighths of his pay.

60.—After fifteen years' service to one-fourth of his pay.

61.—After ten years' service, if infirm or incapable, with consent of Watch Committee, to have annual allowance, not exceeding one-fourth of his pay.

62.—After five years' service, if infirm or incapable, with consent of Watch Committee, may receive gratuity, not exceeding the proportion of twenty days' full pay for every year's service.

63.—Police constables disabled in execution of duty, may receive annual allowance, not exceeding three-eighths of his pay.

64.—If police constable be killed on duty, Watch Committee may allow annually not exceeding one-fourth of his pay, to his widow or family.

65.—Family of police constable dying whilst in service may receive gratuity, not exceeding twenty days' pay for each year's service.

66.—Length of service to be calculated from October 1, 1845, or any subsequent time of entry.

67.—Watch Committee may allow time, in any case, to be reckoned from police constable's first entrance into force, or allow previous service to any old police constable who may a second time join the force.

68.—Superannuation allowance not to be reckoned to inspector, clerk, &c., above the rank of constable, unless after the service of three years in such office.

69.—No police constable to have superannuation allowance who is under fifty years of age unless unfit for service, or by special resolution of Watch Committee.

70.—Police constables dismissed from service, to have no claim on Superannuation Fund. Pensions to cease on conviction for felony.

71.—Watch Committee may appropriate one-third of sums received in aid of Police Superannuation Fund, until 15,000*l.* be accumulated.

72.—The Police Relief and Superannuation Fund, including the said sum of 15,000*l.*, to be invested in names of trustees, viz.—The Mayor, the Recorder, the Stipendiary Magistrate, and Chairman of the Watch Committee for the time being.

73.—Interest on 15,000*l.* aforesaid, together with other receipts, to be carried to Superannuation Fund.

74.—If Superannuation Fund is exhausted, all charges thereon to be reduced *pro ratâ* during such period of insufficiency.

75.—If Superannuation Fund is sufficient, allowances may be increased *prô ratâ*, at the discretion of Watch Committee.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME, ST. MATTHEW'S, IPSWICH.

On Wednesday, by the courtesy of S. B. Chapman, Esq., we inspected the Girls' Industrial Home, St. Matthew's. This establishment, which is fitted up for 24 inmates, was opened in September, 1857, its founder being Mr. Chapman, who, unaided and alone, opened a Refuge for those unfortunate girls who have fallen into the paths of vice, and for whose recovery to virtue there is little chance, unless through the medium of an Institution of this character. Its inauguration was ushered in by no county meetings, with long and effervescing speeches, with tedious declamation upon what should be done, and with formal resolutions indicating what ought to be done; but Mr. Chapman, being impressed with the value of such an establishment, quitted his more dignified and honourable magisterial duties, wholly devoted himself to the formation of the "Home," and has since had it entirely under his control. Up to the present it has worked well. It is founded on what is called the "family principle," an experienced matron being at the head, whom the unfortunate inmates are taught to consider more as a mother than as a mistress. She is constantly with them—at their meals and at their work—partakes of the same food, and engages in the same industrial occupations. There is no uniformity of apparel, no degrading badge, the object being to rescue rather than to punish. The girls are always called by their Christian names, and their antecedents are simply recorded by Mr. Chapman, who scrupulously throws over them the veil of secresy, so as to avoid any cause for irritation or remark amongst themselves. The premises are airy and well-ventilated; the rooms are very clean; the greatest order seems to prevail, and as much comfort as is consistent with the object in view. There is a bath-room, a washing-machine, a laundry, school-room, sick ward, refractory ward, &c. The bedrooms are fitted up with small iron bedsteads, and each inmate is provided with a box for her own use. There is, also, a small library, which has been augmented by a grant of books from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. When not engaged in household duties, the inmates are employed in picking fibre, which Mr. Chapman, by turning an amateur upholsterer, makes up into mattresses. These, when completed, are used in the "Home." So thoroughly devoted is Mr. Chapman to the interests of the establishment, that, what with the time spent within its walls, and incidental correspondence, his whole time is occupied. He officiates as manager, chaplain, schoolmaster, treasurer, and secretary—in short, he does all the business, his only reward being an approving conscience that he is doing his best to ameliorate the condition of the helpless and the orphan. Those who support the Institution by their voluntary contributions need have no misgivings as to misappropriation of funds or extravagance in expenditure. Mr. Chapman, himself labouring without fee or reward, would not permit anything akin to waste. In many institutions contributions pass through various sieves ere they reach the treasurer's hands; but here there are no such extraneous claimants. The money is devoted directly to the purposes for which it is given. The Institution, as we stated at the time, was certified and gazetted in June last, after being inspected by the Rev. Sydney Turner, and consequently receives the Government grant. It may be mentioned as a satisfactory indication of the management pursued, that Mr. Turner himself has since his visit sent a young person as an inmate; whilst Mr. Chapman has received several letters from those girls who have been discharged and found situations, full of gratitude for the attention they received when in the "Home," and expressing hopes that others may be like benefited. This is a cheerful testimony to the value of the Institution, and to Mr. Chapman it must be a source of great satisfaction thus to learn that his self-denying and truly philanthropic efforts have not been in vain. We think the inhabitants of this town who feel an interest in a work of this kind, cannot do better than second Mr. Chapman's labours by their contributions. Good wishes are very well, but something more practicable is required, and it would certainly be a reproach to Ipswich if an Institution, originated by the benevolence of a gentleman, and managed by him gratuitously, should suffer for the want of public support.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

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NOTICE.

Owing to circumstances which were unavoidable, the publishing of the October Number of "The Philanthropist" has been delayed; but Subscribers are informed that arrangements have been made to prevent such an occurrence in future.

N.B. As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,
October 1, 1858.

LADIES' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DIFFUSION OF SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

It is not to be doubted that there are certain spheres of action adapted specially for the gentler sex, on which man could not enter with a tithe of the prospective usefulness which would attend the labours of a female. Man may, indeed, be more deeply versed in the abstruse laws of nature; man may write with more force on sanitary axioms and on physical education; but to carry to the conviction of the mother, and to introduce into young families sound habits as to management of babies and training in health, there can be no influence so powerful as personal intercourse with ladies, who are known to give their time and attention, practically as well as theoretically, to the promotion of sound sanitary rules in reference to all those household matters, more especially relating to children and infants, which naturally devolve upon the wife. We sincerely hope that most, if not all of our readers, know and support the Association which was formed last year for this purpose, by some kind-hearted ladies, who, feeling that the greater part of the debility, disease, and premature mortality in this country, was the result of preventible causes, but that very few preventive measures bearing upon the personal habits of the people had yet been adopted; that in a majority of cases, the principal cause of a low physical condition was ignorance of the laws of health; formed a Society in order to propagate this important branch of knowledge.

1st. By establishing Institutions in which Schoolmistresses and Pupil Teachers belonging to any schools for the working classes can attend, gratuitously, a course of theoretical and practical instruction in all subjects relating to the preservation of health, in order that they may impart this branch of knowledge to their pupils. By these means, school-girls, the future wives and mothers of the working classes, will obtain information which, though necessary to *all*, is at present possessed by very few. Classes will also be formed for private governesses and other ladies. Special attention will be paid to instruction in the management of infants and children, as being one of the most important duties of woman. In order to make this part of the instruction thoroughly practical, some orphan infants will be reared in the Institution. Schoolmistresses will thus have an opportunity of gaining a thoroughly practical knowledge of all matters relating to infantile health; and, through them, this knowledge will be imparted to the working classes, who have at present little opportunity for gaining it, except from dearly-bought experience, or from books, which, in many cases, they have neither inclination or means to purchase, or intelligence to comprehend. Nursery-maids will be admitted to this part of the instruction; and the Association hopes thus to supply that great desideratum, intelligently-trained nursery-maids, to whom infants may be safely entrusted. Clergymen, medical gentlemen, and all who are interested in sanitary reform, are earnestly solicited to use their influence to establish such institutions in connection with branch associations in their various localities.

2nd. By compiling and publishing interesting, simple, and practically-written tracts, on all subjects relating to the preservation of health (see list). Ladies will thus be enabled, during their visitation of the poor, to bring the influence of tract literature to bear upon the physical condition of those visited, as well as upon their spiritual condition, which, though pre-eminently important, certainly ought not to be the only subject of tracts distributed among the poor, as it generally is.

3rd. By establishing loan-libraries of popularly-written interesting books upon all subjects relating to the preservation of health.

4th. By arranging for the delivery of popular lectures on the preservation of health at 14a, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, London, and of a commodious house, 17, Egremont Place, Brighton.

The Association is entirely dependent upon the contributions of benevolent individuals, and it earnestly solicits the assistance of those who approve its objects, and that solicitation we cordially second. The first report has been forwarded to us, from which we make the following extracts:—

The preparation and publication of tracts being a part of the Association's plans which is well adapted to give publicity to it, and being, moreover, the one which can be performed with the least outlay, has been selected as the first to receive attention, and has been carried on as far as the funds at the disposal of the committee have permitted. The following tracts have been published:—

5000 "How to Manage a Baby."
5000 "The Cheap Doctor: a Word about Fresh Air."
5000 "How to Feed a Baby with the Bottle."
1000 "The Evils of Perambulators."

The first three of these form part of a series intended more especially for gratuitous distribution among the poor by district visitors, religious tract distributors, and others. These tracts are sold at a very low price, and they contain explanations of the elementary laws of health, written in an attractive style, and in the most simple language in which the information can be conveyed. The tract entitled the "Evils of Perambulators," is one of a proposed series intended more especially for the better educated classes.

During February, March, and June, the committee were enabled, through the kindness of a medical gentleman, to provide two courses of eight free, popular lectures to ladies, on "Physical Education and the Laws of Health;" and several papers upon sanitary subjects have been contributed by members of the committee to some of the leading periodicals.

The press generally has expressed very cordial approbation of the Association; the notices in *Household Words* of December 12, 1857, in the *Athenæum* of December 19, 1857, and in the *Lancet* of November 14, 1857, and July 17, 1858, may be cited as specially gratifying; and subscriptions, expressions of cordial appro-

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bation, and promises of aid, have been received from some of the leading members of the medical profession, from clergymen, and ladies and gentlemen in many parts of the kingdom, and even from one in Australia.

Such encouragements confirm the committee in the conviction that their undertaking tends to supply a great social want, and will, therefore, not fail to meet with continued and increased support from the philanthropic and enlightened part of the community. They feel that they "need not bate a jot of heart or hope" for the future; but, with deep gratitude to, and humble reliance upon, the Author of all good, they cheerfully pledge themselves to increased exertions, and earnestly invite the co-operation of all who wish to benefit disease-stricken humanity.

We have also received their recent publication on "The Evils of Wet-Nursing: a Warning to Mothers," and a timely warning it is when fashion is permitted to interfere so generally with the sacred duties which link the infant so closely to the mother's affections—when maternal offices are so heedlessly deputed to a stranger. The Association will, we hope, circulate this tract as widely as possible; and many a high-born dame may see her folly, and be in future induced to follow the dictates of her duty, and her privilege in dealing with her helpless offspring.

JOHNSTON, THE CUTLER.

If the most credible of novelists or romance writers had defaced his pages with the account of a citizen of London, in a good established business as a cutler, in the very heart of the great city, singing outside the door of the room in his own house in which his wife lay a-dying; and not only discarding his children, but recommending for their adoption a line of infamy and sin—the girls to be prostitutes, the boys thieves—as a means of earning the living which he as their father refused to afford to them out of his own sufficient means,—and all this in the middle of the nineteenth century,—unless, indeed, the writer of such work coupled with this revolting spectacle the fact of insanity in the delinquent—we feel sure that the very conception of such a character would condemn the work in the eyes of the reading public as too extravagant for credibility; and yet it is the painful duty of the journalist of this day to bring before the public a truth which is indeed stranger than fiction.

On the 26th of last March a young woman named Frances Johnston, aged 18, was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, having dislocated her hip in an attempt at self-destruction by throwing herself from London Bridge. In the course of investigation into the cause which drove her thus to precipitate herself into the presence of her Maker of her own accord, such a sad picture of parental depravity unfolded itself as to call into exercise the benevolent exertions of the Mayor of London; and in an inquiry which took place before him, which we give in detail in another part of our paper, the following story was laid before the public. Robert Johnston, the father of the said Frances Johnston, is a citizen of London, competently established in Gracechurch Street as a cutler. Many years ago he married, and his wife bore him seven children, of whom, as we gather, the three elder are young women whose ages range at this time from about 18 to 27. Johnston and his wife lived on bad terms for some time, and in separate parts of the house; Mrs. Johnston, as it appears, assisted by her sister, and partly by an allowance from her husband, maintaining and educating the children. In October, 1856, Mrs. Johnston died, leaving Amelia, Frances, and Arthur Johnston in the house, and the other children settled in charge of the business which had hitherto supported them. Prior to the decease of his wife, Johnston comes and sings outside the door of her sick room; and after her death, in place of tendering the support or consolation which such a time might have elicited from the most hardened heart in behalf of his own daughters, he, in a few days, demands a weekly rent from them, as an alternative of their quitting his house, giving them formal notice of his determination. The result is, that in February, 1857, they leave the house, and Frances, after being assisted somewhat by her brothers and sisters, obtains employment as a needlewoman at a dressmaker's. Without casting a wholesale imputation on dressmakers' establishments, we may, we think, fairly picture to ourselves the scanty pittance she might there earn, the insults to which she might be there exposed, the trials she might have to undergo; and in all this, superadded to her father's cruelty, read a fair excuse for the mental agony which prompted the rash act of throwing herself from London Bridge, to end, as she thought, her miseries in the river. She was rescued by the captain of a passing steamer; and was for six months in the hospital in consequence of the injuries inflicted by her striking against one of the parapets of the bridge.

Black as this portion is in itself, there is yet a darker tint to be added. We can conceive that a father, whose dislike to his wife had generated a hatred of her offspring, might wish to get them from his sight; we can even understand a cruelty which might consign his children to the earning of their own living; nay, we will go so far as to say that it is just intelligible that such a father might say to his children, "I worked my own way in the world; you have been educated, and must work yours also. I can't assist you; but if you are steady and persevering, you will get on, as I and others have done before you;" and, as a climax to our conception, we may even suppose his turning them out without a word of advice or comment. We and the world would have been sufficiently shocked; but Johnston's blackness appears of double dye, for it was elicited, in the course of the trial, that he had deliberately, and repeatedly, recommended to his daughters that they should earn their living by prostitution, and his sons by thieving. Well and nobly spoke the Lord Mayor of London when Mr. Sleigh advocated the termination of the investigation, on Johnston's promise "to take charge of his daughter for the future"—a result which he felt sure would satisfy her, and satisfy the public mind, and satisfy the Mayor:—"The question is not now, Mr. Sleigh," said his Lordship, "one of mere maintenance; for I am quite sure the British public would utterly discard the idea of a father maintaining his child after the revelations now made. I am quite sure the British public would rather maintain her themselves; and if he would allow her 1000*l.* a-year, it would not satisfy justice."

The *Times*, in a leader commenting on this revolting case, makes the following judicious remarks:—

"So inconceivable did such a fact appear that it was not until the adjourned inquiry that it could be really credited; but on Saturday last the examination left the original statement beyond reach of doubt. It would have been some slight relief to the enormity of the imputation if we could imagine the words to have been used in the madness of passion, as related by one of those actually addressed. 'You girls had better go on the streets, and your brothers had better go and steal—that's what you will all come to.' But there is no such escape from the conclusion advanced. The speech was made more than once; it was repeated over and over again, and addressed, not only to Frances, the youngest, but to Henrietta, the eldest daughter. It is to be noticed

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indeed, that Frances, the original witness, abstained from revealing this most shocking circumstance, and confined herself to a general description of her father's unkindness. The communication itself came from the lips of one of her sisters, who accompanied and supported her on her appearance before the Lord Mayor.

"We pass by the other incidents of the case, revolting as they are, because they are really overwhelmed by this unparalleled feature of depravity. Under ordinary circumstances it would almost transcend belief that a father, when informed of his child's rescue from death, should ask the person bringing the message what authority he had for communicating such information; or that, when the poor girl was hanging between life and death in the hospital for months, he should never once have gone to see her. All this, however, sinks into insignificance by the side of the rest; nor was it, perhaps, to be expected that a man who had advised his child to take up the trade of a prostitute should be recalled to any sense of his duty by her sickness or peril. Better, indeed, according to his view, that she should die than live. Yet it does happen that, so far as such a case can admit of aggravation at all, this aggravation may be found in the various particulars detailed. The man was not struggling against penury himself, nor plunged into any miseries by which his feelings might be deadened. For all that appeared to the contrary, he was tolerably well to do; he lived in a house rented at 96*l.* a-year, and the allowance which at one time he contributed to his wife and children was 150*l.* a-year. That his conduct towards his family originated in some aversion taken to the mother seems indeed probable; but we learn nothing of the circumstances in which such aversion could have arisen. He must needs have lived with his wife, on some terms or other, nearly 30 years, and, as he had seven children by her, some period of their union, at any rate, must have been happy. Nor was the behaviour of the children themselves in any way calculated to provoke anger or severity. We do not know that the mother was in fault at all; but, even if she had been, there was certainly no misconduct on the part of the family. The Lord Mayor described their pursuits, from accounts which had come to his own knowledge, as respectable and praiseworthy in the extreme, and announced in open court that they had laboured most patiently and honourably for a maintenance ever since their mother died.

"We are left, therefore, with the spectacle of the father, such as he has appeared, in absolute and unrelieved deformity, and this, perhaps, is so far fortunate that it will permit us to suppose him—not, indeed, unaccountable for his actions, but possessed by some species of mania overruling his mind. It is not much, indeed, to say that this suggestion was made by counsel on his behalf; but the statement of one of his children that he was always in a passion with them, and his deportment in court, when, after a single exclamation, he fell down as if in convulsions, might be thought to point towards some such explanation. One feature, at any rate, characterized the proceedings, which, we trust, will not be overlooked in the reflections likely to be made. The foreign journals, which amuse themselves with depicting the manners of the English from the reports of our police-courts, will doubtless be impressed with this new specimen of our national depravity, and it will probably be represented that Englishmen, besides selling their wives, are ready also to prostitute their daughters. Yet there were circumstances in this terrible affair redeeming much of the disgrace which might seem to be reflected on the community. Though an Englishman has, indeed, been found to urge such wickedness upon his children, these children, though tortured by want and misery, did not consent, but showed, in very deed, that they would embrace even death before the proffered dishonour. The magistrate who heard the case, and the audience who listened to it, so revolted from its disclosures as to give expression to their feelings by an irresistible impulse, and the very advisers and defenders of the prisoner, though they discharged the bounden duties of their profession, acknowledged the pain which their position cost them, and almost apologized to the public for their appearance in such a cause. The fact is on record, no doubt; but it is also on record that the people of this country were as much astounded with the discovery as they would have been at any incredible and unprecedented crime."

One word more, and we have done. There cannot be a doubt that the sympathies of the benevolent must be touched by the sad tale here unfolded, and we shall not be surprised if large contributions flow into the hands of the Lord Mayor to assist the Johnston family; for while indignation is naturally raised against the cruelty of the father in its hideous and unrelieved deformity, the struggles of his family under such sore trials will act upon the tender feelings of all, and those who are able will feel it a duty and privilege to do something to relieve them. The British public will, as the Lord Mayor said, be ready to maintain Frances Johnston, rather than commit her to the care of such a father; and they will not omit to care for the others of her family, who not improbably suffered in as great a degree, though not goaded to the sad act, which, while we pity, we cannot but condemn. Only let the British public take care, in their charitable donations in aid of this struggling young family, rather to strengthen than to undermine that spirit of independence which has manifested itself in their past conduct. With this reservation we shall be rejoiced to hear that the neglect of this unnatural father has been supplied to the full to his offspring by the kind and generous British public.

ASSOCIATED FARMING.

We are agreeably surprised at the interest felt in the plan for assisting farm labourers by means of associated farms, as carried out so successfully by Mr. Gurdon, of Assington Hall, Sudbury, which we alluded to in our last number. We are not ourselves practical farmers; but we ascertained from Mr. Gurdon such information as will enable us to answer the queries which have been made to us as to the mode of establishing and carrying on the farm more in detail. Our correspondents will, we trust, find solution of their hesitations and doubts in the following sketch of the details of working out the plan.

Presuming any gentleman of means to be desirous to establish a society of this description, the first thing to be done is to call together a certain number of labourers, say one to every six acres of the intended farm. The plans and rules having been read to them, such as we gave in our last number, it will then be necessary to select three of the most enlightened, real practical labourers—such as there is in reality no difficulty in finding in most neighbourhoods; for intelligence and shrewdness, apart from book-learning, are by no means such rare characteristics of the English labourer as might be supposed. When these have been selected, they should be invested with authority to conduct the farm. One of these should be, more especially, fit for the agricultural part, and he should be considered as the head, and have authority to a certain extent as such. The second should be a man accustomed to cattle, who not only understands the breeding and fattening, but the buying and selling; in short, what is considered

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a good judge of stock. The third should be a good accountant; and he should receive from and disburse moneys to the former two. Each member should pay down 2*l.* as a sort of guarantee; and they should receive nothing from the farm until the original loan, as starting capital, had been paid off, excepting the carting of coals and the difference between flour ground from their own wheat and the price at the shop, which would be about 5*s.* a sack: they may, however, receive any other produce, as potatoes, pork, milk, &c., at the wholesale prices.

As regards stores, each member should give in to the accountant his requirements, soap, sugar, tea, candles, stockings, linen, &c., &c., and when the waggon takes out corn to a market town, the goods might be brought back, or a donkey-cart might be sent over, with one of the wives, for the purpose. Each package should be done up separately; and, under certain regulations, the members might be allowed to pay by instalments. Boots and shoes, &c., if, say, two dozen pairs were ordered instead of single pairs, a considerable saving per pair would be effected. Beer might also be brewed for the whole party, as for a family, without requiring a licence.

When the loan is paid off, *all the profits* should be divided yearly. In the worst of times, we are assured, the farm would pay its way, even if it gave no profits. A farm of 100 acres would require five men constantly employed. In any particular time, such as harvest, the first committeeman must engage other labourers, always giving preference to members, if out of work, and desirous of employment.

No member must be allowed to interfere with the management of the Committee; but at any quarterly meeting he may suggest alterations which would take effect if carried by a majority. Of course any member may walk over the farm as he pleases. It may be that the farmhouse is too good for a labourer—this appears to have been the case in one of Mr. Gurdon's farms; but he says that, at a very little expense, a house can generally be divided so as to accommodate two of the Committee, simply by making a partition, and breaking open a new door.

Our readers will bear in mind that the points we have touched upon, though apparently desultory, are answers to several questions which have been asked of us in reference to the conduct of such a farm, rather than intended as a complete sketch of the operations; but we think that, taken in connection with the agreement and the rules, which we inserted in our last, it will put the plan as a whole fairly before our readers, in so far at least as to enable them to make the experiment should they be so minded. Mr. Gurdon assures us that, although other benefits might be added, such as reading-rooms, bakehouse, washhouse, &c., &c., yet so far as the plan has been already carried out, it has answered completely to the satisfaction of the landlord, the labourer, and the ratepayer. Mr. Gurdon adds, that it is highly necessary that each member should belong to an established benefit club founded on Government principles, adding that one which he established 30 years ago has now a capital of 20,000*l.*

Mr. Gurdon concludes by saying:—"Stewards will throw cold water upon this scheme, as they will fear it will cause them more trouble; and short-sighted farmers will oppose it as an infringement upon their order; but when they find their labourers belonging to this society are men to be depended upon (as a conviction for dishonesty would dispossess them of their property), and when they find their poor's rate diminished, they will be of a contrary opinion. I should also state, when provisions are high, labourers naturally are grumbling and discontented; this society of course will be most flourishing—consequently they are, under any variation, perfectly contented.

WORKHOUSE VISITING SOCIETY.

UNDER this title a Society has been formed, in connection with the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and a very influential committee of both ladies and gentlemen.

The object of the Society is to promote the moral and spiritual improvement of workhouse inmates, of whom there are upwards of 600,000 in England and Wales; and to provide a centre of communication and information for all persons interested in that object.

Acknowledging the importance of moral influence over all classes of workhouse inmates, the chief object at which the Society aims is the introduction of a voluntary system of visiting, especially by ladies, under the sanction of the guardians and chaplains, for the following purposes:—

1. For befriending the destitute and orphan children while in the schools, and after they are placed in situations.

2. For the instruction and comfort of the sick and afflicted.

3. For the benefit of the ignorant and depraved, by assisting the officers of the establishment in forming classes for instruction; in the encouragement of useful occupation during the hours of leisure, or in any other work that may seem to the guardians to be useful and beneficial.

The co-operation of guardians is earnestly desired in furthering these objects. Similar plans have been adopted in prisons for many years with decided success, and with the entire sanction of the magistrates and officials; it is hoped, therefore, that the same result may attend the work of this Society in a still more hopeful field.

The sanction of the Poor Law Board has already been obtained to this mode of action, subject to such regulations as may prevent any infringement of the discipline of workhouses, and with the concurrence of the guardians.

The following rules are to be observed:

1. Members shall endeavour by local action and individual exertion, to interest guardians and chaplains throughout the country in the objects of this Society, and to obtain their sanction to its operations—the names of all visitors being submitted to the guardians and chaplains for approval.

2. Visitors shall attend the workhouses at hours most convenient to the inmates and to the officers.

3. Visitors shall abstain from all interference with the religious opinions of those who differ from them.

4. Any communications between the visitors and the authorities shall be made in writing, and with the sanction of the committee.

5. Local committees will communicate with the central Society.

6. The Society will endeavour to promote the formation and enlargement of workhouse libraries.

7. Members of the National Association may be members of this Society; persons not being members of the Association will pay an annual subscription of five shillings, to defray the expenses of the Society.

Communications or subscriptions may be forwarded to the Secretary, Miss L. Twining, at the office of the National Association, 3, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.; or at 13, Bedford Place, London, W.C.

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ST. JAMES'S BACK RAGGED SCHOOL, BRISTOL.

EFFECT OF THE MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

SPACE would not permit us to insert the whole of the Eleventh Report of this useful School. We, however, insert some extracts, which tend to show how strangely the last Minutes of Council, issued from the Educational Department early in this year, in reference to Government aid to Reformatories, Refuges, and Industrial Schools, has influenced the position of the School.

The Report, after stating the necessity for making a special appeal for pecuniary aid, not only to pay a balance due to the Treasurer for the past year, but to insure the existence of the School, explains the present pecuniary condition of the School as follows:—

It was stated in the last Report, that on June 2, 1856, the Committee of Council on Education passed a Minute in aid of "Ragged and Reformatory Schools," by which liberal assistance was offered, adapted to the needs of such Schools.

As Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, three of whom had in succession closely examined the School, had uniformly borne a high testimony to the Master and Mistress, and expressed great satisfaction with the efforts made to enforce obedience, cleanliness, and order in the School, and the results of those efforts on the children, the Managers proceeded at once to act on this Minute. They increased the salary of the Master, which they considered due to one who had for ten years zealously devoted himself to the School, and on whom its efficiency mainly depended; they engaged an Assistant Master, especially with the view of carrying on better the Industrial department of the School, on which the Committee of Council judiciously lay great stress, and of throwing regular help, which was greatly needed, into the Evening School; and they engaged as Assistants in the Juvenile and Infant Schools two young women, who were desirous of preparing themselves to be Teachers, in the place of the two Pupil Teachers, whose discontinuance had been recommended by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. In his official report he says,—"I think it a dangerous place for training Apprentices, especially when the Pupil Teachers reach a critical age; *but I believe it to be as good as any Ragged School can be made.*" Such increase of staff necessarily involved considerable additional outlay, but it was calculated that this would be fully met by the increased aid promised by the Council.

But to the surprise and perplexity of the Committee, early in the present year the following Minute was added:—"If the establishment has not been licensed by the Secretary of State, the following Certificate must be signed by two Justices of the Peace:—

"We, the undersigned, being two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for * * * * have satisfied ourselves, through the Police, and by other means, that the young persons received into this establishment have either been *legally convicted of crime*, or have been *accustomed to begging and vagrancy, not having any home or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, and having no lawful or visible means of subsistence.*"

It is evident that the Committee could not ask any Justice of the Peace to sign this Certificate. A Free Day School cannot maintain children who have "no visible means of subsistence," nor supply a home to those who have none; and though many children have been received into the School who have been convicted of crime, if they have manifested a desire to change their course of life, yet it is evident that it cannot take the place of a Reformatory. And however deficient we may consider the parental care exercised over a large proportion of the children, we should not be prepared to ask Magistrates to declare that they have satisfied themselves "that the children had no proper guardianship."

Existing Minutes under which the St. James's Back School had received aid in former years, having now been cancelled as regarded Ragged Schools, the Committee were thus virtually excluded from any aid from the Parliamentary grants. After some correspondence, however, on the subject, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, under the Minutes of June 2nd, 1856, Jelinger Symonds, Esq., Inspector of Union Schools, was sent to inspect that of St. James's Back. Though he reported that the School is under fair discipline, and containing the class of children contemplated by the Council, yet his report did not satisfy the Council of the general claims of the School to receive aid under the Minutes of June 2nd, 1856. Her Majesty's Inspector having requested that the grants might not be altogether withdrawn for the current year, a grant of 45*l.* was made to the Infant department of the School, the mistress being certificated, together with 13*l.* for the rent and Industrial Implements, but the Secretary of the Committee of Council thus wrote to the Managers:—"The rest of the School *does not fulfil the conditions of any Minute now in force. It is neither a Feeding School for outcasts, nor an Elementary School of the common kind.* In order to prevent misconception, I am to state expressly that if the School continues to be organized as at present, it will not receive any grant for the year ending April, 1858. The grants now allowed are not strictly regular, and will not be admitted as a precedent for others."

Under these circumstances the Committee immediately *dismissed the Assistant Master, substituted an Assistant for the Infant School Mistress, and gave up the Evening School*, placing the Industrial Afternoon School under the management of Mr. Andrews, thereby lessening the expenditure of the School, but greatly diminishing its usefulness.

The Committee considered that the present position of the St. James's Back Ragged School involved a most important general principle, viz. that the benefit of education should be brought to bear on a large class of the population hitherto untouched by any other agency than Ragged Schools, and that these, carried on by a larger amount of voluntary, pecuniary, and personal effort than any other Schools, are entitled to a fair share of the Parliamentary Educational Grants. The Managers of this School had striven for nearly ten years to fulfil the conditions of the Minutes framed for Elementary Schools of the common kind. They had done so as fully as the peculiar nature and condition of the children permitted, and valuable testimony to this was borne by three successive Inspectors. But their utmost efforts had proved that those Minutes were utterly inapplicable to the Ragged Schools, which were now excluded from the new Minutes. It appeared a fit time to bring the whole subject before the Privy Council Educational Committee. A Memorial was therefore prepared, developing this principle. It was signed by every member of the Committee, and forwarded to the Managers of other Ragged Schools. It was signed by those of Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Ipswich, Gloucester, and Cardiff. This Memorial was presented to the Lord President on the 4th of December, by a very influential deputation headed by Sir John Pakington, and supported by Lord Shaftesbury, with the Secretaries of the London Ragged School Union. The annual outlay for the Day and Evening Schools in an efficient state cannot be less than 300*l.*; the present subscriptions do not exceed 140*l.*; there will therefore be a deficiency of 160*l.* on the current year, unless prompt and efficient aid be given; and the Managers do not feel that it would be right again to encounter a large adverse balance.

The scholars are gathered from the lowest parts of Bristol. A portion of them are simply extremely poor, and unable to pay for schooling, but the larger number are so low in habits and character, that when seen in their ordinary condition in the streets, it would appear almost impossible to bring them under good School training, yet when in the School they make such efforts to improve their condition, and are so orderly and attentive, that experienced visitors usually imagine that they must belong to a higher class. About 220 children are taught in the Day School, with an average attendance of from 70 to 90 in the Juvenile School, and from 80 to 100 in the Infant School. Mr. Sydney Turner thus speaks of the School:—

Aug. 14th, 1857.—"I cannot but express the pleasure which my visit to this School has afforded me. The good order and cheerful appearance of the children, the cleanliness and judicious arrangement of the premises, and the intelligence and earnestness of the Master, have all given me the greatest satisfaction.

"SYDNEY TURNER, Red Hill."

Numbers are now useful, self-supporting members of society, who owe all to this School; numbers are thus brought under Christian influences who were living entirely cut off from the respectable portion of society; and when the children of any family have continued for some time in the School, a decided change is visible in their habits and character. In many cases where the elder children have been convicted delinquents, the younger ones, being kept at School, have turned out respectable members of society.

The Committee trust (we endorse the hope) that such an agency for good will not be shackled or crushed from want of pecuniary means, but that their friends and the public will help them in their persevering efforts to save these poor children from ignorance and crime.

BEER-HOUSES.

THE following letter, on the subject of Beer-houses, addressed by Dr. Beddome, Mayor of Romsey, to a lady of rank, is worthy of perusal. The question referred to is a most important one; and we are pleased to hear that Lord Derby has promised to grant the Bishop of Oxford a Committee of Inquiry early in the next session of Parliament:—

"Romsey, May, 1858.

"My dear Madam,—The great respect and esteem I have for you induce me to write to you on a subject which presses on my mind, not only as a member of society deeply impressed with the evil, but officially as chief magistrate of this town—I mean the ruinous extent of beer-houses; and I do so from the hope that you may be induced to urge upon the Bishop of Oxford, one whom God has gifted with transcendent talent, to take the matter up; and I am the more induced to this step from a movement which has lately taken place amongst the under-graduates at Oxford about penitentiaries, and which does his Lordship great credit. Christianity and the good social order of society call loudly for an alteration of the existing law. I have been a magistrate of this borough for twenty-two years, and served the office of mayor six times, and in this as well as in my medical capacity, have had abundant opportunity of seeing the evil of the present

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system in a parish of this kind, and a town of this size. Under the present law, magistrates have no control over the number of these houses, as by obtaining the signatures of six householders, and paying the Excise fee, this is all that is necessary; so that a rich brewer may almost license an indefinite number. When introduced by the Duke of Wellington, his hope was, that the brewer monopoly would be broken up; but very few of these houses brew their own beer; they mostly belong to the brewers. The argument in their favour, I have always been told, is expediency, the property invested, and the revenue the licence brings. But one of our greatest legislators once said, 'What is morally wrong can never be politically right.' A Christian people can never be justified in demoralizing the community because of the gain it produces. Three cases in this town have occurred within my experience of disreputable public-houses where the bench refused licences for gross misconduct and immorality; and the parties at once took out an Excise licence, and bid us defiance. It is easier to describe the evil than to suggest a remedy. No beer ought on any pretence to be drunk on the premises, except at public-houses licensed by magistrates. It also strikes me that beer might be sold, as vinegar and other exciseable articles are, in chandlers' shops; or certainly it would much remedy the evil if beer-houses were licensed by the magistrates and amenable to them, the Excise fee remaining. But my principal object is to rouse attention to a notorious evil every one admits, but no one attempts to remedy. I am, my dear Madam, taking a great liberty in thus addressing you; but I know your earnest desire to have this monstrous curse remedied; and I hope you may persuade your friend the good Bishop to give his powerful advocacy to the attempt. Believe me, my dear Madam, faithfully and respectfully yours,

"J. R. Beddome, M.D., Mayor.

"To the Hon. Mrs. ———.

"I have shown the above to two of my brother magistrates—one, Mr. May, has not only been a magistrate as long as I have myself, but also a member of the Board of Guardians, and chairman 17 years, and his experience is, that two out of three applications to the Board for relief have originated in dissipation, licentiousness, and drunkenness. A very affecting case of seduction at a beer-house and desertion was brought before them only yesterday. He thinks Government has been legislating for effect in raising penitentiaries and reformatories; whereas, if the cause was removed, the fire would go out, or at least burn less fiercely. Take the town through, there is a beer-house or public-house to every nineteen inhabited houses.

"Another magistrate, Mr. Taylor, also a medical man of extensive practice, reminds me of four lads under 14 we sent to gaol, who, with others, were in the habit of playing and gambling for beer at skittle-grounds connected with beer-houses, the money being stole from their masters. He thinks nothing in our social system is so injurious as beer-houses, and low public-houses, and the effect of these in this town has been to ruin the public-houses, as well as to lower the respectability of those that remain. The public-houses have to maintain skittle-alleys, and to congregate poachers and prostitutes, to hold their ground against the beer-houses. The scenes of debauchery, drunkenness, and the lowest animalism, that are nightly taking place in the beer-houses of this town, are impossible to be detailed—delicacy forbids.

"My friend Mr. Tylee, our intelligent solicitor and magistrates' clerk, writes me that 'he believes if the laws relating to beer-houses were really enforced by the police, a great check would be put on the evils they lead to. If beer-houses were put on a footing with all houses and inns in the matter of licences, their number would be restricted, and the licences be withheld in case of abuse. Practically, there is little or no check on the part of the Excise to the increase of disorderly houses.' He adds, 'I am not favourable to restrictions on trade, but if there must be, then put these houses under the control of the justices, and let them grant the licences.'"

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S HARVEST HOME.

(From the Somerset County Gazette.)

A happy scene was witnessed at East Brent on the occasion of the village harvest home. The locality, the day, the weather, the vicar, the villagers, the visitors, the arrangements, everything appertaining to the festivity, could not have been more peculiarly fitted for a gathering so interesting, an event so truly appropriate to the season of the year. East Brent acted wisely in rescuing from desuetude the good old English custom, and it has shown by its doings this year that what it did in 1857 was no mere flash in the pan, but an earnest revival of a practice right worthy of annual celebration all over the country, wherever a crop of wheat has been garnered, wherever there reside true-hearted, pious tillers of the soil, thankful to the great God for his bounteous dispensation. The harvest that has just been gathered in was a glorious one. Harvest homes are productive of many beneficial influences, and it is somewhat surprising that they should have been discontinued. What can be more suited to the period after the golden treasures of the fields have been safely housed than to merrily rejoice and give thanks? What can be more calculated to delight the rustic mind than the knowledge that at least once a year a hey-day treat will be promised? What can have a greater tendency to create permanent good feeling between employers and employed than to meet on one day in each twelve months, in common rejoicing, on easy equality, or terms of gladsome friendship? What can present such a picture of high rural felicity as a harvest home? We will attempt, though feebly, to describe the happinesses of these *fêtes champêtres* as exemplified in the one it is our privilege to have to record.

At the foot of a luxuriantly-fertile knoll reposes the clean and peaceful village. Between the vicar and his parishioners subsists the deepest affection. A bond of goodwill knits together the souls of the villagers of all classes. Presently the villagers, in holiday attire, gradually collect at the place of general rendezvous. Visitors attracted by the fame the *fête* has acquired come driving in in every species of conveyance, and at 11 o'clock there issues from the vicar's grounds, headed by the venerable archdeacon himself and a brass band, a procession consisting of the more influential inhabitants and persons invited to attend. The sacred edifice is speedily crowded by the processionists and others, to whom the much-revered pastor preaches a sermon remarkable for simplicity of diction and true feeling. The church service over, the procession re-forms, parades the ground to the strains of excellent music, and then enters the charmingly-decorated tent, where more than 400 male parishioners dine together, not one above fourteen years of age being excluded, and the banquet of roast beef and plum pudding old English cheer, being provided by the more opulent. All mix together without restraint—farmer and day-labourer sitting side by side without discomfort, every face bearing upon it the impress of unalloyed gratification and temperate enjoyment. As soon as the formidable joints of substantial meats are removed, some fifty or sixty ladies may be observed walking two by two from the vicarage, each carrying a dish containing a plum-pudding of large dimensions and excellent quality, and who separate into two divisions on reaching the dinner pavilion—one portion entering at one end, and the other at another—received, as may be well supposed, with the deafening cheers of the 400 diners, who simultaneously spring to their feet to do honours to the fair matrons and maidens who have condescended thus to furnish them with most acceptable provender. Dining, like all things, comes to an end, and at its close speeches congratulatory, eulogistic, and amicable, are delivered in toast-giving and toast-acknowledging, by the titled and untitled occupants of the canvas banqueting-hall.

Outside the tent diverting pastimes are ministering to the pleasure of hundreds—dancing, football, &c., being freely indulged in. Towards four o'clock the dinner company disperses, and then the tent is occupied by those whose business it is to arrange the necessary apparatus for 600 females and children of the parish to partake of the succeeding meal—tea, for which mountains of cake have been sliced. Before the church clock tolls five, another interesting procession wends its way from the school-room towards the large tent, consisting of sixty or seventy ladies, preceded by the Ven. Archdeacon Denison and Lady Georgiana Wolff, each carrying a heaped-up plate of bread and butter and rich cake. The merry laughter, the happy faces, the cheerful looks of the 600 tea-attendants, delight the spectators, who assemble round the tent in multitudes, leaving the more boisterous sports of the field to gaze with unfeigned satisfaction on the right jovial scene before them, in which every matron and maiden of the village takes part—the social meal being provided, as was the dinner, free of expense, by the more well-to-do. Tea over, the company disperse themselves about the ground, which now swarms with hundreds of inhabitants from the adjoining villages, who have closed their shops and homes to hasten to East Brent for an hour or two's most desirable relaxation, and to contemplate and take share in a festivity which the inscription over the vicar's entrance-gate truly declares to be "Welcome to all." The games are joined in with a zest that tells eloquently how sincerely they are appreciated by those who join in them, and wherever the Archdeacon and his visitors of rank appear they are hailed with an unobtrusive and deferential respect. Dancing and harmless sportiveness are then carried on beneath the spacious tent, and when the shades of evening have deepened, a display of fireworks astonish bucolic optics with their startling brilliancies,

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their sparkling coruscations, their fantastic illuminations and borrowed light. Visitors and villagers linger long upon the scene which has been to them such a source of sterling pleasure.

The main roads leading to the village were adorned with neatly-constructed arches decorated with flowers, evergreens, and agricultural implements, on which were such inscriptions as the following:—"Harvest Home," "Welcome All," "Welcome," "Hurrah for the Farmer," "God protect us All," "Peace," "Hurrah for Old England," "God speed the Harvest Home."

The service in the church was read by the Rev. F. Bagot, and the Ven. Archdeacon preached, selecting for his text the 4th chapter of Ecclesiastes, and part of the 12th verse—"The threefold cord is not quickly broken." As soon as the proceedings in the church had terminated, the vicar, preceded by the band, walked with the visitors and farmers in procession to the principal tent to partake of dinner, which followed soon after the return of the procession from the church. The Ven. Archdeacon Denison presided, supported on the right by Mr. W. Miles, M. P., and on the left by Mr. Ralph Neville Grenville. Mr. George Reed, the lord of the manor, occupied the vice-chair, supported by Messrs. H. F. Emery and E. Davies. Amongst the 400 guests we noticed Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Bart., M.P., Sir Claude Wade, Sir C. Freeman, Sir Benjamin Hawes, Dr. Elton, &c.

EDUCATION.

THERE is good sense in the following letter:—

To the Editor of the South London Journal.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 24th there were some strictures on a pamphlet written by me some twenty years since, and which I have taken some pains lately to distribute in the neighbourhood of South Norwood in consequence of a movement towards establishing schools in that vicinity. I trust you will allow me to explain that I am an ardent advocate for education, but I fear your notice of the pamphlet will lead your readers to an opposite conclusion. My position is, that much, if not nearly all the complicated, expensive, and, I think, absurd machinery in the fashionable or prevailing schemes in the shape of schools and other means for the education—as it is called—of the poor, are upon the whole (for I admit there are exceptions) abortive, if not mischievous.

In avowing myself an advocate for education, I mean by education an adaptation to usefulness and happiness, founded on the very simple principles,—our relations to God and man. I am aware that in these times of progress—of artificial and scientific superiority—that any one who dares to doubt that an unqualified extension of the arts is education and is necessarily a good, is in danger of obloquy, or at all events takes an unpopular view. Such, however, is my position.

It is now fashionable to suppose that persons who give money to any scheme said to be for educational purposes, are friends to education, and practically suppose that the human mind can be formed to usefulness and virtue as easily and by the same means as the school-houses are raised. They have paid the architect and builder, a pretty, and in many cases a beautiful and imposing building is erected, more money is subscribed for the endowment, and the subscribers for the most part think their work is done, and trouble themselves but little more about the matter. Now, sir, I contend that this is a very cheap and easy, but at the same time a most pernicious mode of dealing with a most serious evil—namely, popular ignorance; and as I believe that ignorance is very popular, and is connected with an important prejudice, namely, that money alone can effect a reform if subscribed in sufficient amounts, this movement, I, for one, will not join. This prejudice I refuse to fall into, and, as far as in me lies, will combat. My reasons are too numerous to give at length, but let us look to results. After all the efforts of the last twenty-five years, is "the great social evil" diminished or diminishing? Is it not notorious that it is ripest in the neighbourhoods of large educational establishments, whether naval, military, or ecclesiastical? Was it not recently a matter of controversy whether an educated man could marry upon three hundred a-year? Is crime diminishing? and by crime I do not mean mere violations of the law, but the silent abstraction—by legal means or by operations which the law cannot reach—of the means of the honest, the confiding, the widow, and the orphan? Is our commercial morality higher than it was twenty-five years ago? If these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, I hold that it is a piece of presumption for the middle classes to take upon them the education of the poor, while they are so wofully deficient themselves. Rest assured, sir, that the English workman, faulty though he may be, is too well instructed, even now, not to see through these things, and in many instances thoroughly understands them. It will be said—what do I propose as better than the means now adopted for the moral elevation of our species, the poorer classes of them in particular? I simply answer—Mix with them as much as possible, let them feel that you are personally their friends, set them a good example, pay them justly (rather liberally than otherwise), inculcate in them habits of truthfulness and holiness by your example, bring up your own children in the paths of humility, piety, and peace, and let their example operate in society. These are *some* of the things to be done, but which cannot be done by deputy, and whoever fancies he can shirk these duties by the cheaper, easier, but more ostentatious mode of helping to swell a subscription-list, will assuredly find—sooner or later—that he has only been paying, as it were, tithe in mint, anise, and cummin, but neglecting the weightier matters of the law. The movement for the education, as it is called, of the children of the poor, I do not go with. I am anxious, however, for the moral elevation of my countrymen, both rich and poor, and on my conscience I believe we all need such elevation; but I should like to see the examples of the great and accredited teachers of mankind imitated, who bent their energies in the direction of instructing the people. They seemed to care but little for the children. Nevertheless, we know the effect was mighty. Infuse into the minds of the people *the truth*, and even the common people will hear you gladly. Make the tree good, and you will have good fruit, but you will not really improve the fruit of a corrupt tree, however much you may varnish, adorn, or colour it.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

R. HOVENDEN.

South Norwood, Aug. 26, 1858.

THE GAOL OF NEWGATE.

ON Wednesday, the 29th September, the following Report was presented by the Chairman of the Gaol Committee to the Court of Aldermen.

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, your committee of the whole court, in relation to the gaols of this city, to whom, on the 26th of February, 1856, it was referred to carry into execution the recommendations contained in our report, agreed to by your honourable court on that day for affecting certain alterations of the northern wing of the gaol of Newgate, whereby an additional number of separate cells would be provided, and the governor enabled to establish a better separation and supervision of the prisoners, do certify that the said alterations, as recommended, have since been carried into effect, and the new building constituting the northern wing of the gaol has been erected and completed, and a certificate of the Government Inspector of Prisons of the fitness of the cells in the new wing for the separate confinement of prisoners has been transmitted from the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and your committee having directed an entrance to be made from the old portion of the prison into the new wing, the prisoners were accordingly removed into the new building in the month of August last.

"Your committee beg further to state that their attention has since been called to the desirability of pulling down the buildings between the new south airing yard and the chapel yard of the gaol, which would materially improve the ventilation of the prison, and greatly facilitate the visiting of the prisoners; and having inspected and considered the plan of the prison, and also been attended by the city architect, whom we heard in explanation thereof, and it appearing that the expense attending the proposed work, after allowing for the sale of the old materials, would only amount to about 25*l.*, we are therefore of opinion, and recommend, that the said work should be accordingly performed.—William Cubitt, D. W. Wire, Thomas Sidney, J. J. Mechi, John Carter."

Upon the motion that the report be agreed to, and that its recommendation be carried into effect,

Alderman SIDNEY requested the attention of the court for a moment. There appeared to exist a difference of opinion between the members of their body as to the general adoption of the principle of uniformity throughout the interior of the prison. Now, the great object of the changes which had been recently made was the improvement of the moral condition of the inmates, and he apprehended, from what had been stated, that the female side of the building would be still kept under the old system, and that of course the enlarged benefits expected by the Secretary of State and the other authorities of the Government from the decision of the Court of Aldermen would end in disappointment. Now, it was his intention, on a future day, to press the attention of the court to that subject, with the view to the establishment of complete uniformity in all the compartments of the prison with the view of securing the moral advantages to the unfortunate persons within its walls.

The Lord Mayor elect (Alderman WIRE) said he had all along opposed the pulling down and rebuilding of the prison under the existing circumstances of the corporation. He thought it most imprudent to incur the expense of 10,000*l.*, which it was expected the change would reach, and his opposition was completely justified by the amount of the bills already sent in, extending to the sum of 15,000*l.* Now, he always thought that the court ought to have acted on the occasion quite independently of prison inspectors, the variableness of whose opinions had become proverbial.

The report was agreed to, and the court adjourned.

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THE OLDMILL REFORMATORY, ABERDEEN. Among the numerous institutions in Aberdeen and neighbourhood, we would point to the Oldmill Reformatory as one possessed of great interest. The Institution is licensed, under the sanction of the Secretary of State, for the care and custody of boys convicted of theft, and the name of the Institution sufficiently indicates its object. It was opened on 25th March, 1857, just eighteen months ago.

The house is a plain, yet neat structure externally, occupying a good situation, on an eminence facing the south, and with the pleasant woods of Hazlehead as a prospect. It is surrounded by fifty-four acres of land, gifted in 1839 by that enlightened philanthropist, the late Dr. Watt, of Old Deer, to the Aberdeen House of Industry and Refuge. That Institution and the Reformator are now under the same management, though the accounts are kept distinct. The house is constructed to accommodate fifty inmates, and is susceptible of enlargement. There are at present thirty boys on the roll, their ages varying from eight to sixteen. With two exceptions, all are under warrant for theft, the period for which the warrant applies varying from two to five years. This feature—the length of the term of—we cannot accurately say confinement, but residence—is an important one, in the view of forming good habits.

The daily order of the house may be shortly noted—Rise at six all the year round, wash, &c., till seven, when school begins, and continues till a quarter before nine, when worship takes place. At nine, breakfast, consisting of porridge and good milk. From ten till two, work—agricultural employment almost exclusively. At two, dinner, which varies—broth, pea-soup, potato-soup, barley and milk, cabbages, &c. The elder boys again work from three to six; the younger resume their lessons. From six to seven, play, &c.; at seven, supper—porridge, or bread and milk, occasionally potatoes. Worship at eight, to bed at nine.

The work of the boys has begun to tell on the land; a burn has been cleared, and the sides built up; a large portion of a seven acre park in front of the house has been converted by drainage and digging from a bog into a fruitful vegetable garden; besides, a long strip along the side has been laid off in flower gardens (each sixteen feet in front) for the boys, who cultivate them in their leisure time; in some cases two boys join and till a double plot in company. Fifteen acres are in the hands of the directors, but the whole of the fifty-four acres will shortly be so. A young man, hired, assists the governor in managing this department, but the services of a grieve will now be required.

The boys are making considerable progress in the branches of useful knowledge, reading, writing, arithmetic, also a little geography, with single exercises. They are also acquiring habits of order, cleanliness, and industry. There have been a few escapes, but not latterly, though the grounds are quite open. It may be mentioned that photographs of all the boys have been taken, which would be useful in any event of this kind. The system of moral supervision is as nearly as possible that of a family, the governor and matron being *in loco parentum*, Mr. and Mrs. Aiken, who hold these offices respectively, fully identifying themselves with the welfare of the boys, who have been quite subdued by their mingled kindness and discipline. It is too early yet to speak with confidence of results, but so far as present appearances indicate, this Institution is a vast improvement on the prison, and bids fair to aid, in no small degree, in solving, with good results for society, one of the most important social problems of our time.

Correspondence.

CASE OF REV. J. K. WALPOLE.

To the Editor of The Philanthropist.

45, Parliament Street, 24th Sept. 1858.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to a statement of the case of the Rev. J. K. Walpole, which appeared in your last number.

I would willingly have left Mr. Walpole in possession of any advantage he may have proposed to himself in printing and circulating through your pages such a statement, but as he only tells a part of the truth the impression he conveys is, as you suspect, very far from being correct.

The main object Mr. Walpole appears to have in view is to persuade his friends that he was illegally removed from the Convict Service by the Directors of Prisons, that the motives which actuated them, and myself in particular, were connected with personal private resentment, &c.

Now at the time Mr. Walpole penned the statement which appeared in your columns, he had in his possession a letter from the Under Secretary of State, dated 11th Dec., 1856 (the day preceding his removal), in which he was informed that Sir G. Grey, having referred to Mr. Walpole's letters to him of the 2nd of Oct. and the 6th of Dec., had been reluctantly compelled to adopt the conclusion that his further continuance in the office of Assist. Chaplain was inconsistent with the interests of the public service, and that he had requested the Directors to make arrangements for transferring the duties to another person, consulting, as far as was compatible with their duty, the convenience of Mr. Walpole as to the precise time at which his employment should terminate.

The discretion of the Directors was, under the circumstances, limited to a very brief period, and gladly would they have availed themselves of an opportunity of submitting a proposition that he should be continued in his office until the spring, a period of between three and four months, but at the very time that this subject was under consideration, circumstances occurred which precluded all hope of allaying the discord that had prevailed for so long a time, and the Directors had no choice, consistently with their duty, than that of recommending that Mr. Walpole should cease to perform the clerical duties on board. He, however, received his salary in the first instance to the end of December, and subsequently Sir G. Grey was good enough, on my making an earnest appeal, to sanction an additional quarter's salary. As regards the extracts which Mr. Walpole has given from the letters I addressed to him, the following more copious extracts will better explain the circumstances.

Extract from a Letter addressed by Colonel Jebb *to the Rev.* J. K. Walpole, *12th of Dec.*, 1856.

"Sir,—I had written a reply to your letter of the 9th instant, which would have been forwarded to-day, but I have this morning received from Mr. Waddington the copy of a letter he has addressed to you, from which I find that the arrangement I had proposed in your favour will not now be carried into effect.

"I shall not further advert to your letter, but address myself to that part of Mr. Waddington's communication, in which he requests that the Directors will, as far as is compatible with their duty, consult your convenience as to the precise time at which your employments in the Convict Service shall terminate.

"I have now to inform you, that having consulted my colleagues, we are unanimously of opinion that it is a duty to look to the public interests, and that they cannot fail to be prejudiced by the continuance of any one in the execution of the important duties of a chaplain, who has given the superior officers of the ship so many and such just causes of offence.

"We are, therefore, of opinion, that it will be most for the interests of the Service to make temporary provision for the discharge of these duties, and to relieve you from further attendance and responsibility.—I am, &c."

Extract from a Letter addressed by Colonel Jebb *to the Rev.* J. K. Walpole, *22nd of Dec.*, 1856.

"Sir,—I have received your letter of the 20th instant, this day, and regret to find that it differs but little, either in spirit or expression, from those which you have before written.

"As regards the charges you prefer, they have already been investigated, or will be inquired into.

"With respect to your saying that I have advised Sir George Grey to turn you and your family into the world in the middle of winter, for 'offending the superior officers of the ship,' that may be the light in which you may choose to view and represent the circumstances, but I can only say, you are entirely in error on both points.

"The arrangement I had proposed was one which under the circumstances was highly favourable to you, and you are yourself alone to blame for being now deprived of the opportunity of accepting it.

"I am not insensible to the painful position in which you have placed yourself and family by the course you have pursued. I should have hoped that the experience of the last twelve months would, if you had no better grounds, have led you to see that it was neither a wise nor a Christian course.

"After your treatment of myself, I can have no personal communication with you; but if you desire my opinion, I would confer with any friend in whose judgment you can rely.

"Under any circumstances I should advise your consulting such a friend before you commit yourself further.—I am, &c."

Having limited myself to saying thus much in explanation, I would add that Mr. Walpole has a large family on whom an accumulation of undeserved misfortune has been brought, and that I believe them to be well deserving in every way of the kind sympathy of your readers.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. Jebb.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Sir,—Allow me to offer one or two remarks with reference to an article which appeared in the September number of the Philanthropist, announcing the Annual Meeting of the above Association, and suggesting some fresh regulations concerning the reception of "papers."

The writer appears to think that "discussion kept within proper limits is an *essential* part of the business of the meeting;" but a question naturally arises as to the means by which such

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a limit can be prescribed. It is true that each speaker may be limited as to *time*, but that is not all—if no one would attempt to speak save those who can speak "to the purpose," no objection could be taken—indeed, much good might be expected; it would be a great loss to the public, however, to sacrifice papers, which must be the result of much deliberation and labour, in order to secure time for impromptu and desultory discussion.

The object of *discussion*—viz. to elicit various opinions on any given subject—could be as well secured by some other means, at some more appropriate time.

I think the length of the "papers" might be circumscribed even more than the prospectus certifies, but I venture to suggest that it would *not* be wise to limit the number of papers on any grounds but those of their intrinsic unfitness.—I am sir, yours very truly,

M. A. B.

THE ORPHAN HOME AT MORSANG-SUR-SEINE.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Paris, August 28, 1858.

Sir,—I have just returned from a visit to an Orphan Institution, at Morsang-sur-Seine, a place twenty-two miles distant from Paris. The "Orphan Home" is for the "Protection and Education of British and American Orphan and Necessitous Children on the Continent." It must not be supposed that they are all the children of poor people, who have gone to the Continent as servants. I found, that of the eighteen children sheltered and educated in this "Home," six were the legitimate offspring of clerks—one of these was employed as cashier in Rothschild's Bank here in Paris.

The house inhabited by this little band of orphans I reached by an hour's ride to Corbeil, by the Orleans line of railway, and thence about half-an-hour's drive to the village abovenamed. The house is much like an English farm-residence, and is beautifully situated in a valley—the river Seine running at the bottom of the gardens. The grounds comprise about five acres of land. The gardens abound with fruit, the walls of the gardens and buildings being covered with vines yielding a most tempting supply of grapes. There are fowls and rabbits in great numbers.

I found the house in just the condition with regard to fittings that I should have wished, had I been the superintendent, viz.—an absence of everything of a luxurious nature. The rent of these most excellent premises I found to be only 50*l*. a year. This, said I to myself, is just the place for an Orphan Institution; and when I inquired how it came to be there, the answer satisfied me that it was by a most providential circumstance. The Government, which it must be remembered is not Protestant, had thrown difficulties in the way of its continuing in Paris, and had determined that it must be closed, when Mr. Argent, the originator of the Institution, met with a friend, who actually offered to let him have the house for three months rent free, of which he gladly availed himself, and has since rented it, and I believe has taken some steps to purchase it.

I found in it eighteen children, from the ages of four to sixteen. They were very clean and healthy; indeed, I found that scarcely any illness has been experienced during the sixteen months that they have been there. I put various questions to the children, and was delighted with their answers and also with their general behaviour. They are taught both French and English,—and displayed an acquaintance with the English language which astonished me, knowing as I did that they had been born in France, and that before they had entered the Institution they only spoke the French language. I attribute this to the kind efforts of an English lady, who has assisted Mr. Argent very efficiently in this laudable undertaking.

But the most interesting point to me, and it must be so to every Christian philanthropist, was the histories of these children. I found that not orphanage alone commended them to Mr. Argent's solicitude, for they might readily have found protectors in the convents with which France abounds—more particularly from the fact of their parents having been Protestants. I found that there were extraordinary means used by the managers of these Convent Institutions to get children of this class. Their terms were temptingly low; and many rich Romanists would, for the purpose of proselytism, pay the cost of a child's maintenance in an establishment of this kind, if opportunity presented itself.

In the case of a family of three children, now sheltered in the Home at Morsang, I found that the Romanists had actually hidden them for three days, with a view to getting them into a convent; and it was only by the indefatigable labours of Mr. Argent that they were saved from this *doom*.

In the circumstances of the other children there were details of a most novel and interesting character; but I may not narrate them.

And now I come to a most painful subject. I regret to say that the Institution is deeply in need of funds. Oh! I grieve at this. Would that I could afford it the assistance it needs! It is so far involved, that unless Christian friends come to its help, it will have to be given up. I cannot think that the Lord will allow it to fall; but ruin seems near at hand. Its chief promoter, Mr. Argent, is almost single-handed; and with persecutions of one kind and another he has not been able to keep out of debt. I believe he has exhausted his own resources in the maintenance of the good work. His best energies for years have been given to it. His whole heart and soul have been and still are absorbed in the welfare of the Institution; but now, I fear, he is getting discouraged. I do hope and earnestly pray that some friend or friends will be raised up to assist Mr. Argent at this crisis.

Surely no such calamity will befall these children as that which seems to threaten them. That they should fall, one and all, into the hands of the Romanists were worse than death itself.

Earnestly do I hope and pray that deliverance may come ere it be too late. Can there be a greater charity named than this? Is there a work under heaven more pleasing than to administer to the fatherless?

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

Daniel Cooper.

Communications may be sent to Mr. E. Augustus Argent, who is now in England, addressed to 11, Poultry, London, E. C.

ASSOCIATED FARMING.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Assington Hall, September 15, 1858.

Dear Sir,—Any plan for relieving the misfortunes of mankind comes, I believe, within the scope of the Philanthropist. The loss of live stock has been so severely felt by agriculturists, that not only most of the Insurance Societies have recognised it, but others have been established for the special purpose; but owing to the evasions that are continually occurring, together with the necessary expensive machinery, many have relinquished this class of insurance, and amongst those that were established for the express purpose, one only I believe at present exists.

A large capital being necessary to meet the expenses; a numerous staff to carry on the business; and an officer in London, so raised the rates of insurance, that but few thought it worth their while to embark therein—the Apostolic injunction (which cannot err), "Bear ye one another's burdens," becoming, in this instance, a dead letter, whereas in the plan I propose, it stands out in bold relief, for upon every loss each member bears his portion. No capital is required to be raised, consequently no interest to be paid—no expense is incurred, and no imposition can possibly take place.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

John Gurdon.

Live Stock Mutual Insurance Society, requiring no Capital—incurring no expense, and obviating all imposition.

It is proposed that a few leading agriculturists should meet to form a mutual Live Stock Insurance Society to draw up Rules and Regulations something similar to this:—

Rules.

I. That an Agricultural Live Stock Insurance Society be formed and that ———— be the chairman of the same.

II. That the chairman insert in a minute book the names of the members, their abodes and acreages.

III. That candidates be proposed and seconded by a member, and balloted for—black balls to exclude.

IV. That a member be elected as inspector for each parish.

V. That on the loss of an animal, the member to apprize the inspector, who shall value the same, and enter it in a book, with description, age, cause of death, &c. In case there should be difference of opinion as to value, a third member to be brought in as umpire.

VI. That in case an animal dies through neglect, ill-treatment, or disease contracted previous to insurance, that member shall receive nothing.

VII. That no member be allowed more than ——— for an agricultural horse, ——— cow, ——— bullock, ——— sheep, &c., &c.

VIII. That if any member be in the habit of purchasing green or dry food that his acreage be increased accordingly.

IX. That on the first market day after Michaelmas the members shall meet at the Town Hall ————, when the chairman shall receive all the inspector's books, and the losses approved by the members shall be entered in the general minute book, and a rate per acre be raised, not exceeding ——— per acre, and the same paid to the chairman, who shall immediately reimburse the members for the losses sustained.

X. At the general meeting candidates to be balloted for, and any other business to be transacted—in case of any member being unable to attend, he must depute another member to pay his contribution, or be fined.

Government Emigration.—The "Forest Monarch," of 887 tons, Captain Thomas R. Anderson, sailed from Southampton on Wednesday, the 25th of August, for Sydney, New South Wales, with Government emigrants—viz., 51 married couples, 83 single men, 75 single women, 72 children, and nine infants, under charge of Surgeon Superintendent Craur. This ship has been fitted, under sanction of the Emigration Commissioners, with Dr. Normandy's patent condensing apparatus for procuring fresh water from the sea water. Several trials of its efficiency were made while the ship was in the Southampton River, and it was found to answer very satisfactorily, producing pure aërated fresh water, fit for immediate use, at the rate of above twenty gallons per hour. Mr. Walcott, Secretary to the Commissioners, visited the ship to inspect the apparatus and test its efficiency.

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AN UNNATURAL FATHER.
THE CASE OF FRANCES JOHNSTON.

MANSION HOUSE.—Robert Johnston, of 63, Gracechurch Street, cutler, appeared to answer a summons taken out at the instance of Mr. Abbiss, churchwarden of the parish of St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, charging "that he, the said Robert Johnston, being in good health and well able to work and maintain himself and family, did, on the 28th of September last, unlawfully refuse and neglect to contribute to the support of Frances Johnston, his daughter, so that she, the said Frances Johnston, did then become and still was chargeable to the said parish in the City of London Union."

The proceedings had originated in the appearance in this court, on Monday last, of the unfortunate Frances Johnston upon a charge of attempting to commit suicide under circumstances of a peculiarly deplorable and pitiable character, which are probably still fresh in the recollection of our readers. The case since that time had excited a high degree of interest in the neighbourhood, so that it was found necessary to take extraordinary steps to prevent too great an influx of spectators; but notwithstanding this precaution the court before the proceedings terminated was crowded with eager and excited listeners.

Mr. Sleigh, instructed by Mr. Buchanan, of Basinghall Street, appeared for the defendant; Mr. Bowring, clerk to the City of London Union, conducted the case on behalf of the guardians, many of whom attended to watch the result.

The defendant, an elderly, gray-haired, and respectable-looking man, with an indurated countenance, and somewhat restless eye, having taken his station in front of the bar,

Mr. Sleigh said, he was anxious to explain, before the case was gone into, that when Mr. Johnston, in reply to the message of the Lord Mayor requesting his attendance on Monday last, sent word back that he declined to come then, but that he would come if a summons were issued, he did not mean to treat his Lordship with any disrespect. He only meant to convey to his Lordship that he wanted time to prepare himself, which in the case of a summons being taken out must necessarily be given to him.

The Lord Mayor said, he certainly did not gain such an impression from the officer's report; and the officer himself certainly understood Mr. Johnston to mean that he would not come unless he (the Lord Mayor) had power to compel him.

Mr. Sleigh replied that it was no doubt a misunderstanding upon the part of the officer.

The charge was then formally read over by Mr. Goodman (chief clerk), and

The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Bowring said, it was unnecessary for him to take up the time of the court further than to say that the summons had been taken out under the 5th section of George IV., cap. 83, commonly called the Vagrant Act. He should therefore at once proceed to call his witnesses.

Frances Johnston, who looked somewhat better in health than upon her last appearance in court, was then assisted to a seat near the Lord Mayor, where she remained during her examination; but before that was entered upon

Mr. Sleigh requested that any relatives of hers whom it might be intended to examine might be ordered out of court.

This having been done,

Frances Johnston was examined, and said,—I am 18 years old, and am daughter of the defendant. I have brothers and sisters by the same mother older than myself, and one brother who is younger. Since last Monday I have been in the City of London Union Workhouse, and shall return there when I leave this court. I lived with my father, or at his house, last in February, 1857. I left him then, and lived for some time with my brother Robert and sisters.

Mr. Bowring.—At that time did your father suggest to you any mode by which you might obtain a living?

Witness.—Yes, he did.

Mr. Bowring.—What was it? You need not be afraid to answer.

Witness (hesitatingly).—He said I might go on to the streets.

There were expressions of "Shame!" and "Horrible!" from the spectators.

The Lord Mayor.—Stay a moment; now, be careful; are you quite sure about that?

Witness.—Quite sure, my lord.

The Lord Mayor.—Take time for reflection. Call to your aid all your powers of memory, and tell me is it not possible that you may have misunderstood him?

Witness (sadly).—No, Sir; it is as I have said. (Sensation.)

Examination resumed.—It was at that time I left my father and went to live with my brother and sisters. Afterwards I went to live with a person named Williams, who kept a baby linen shop. I went to wait in the shop. I had my board and lodging for doing so, but no money or clothes. I got money for clothing from my brother and sister. I lived at that place till last March, when something happened which made it necessary for me to be taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, where I remained till I was removed to the City Union Workhouse, a period of six months. I was confined to my room during the whole time, and my father never called to see me once, although his shop is in Gracechurch Street and the hospital is just over London Bridge. I never wrote to him to say that I was there. He did not behave kindly to me while I lived with him. I am lame now and not able to work. I am in the infirmary of the City of London Union Workhouse. My mother is dead; she left no property, and I have no means of maintaining myself beyond what my brothers and sisters may give me. I am not now able to return to the shop to do the work I have been accustomed to do.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sleigh.—My brother and sisters were brought up in my father's house. They were not sent to school by my father, to my knowledge. I was not educated at his expense, but was sent to school by my aunt, my mother's sister, who is dead now. I believe she also sent the other children to school, and my father fed and clothed us. Up to the time of my mother's death she did not, to my knowledge, carry on business on her own account.

Mr. Sleigh.—I don't wish to go too deeply into family matters, but your father and mother did not live happily together, I think?

Witness.—No, they did not.

Mr. Sleigh.—They had separated, in fact?

Witness.—They lived apart from each other, but in the same house.

Mr. Sleigh.—And he allowed her 150*l.* a-year for her own use?

Witness.—I don't know that.

Mr. Sleigh.—But you know that he allowed her something for her support?

Witness.—I think that was only for a few weeks. My mother died in October, 1856. I was living in the same house with my father at the time, but in a different part. My father paid the rent.

Mr. Sleigh.—You say your mother died in October,—in November did not your father address a letter to you?

Witness.—I do not recollect that he did.

Mr. Sleigh.—Well, I will read it.

The learned gentleman accordingly read a letter written by defendant, in which he stated that, in consequence of the death of the mother of the person to whom it was addressed, it became necessary to make some arrangements for the future, asking for information as to future prospects, and suggesting that the person to whom it was written should state in reply what was wished to be done; and that, if consistent with the writer's views, it should be done. If this were not acceded to, the writer went on to say, the only honest and honourable course will be for you or me to apply to the City of London Union.

Did you receive such a letter as that?

Witness.—Not that I remember.

Mr. Bowring.—I have that letter of which you hold a copy, Mr. Sleigh, and if you look at it you will find it was addressed not to the witness, but to her brother Arthur.

Mr. Sleigh.—But I am instructed that she received a similar letter. Will you swear, witness, that you never received such a letter?

Witness (after reflection).—I swear I never did.

Mr. Sleigh.—Well, look at this letter. Is not that in your handwriting?

Witness.—I think not. I cannot say whose handwriting it is, but I do not believe it is mine. I know Mr. Robert Wyatt, who was a friend of mine and of my mother; but I do not remember seeing him about the time of my mother's death, nor that I told him I had received a letter from my father about my future prospects. My name is Frances Louisa, but I am not generally called Louisa, and never was. I have no sister named Louisa.

Mr. Sleigh.—Did not you and your brother Arthur leave your father's house together, without first telling your father?

Witness.—Yes, we did.

Mr. Sleigh.—And did you not, without your father's knowledge, remove some furniture from the house in a cart?

Witness.—Yes, Sir, we did; but it did not belong to him—it belonged to my aunt.

Mr. Sleigh.—Well, from that time to the time of the unfortunate occurrence which brought you here, did you ever write to your father?

Witness.—No, I did not.

Mr. Sleigh.—Did you ever attempt to communicate with him directly or indirectly?

Witness.—No, I did not.

Mr. Sleigh.—Well, I don't wish to hurt your feelings, but if, as you say, you left your father's house in February, 1857, and in March, 1858, were living in a good situation, or, at all events, where you had a house over your head, with plenty of food—how was it that, as you told the Lord Mayor the other day, after being so long without attempting to communicate with your father, you then made that rash attempt to destroy your life?

The poor girl drooped her head for a few moments, and was understood to say (for she spoke indistinctly, with a bosom heaving with emotion) that she was miserable from thinking over her father's unkindness, and from having no means of procuring clothes except from the goodness of her brother and sisters.

Mr. Sleigh.—You have said that during the six months you were at the hospital your father did not once call to see you. Did not a gentleman come to see you there who said your father had sent him?

Witness.—A gentleman known to my father called, but he said it was without my father's knowledge. I was very ill at the time, but I do not believe he said he came from my father or at his desire. He did not tell me that if I would go back to my father's house I should there find a home.

Mr. Sleigh.—Now, listen; this is most serious as regards your father. You have said he told you once to go upon the streets for a livelihood. When was that?

Witness (reluctantly).—He told me so several times.

Mr. Sleigh.—Was that about the time of your mother's death?

Witness.—Yes, and several times after.

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Mr. Sleigh.—It is so monstrous an imputation that I must ask you whether you have any witnesses to this. Did any human being besides yourself hear him say so?

Witness.—He used to say it while I was passing up and down stairs by myself, but I think some of my brothers and sisters have heard him say so.

Mr. Sleigh.—Generally did your father speak kindly to you?

Witness.—He has not spoken to me for years, except as I have just said. (She spoke mournfully, and the audience shuddered.)

Mr. Sleigh.—You say that your father and mother lived unhappily. I suppose some of the children took his part and some hers?

Witness.—No; we all took our mother's part.

The Lord Mayor.—Once again I will ask you, is it possible that you can be mistaken about your father telling you to go on the streets?

Witness.—It is not possible; there can be no mistake about it.

The Lord Mayor.—Well, I am not surprised that you should have no witnesses to that, for I should think no father would say such a thing before witnesses.

By Mr. Bowring.—My aunt's name was Lawrence. She had some property, which she sold, and I believe the money went to send us to school, and to establish a business for the support of my aunt, my mother, and the children.

The Lord Mayor.—Was your mother ill long before she died?

Witness.—She was always delicate.

The Lord Mayor.—But how long was she seriously ill before she died?

Witness.—About a fortnight.

The Lord Mayor.—What was your father's conduct towards her during that fortnight?

Witness (pathetically).—He used to come and sing outside her door. (Murmurs of disgust.) During that fortnight I got my meals in a room downstairs, my brother paying for them, and if he had not done so, I believe my father would have given me neither money nor food. (Renewed murmurs.) He had refused to do so. He took his own meals in a room on the same floor.

Mr. Bowring.—While you were living in a room of your father's house with your sister Amelia, did she not receive a letter from your father telling her that she must pay 5*s.* a-week rent or leave?

Mr. Sleigh objected to any reference being made to the letter, unless it was intended to produce it.

The Lord Mayor said, the letter might be important as showing the cause why witness left her father's house.

Mr. Bowring then handed in the letter, which

The Lord Mayor read,—"To Miss Amelia Johnston. Madam"—that is, to his daughter—and the letter goes on to say, "As your mother's death has severed every tie between us, I hereby give you notice that it is my intention from this day to charge you 5*s.* a-week rent for the room which you occupy, with use of the kitchen. If you are willing to remain on these terms, let me know immediately, so that, if not, I may take steps to let the room to some other party.—Robert Johnston." This is a strange notice to quit from a father to his children; and I suppose this was very soon after the death of his wife?

Mr. Bowring.—Almost immediately after.

The Lord Mayor.—It is a terrible revelation. It gets blacker and blacker as we go on. Who paid the expenses of your mother's funeral?

Witness.—I don't know; but my father did not attend it, nor did he provide me with mourning. My brothers and sisters did.

Mr. Goodman (chief clerk).—I will ask you this question. Was the letter, or notice to quit, addressed to your sister Amelia by your father the reason why you left his house?

Witness.—I believe it was.

Mr. Bowring.—And in consequence of the advice he had given to you as to the mode of getting your living?

Witness.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Sleigh.—My Lord, this is by far the most painful investigation in which I have ever been engaged, and I think it is one which may now terminate, for Mr. Buchanan, by whom I am instructed, has spoken to the defendant, and he has agreed to take charge of his daughter for the future, a result which I am sure will satisfy her, and satisfy the public mind, and satisfy yourself. The defendant will enter into a proper and legal arrangement with trustees for that purpose, and I hope they will be deemed sufficient; but I must take the opportunity of saying, both upon my own behalf and that of Mr. Buchanan, that it is with the utmost pain we find ourselves connected with a case of so revolting a nature. (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor.—The question is not now, Mr. Sleigh, one of mere maintenance, for I am quite sure the British public would utterly discard the idea of a father maintaining his child after the revelations now made. I am quite sure the British public would rather maintain her themselves (loud applause), and if he would allow her 1000*l.* a year, it would not satisfy justice. The question goes further than a mere maintenance of his daughter. The question is whether by his brutal and inhuman conduct he drove her to commit that rash act by which she suffered such terrible injuries and so nearly lost her life? That is his offence, and I have no doubt that every man who goes into that dock there would gladly promise not to commit the same offence again as that with which he is charged, if he were permitted to go unpunished in consequence. I shall not, therefore, consent to the settlement which you propose, and the case must go on. (Applause.)

Mr. Sleigh.—Very well, my Lord, I can but bow to your decision.

Mr. James Abbiss, churchwarden of the parish of St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, formally proved the fact that Frances Johnston had become chargeable to that parish, adding that he had called upon defendant to ask whether he would contribute towards his daughter's support, upon which occasion defendant told him that he would do no more than the law compelled him to do, and said he had been the best of husbands and the best of fathers. Defendant's rental was 96*l.*, and he was rated at 85*l.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Sleigh.—He did not tell me that he had sent a friend to see her at the hospital, nor that if she would go to him there would be a home for her.

City Police-constable 597 deposed to the fact that he conveyed Frances Johnston to St. Thomas's Hospital after she was taken out of the Thames.

Sergeant White, 3, City Police.—On the 27th of March I went to defendant, and saw him at his residence at Gracechurch Street. I told him a young woman, who I understood was his daughter, had thrown herself into the river, and was then lying at St. Thomas's Hospital, apparently at the point of death. He said, "My name is Johnston, and I married her mother;" and then he asked me what authority I had to go to him about it? I told him I considered it my duty to do so upon my own authority. I went to him again the other day at your Lordship's command to tell him that you requested his presence here, but he declined to come unless he was summoned. He seemed to treat the case as a matter of indifference.

Henrietta Johnston.—I am 27 years old. I am daughter of the defendant, and his eldest child but one. Some years ago my father told me to go on the streets as a means of living.

Mr. Bowring.—What did he say?

Witness.—He said the girls had better go on the streets, and the boys had better go stealing.

Expressions of horror burst from the spectators at this statement, and the defendant, who had up to this stage of the proceedings maintained his position with a stolid indifference, suddenly started from his apathy, threw up his arms in the air, rolled his eyes frantically, and exclaimed, "Oh, my Lord, I can't stand this!"

Mr. Sleigh and Mr. Buchanan both exhorted him to "be quiet;" but, heedless of their exhortations, he moved for a moment or two from side to side as if about to rush from the court, and then fell to the ground, where he lay, with contorted limbs, struggling and screaming as if in a fit, until, by the Lord Mayor's directions, he was removed from the court into the open air. Then, when the sensation created by this occurrence had subsided and when order was restored,

Mr. Sleigh said,—After this painful occurrence, my Lord, I think I am fully justified in asking for an adjournment of all further proceedings on this unhappy case for a few days, and, in addition to the evident unfitness of the defendant to appear before you again at present, I may state that Mr. Buchanan, who instructs me, tells me that he himself has not been instructed more than 48 hours—a time which has not been sufficient to enable him to make those inquiries which, as he is himself instructed, will justify him in giving the fullest contradiction to the imputations most grave and serious, which have been cast upon the defendant's character.

Mr. Bowring said, that if the defendant was really unfit again to appear in court that day he should not, of course, oppose the application for an adjournment.

Mr. Sleigh.—Some gentleman here says that this fit is all simulation, and that nothing is the matter with defendant. If that imputation is seriously made, the best way will be to send at once for a medical man and take his opinion upon the subject.

Lord Mayor.—Yes, we will have a medical man if he is not better directly.

The gentleman referred to by Mr. Sleigh explained that he did not mean the fit was simulated, but only that it was the result of excitement.

Lord Mayor.—Well, in that case he will, no doubt, soon be better. Officer, go and see how he is getting on. (The officer went and returned.) I am told that he is able to come back now, but that he says he won't come.

Mr. Sleigh.—Oh, but he must come. Mr. Buchanan must go to him and tell him so; and tell him, too, Mr. Buchanan, that if he don't come in I shall walk out.

As Mr. Buchanan was about to leave the court to essay his powers of persuasion, defendant was led in between two officers, and after sitting down for a minute or two resumed his standing position in front of the dock, apparently as stolid as ever, and the examination of

Henrietta Johnston was resumed. She said,—I am prepared to swear that what I before stated was correct. I went to see my sister several times while she was at the hospital. When at home I never saw my father treat my sister kindly, but latterly I was not much there, as once when I went my father shut the door against me and told me I should not go there any more so long as he paid the rent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sleigh.—I left my father's house three years ago. My father and mother occupied separate parts of the house. There was some talk of an allowance once, but after a week or two my father left it off. I can't say that my father never contributed anything to the support of my mother and sisters.

Mr. Sleigh.—What did your father say when he told you to go on the streets and your brothers to steal?

Witness.—Ten years ago he said so; he was in a passion, and he said, "You girls had better go on the streets, and your brothers had better go and steal; that's what you will all come to."

Mr. Sleigh.—Then he said it in a passion?

Witness.—Yes; but he never spoke to us except he was in a passion. I cannot say

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whether the letter produced is in my handwriting. If so, it was written a long time ago. It is not in the writing of my sister Frances.

Amelia Johnston.—The letter now produced is not in my sister Frances's handwriting. It is in my handwriting. (The letter was written to the father after the mother's death. It stated that during seven years he had only been at an expense of about 1100*l.* for the support of the mother and family, and that it would be advisable for him to advance some money to enable the children to continue the business which had been carried on by their aunt and mother.) I remember my brother Arthur showing me a letter which he had received from my father just after my mother's death, and my sister Frances showed me a similar one. That letter spoke about some arrangements to be suggested by her to her father with regard to her future prospects in life, as being necessary in consequence of the death of her mother, until she could obtain constant employment. Subsequently I had some conversation with my sister about the subject-matter of that letter, and, after consulting with my elder sister, an answer was returned through Mr. Wyatt, who, I believe, had left the letter for my sister at the house. As I recollect it, the reply we sent asked either for a premium to put her apprentice, or sufficient money for her to live upon until she could maintain herself.

By Mr. Sleigh.—I frequently visited my sister at the hospital. I saw Captain Styles there, and asked him if he came with my father's knowledge and sanction. He said, "No." I think he said he had seen my father since the accident, but he did not say that if my sister would go home, my father would receive her. As far as I recollect, he said exactly the reverse. Another gentleman, Mr. Hunter, who is also a friend of my father's, was there at the same time.

By Mr. Bowring.—I received the letter produced (asking 5*s.* a-week for the room) from my father, and quitted his house in consequence shortly after. The only advice I ever heard my father give my sister Frances was to go on the streets, but, of course, she did not follow that advice.

By Mr. Sleigh.—We never knew how much money my mother had of my father. My aunt carried on business for herself, and he used to have goods of us to supply to his correspondents. Then he puzzled us so with his accounts that we could never tell how much money we had of him. I do not remember how much money we asked my father to let us have to assist us in carrying on the business after my mother's death.

By Mr. Bowring.—Mr. Wyatt acted as a friend between my brothers and sisters and my father.

Mr. Bowring.—That completes our case, my Lord. I have no more evidence to offer.

Mr. Sleigh.—Then, my Lord, I must apply for an adjournment, to enable Mr. Buchanan to make inquiries in order to disprove the imputations which have been thrown upon the defendant's character.

The Lord Mayor.—I see no good that can result from an adjournment, and, unless you can assign some special grounds, I do not feel disposed to accede to your application.

Mr. Sleigh.—As a special ground for the application, I may mention the absence of Mr. Hunter, whose name has been mentioned in the evidence, and who, in the absence of Captain Styles from the country, may be able to prove that that gentleman conveyed to the daughter while at the hospital the willingness of her father to receive her back to his home.

The Lord Mayor.—But, even if you could show that, which I do not believe, it would not refute the charge made against the defendant of having refused to contribute to his daughter's support—a fact which is placed beyond dispute.

Mr. Sleigh.—Then, my Lord, I can only bow to your decision; and, in reply to the irrelevant matters which have been dragged into the case, I must remind you that it has been clearly proved that the defendant, who is charged with such gross inhumanity to his family, expended large sums for their benefit.

The Lord Mayor.—No, no, Mr. Sleigh; it is only alleged that he expended 1100*l.* upon them in seven years—or 150*l.* a-year; which, if it be so, is surely little enough for a man in such a position to expend upon his wife and several children.

Mr. Sleigh.—Be that as it may, I must express my hope that your Lordship will stay your hand, and, not exercising the power which the law gives you, that you will rely upon the defendant's promise properly to maintain his unfortunate daughters for the future. I hope you will incline mercifully towards this old man, whose conduct I can only account for by supposing that he is afflicted with some indescribable mania, and whose liability to maintain his child and whose refusal to do so I will not deny. Let the case stand over for a certain period, and at the end of that period let him again appear here, and then let him be punished as the law directs if it be proved that his promise has not been fulfilled. This is what I feel justified in asking at your hands; but, should your Lordship decide to exercise the power which the law gives you, and send this grayhaired old man to prison under the Vagrant Act, I can only say—repeating the expression of my regret and that of Mr. Buchanan that we should have been ever professionally engaged in such a case, with all the sad details of which we were not previously acquainted—that I have done my best to clear the defendant's character from those horrible imputations which have been thrown upon it by evidence the truth of which I must reluctantly admit I cannot now question, so steady and uniform has been the tale told by that old man's daughters.

The Lord Mayor.—Robert Johnston, I have given a great deal of time and patience to this most painful investigation. It is painful, not only on account of your conduct in itself, but still more so because of the effect which that conduct has produced upon your own unfortunate child. It has been clearly proved that your conduct towards your family for a long period was brutal and cruel in the extreme, and there is no doubt in the world that it was your brutality and inhumanity towards her that drove your innocent daughter to desperation, and goaded her on to that dreadful attempt which she made to destroy her own life. Glad am I that she did not succeed in that attempt; and how thankful should you be that it pleased the Almighty to snatch her from death, since, if she had perished, you would have been legally responsible, and might have had to meet the consequences of your brutality in another court. Animals belonging to the most savage tribes will fight desperately, even against far superior strength, in defence of their young, and we might expect that any parent belonging to the human race and possessed of human feelings would be still more anxious to protect his offspring. But with you how different it has been; for not only have you left your children to struggle on as they could through the world, but you have advised them to obtain a living by means which must have destroyed their peace of mind and purity for ever. Fortunately for them and for you they have had strength of mind to put aside their father's evil counsels, for I have made every necessary inquiry, the result of which is that they are most respectable and praiseworthy in their conduct; and I must say that a family of more prepossessing appearance I never beheld. The special and particular offence with which you stand charged has been clearly proved, and, though I should rejoice if I could spare your gray hairs such a disgrace, and permit you to go hence free as you entered, I feel that I should be neglecting my duty to society and degrading the judgment seat if I did not inflict upon you the utmost punishment which the law will enable me to inflict, and sentence you, as I now do, under the Vagrant Act, to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

This sentence was received with applause by the spectators, and with apparent indifference by the defendant, who was at once taken to one of the cells below the court, and shortly after removed in the prison van to the City Prison at Holloway.

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The Committee of this Society desire to urge the importance of its object upon the earnest consideration of the Christian public; and to ask whether the Protestants of Great Britain are willing that, for lack of means, the Society's operations should be yet further curtailed, and the great Reformation movement thereby restrained.

The bold, yet kindly, aggressive system on which the Society has ever acted, has proved, by the blessing of God, most powerful in its effects. The results are not to be estimated merely by the numbers of conversions, the increase of Protestant congregations, where such previously existed, and the formation of them in many localities where, ten years ago, none were to be found; but also in the almost universal spirit of inquiry and demand for the Bible among Roman Catholics in Ireland, their altered feelings towards their priests, on the one hand, and the Missionary agents and Protestants generally, on the other; and the frequent and loud complaints of the priests that the people are neglecting their "duties"—forsaking the Confessional, and disregarding the claims of their Church.

The organized opposition against the Mission work, by the powers of Rome, in the use, not of arguments, but of violence and abuse, is an unmistakable evidence of the effect of the Mission operations. The priests are compelled to admit that their system is in danger, and to use every effort to counteract the influence they dread.

Surely, then, Protestants will not now withhold their help. By their liberality the early operations of this Society were rapidly extended. Experience and practice have rendered the agency much more efficient, and the opportunities for their labours far exceed the power of the Society to supply labourers, while the prosperity of the work is evident to all who have the opportunity of seeing its results. To this many valuable testimonies have been borne by independent witnesses, who have communicated their impressions to the Committee, some of which have been published in the Society's Occasional Papers.

The Committee therefore most earnestly solicit a continuance and increase of pecuniary support. They have had some months of trying anxiety; and enter upon another month with an empty treasury. 2200*l.* is required for the liabilities of the month of October; and they cannot but fear the probable necessity of reducing their Missions at the close of the year, unless a liberal response be given to their appeal, not merely in the way of present relief, but of a permanent increase of the Society's income.

The Committee employ at present 35 ordained missionaries, 166 lay-agents and scripture readers, 64 schoolmasters, 65 schoolmistresses, and 240 Irish teachers, besides paying for 21 agents, employed by Local Committees for Missions in parts of Ireland where no direct Mission is established.

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THE GREAT SOCIAL EVIL.—Eighty

out of every hundred poor young women on the streets belong to the class of domestic servants! We find this by reference to the reports of institutions for the reclamation of the "fallen."

One great cause of this is found to be the want of respectable lodgings, where, at a low charge, female servants out of place can resort. For instance, "A young woman from the country, who has been in London only for a short period, is thrown out of her place. She knows no one but the charwoman, of whom she can inquire for a lodging. She is recommended to some low place, where she is brought under the evil influence of other young women. She remains there until her money is spent. It is then suggested that she can pledge her clothes at the corner shop. The money goes to pay the landlady; and not being in a position now to seek a situation, the next idea insidiously proposed is to 'go out at night.' She is led to accompany some one, and becomes an outcast from society."

The "SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY" has long been aware of this fact, but did not believe, until now, that female servants formed so large a proportion of "unfortunate" females. Twenty-two years ago, it proposed to form twenty "Homes" in the Metropolis, but was not able to establish more than two, which have been in operation many years. Another has recently been added to the number, and the Committee will not cease their exertions until additional Institutions of this kind have been established in London.

These Homes have afforded a safe lodging to more than 6,000 servants, and have allowed about 37,000, who have not been able to pay the fee, to register free of expense.

The whole expenses do not amount to more than £500, and about £300 of this is met by the rents and fees paid by servants and employers. For the three Homes only £200 is required in voluntary contributions. The Homes are in full operation; and by a recent liberal contribution from a clergyman they are happily free from debt. The Committee are now, therefore, desirous of establishing another "Home." A lady has just forwarded a donation of £35 towards this object, and when the remaining sum to complete the requisite amount shall have been given, together with a promise of £60 yearly for the rent, the Committee will take steps to open another "Home."

"Prevention is better than cure," and is there any cheaper means of prevention than this?

Earnestly do the Committee APPEAL to all who are interested in the repression of the "Great Social Evil." They appeal to employers of female servants—to heads of families—to fathers and mothers—to all who can pity the friendless and the orphan; for, alas, the majority of those who come under their care *are orphans!*

Any benevolent person wishing to do good amongst young women, at little permanent cost, should spend about £100 in furniture for the fittings of a Servants' Home, and pay the rent of a house. By this means hundreds of young persons might be saved from ruin. They might be brought, when out of place—and there are 10,000 servants in London always out of place, or changing places—under healthy religious influence, and stimulated, in an endless variety of ways, to act uprightly in the station in which God has placed them. What a check would be given to the almost universal practice of dishonesty, if every servant dreaded the affectionate reproval of a motherly superintendent at a Servants' Home!

By these considerations, and many others which suggest themselves to all right-thinking persons, the Committee appeal for assistance.

DANIEL COOPER, Hon. Secretary.

110, Hatton Garden, E.C.

LONDON REFORMATORY for ADULT MALE CRIMINALS,

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The Committee gratefully acknowledge the undermentioned sums, which have been received since the kind promise of Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., to give £50, if others would make it up to £500.

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Extract from a Letter from a former Inmate of the London Reformatory, who was sent out as an emigrant, and is now steward on board a large ship:—

"I have been on board one month, and like her very well. My wages are £6 a month. We are loading for ———. Dear Sir,—I send my best regards to you and all the gentlemen of the Committee. I shall ever be thankful for what they have done for me, because had they not took care of me, and got me away from the country, why, I might have been a convict by this time, instead of what I am; and, Sir, I hope that the Institution will stand and be well supported, to do for others what it has done for me, for nobody knows what a useful Institution it is but those who make good use of it. I should, if God spares me, like to return to my native country. I shall not forget to call, and I hope to give you a trifle towards the support of such a place."

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Dear Friend, July 24th 1858.

I write to let you know a little about India. Sir, on 1st July 1857 a company and a half started from Spithead to the India war and I was one of them, we had some very good weather in the Bay of Biscay and when we crossed the line the weather turned very rough and our old ship flew round the Cape at the rate of 11 nots an hour we kept this rate up until we got into Madras we stoped there for 2 days and 2 knights and if you had seen the people you would have laffed at them they wear no clothing only a bit of rag round their loins not much larger than string they come right out to sea on a mear peas of wood the natives live in the water all the time starved with cold tho the sun is so hot for us. we started from this and went thro the Bay of Bengal we got into a hurrekin which lasted for 1 month we began to think we should never reach our journeys end but the lightning ceased and so did the rain and thunder and we got in on the 13th of November at Calcuter, we marched thro fort William and we stoped there for 1 day we then went to the station and in the morning we found ourselves at a place called Rungunge about 104 miles from Calcuter we had no more riding after this because the Seapoys pulled the railway iron up as far as Lucknow, the place we got to next was Benares a fine city been destroyed by the Seapoys and to tell you the truth all the places are alike except Calcuter, we marched from Benares towards Cornpore driving the enemy in front of us on 4th Dec. marching on the road the Brigeear Genral said regiments form up the enemy is advancing on us we had loaded and sent our 9 pounders in front but thank God we did not fire it turned out to be the Sikes that was escorting our wounded and sick that was emed in at Lucknow. Sir we reached Cornpoor at last and we got in we stood under arms for 2 or 3 hours, this was about 6 in the evening we had our grog and went to bed the call sounded about ½ past 3 o'clock in the morning of 6 Decr. the regiments was formed up and the guns was parted some to one brigade and some to another, the brigades parted one went to the right and another to the left and one in the senter so our regiment being the Rifle Corps we was sent to the front in scurmishing order and the guns just behind us and our caverly behind the guns then the enemy shoed front to us and we to them. I thought to myself this is my last home when they keep coming on us and we on them, then commenced the firing shot and shell and canister then grape then the men falling in numbers on the right and left of us, the smoke was so thick we could not see but they was very close to us and soon after the firing was heard at a distance and we took the town in 2 days with hard fiting I did not get hit after all we stoped at Cawnpore some time and then we marched with the seage for Lucknow, Sir I forgot to tell you how many we slaid at Cornpoor about 1000 as near as I can gess, we are hanging them by 6 and 8 at a time we show no quarter and hanging is too good for them, you should see what I have seen at Cornpoor, see where the masecree had taken place the reches burnt our people alive and put their heads on bamboo sticks we are giving them their deserts now, Sir, we have been here some time I have fought 4 engagements since Cornpoor and we are going to lay siege in the morning which will make them fly but they did not fly so easy as we thought, it lasted 21 days and 5000 of the rebels and Seapoys was some to be slain and about 600 of us British. I have gone thro the siege of Lucknow and thank God I have not got a scratch yet I was taken bad with sun stroke after Lucknow was taken so that I got out of no firing, the country is very hot and now the Winter is coming we shall go after them again they are in the jungles and Nanersab is still commanding them the naner sing is killed and 2 sons of Naner Sab, sir you must excuse my writing so I must conclude my dear Parent Mr. Bowyer.

Please to give my respects to these I name—Mr. and Mrs. White Stock Willcocks Gapper and all that is under your care when they are under your care they have a Friend Sir, would you be so kind to let me know what regiment W. Reed is in. Good knight and God bless you direct your letters &c.

691 Private T. B.

Kind Sir,

I now take the opportunity of addressing these few lines to you, for the first time in this country, for as I know you are very anxious to know how we arrived at Quebec; we arrived there on Monday morning at about two o'clock, after a rough passage of six weeks; we had a hard wind all the journey it drove us into the Atlantic Ocean where we were surrounded by Ice and we did not know one moment from the other but what we should sink to the bottom of the Sea: when we got to Quebec we staid on board till Tuesday morning, when the doctor came on board and the Emigration Agent; we then went by a steam boat to the Grand Trunk Railway, there we staid till 9 o'clock the same evening, and we travelled all night, and arrived at Montreal at eleven o'clock, we then took the Rail-road to Preston and then farewell to our friends that were going to London, we staid all night for the train did not start until 8 the next morning, and then we came straight to Ottowa and we arrived there at 12 o'clock, there were plenty of Men waiting to hire us there, and they all seemed to think that I would suit them but I would not engage myself to them; I then took my clothes into the station and went straight to the Emigration office, and the Agent gave me a letter to go to the B——— for a situation of which I am now occupying, I am getting six dollars for the first month with board, lodging, and washing; for the second I am to have seven dollars. A——— and G——— have got a job at Carpentry, and are going to-morrow morning, it is a few miles out in the country.

18th, Sunday morning got up and went to Church; the Church is about 3 minutes, walk from the house where I live; The passage of Scripture that was taken for the text, you will find in the 10th, chapter of Matthew, at 32nd and 33rd, verses. Sir if there are any more Emigrants coming out, I would advise them to come to this part for they cannot get men enough to work; they want Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and Labourers, in abundance.

Sir I shall never forget the good I received while in your happy abode, for indeed it was a happy abode to me, and likewise to all those who left it. The reason I have not paid the postage is because they do not send the letters if they are paid for; and if you should write to me Sir please not to pay the postage, and then I shall be sure to receive the letter. Please to remember me to Mr. W——— and tell him I will write to him as soon as possible. Remember me to P——— V——— C——— H——— and all the Inmates and tell them to learn all they can for it will be very useful to them out here: and Remember me to all the Superintendants. I have no more to say at present, and I remain your Humble Servant,

G. W.

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October 1, 1858.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 42.] LONDON, NOVEMBER 1, 1858. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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That impulsive and indiscriminate charity which is moved to compassion by the mere appearance of destitution, and bestows its alms broadcast on the outward semblance of want, is, in the generality of cases, productive of harm rather than good; for it encourages the idle, the dissolute, and the cunning to assume the guise of poverty for the purposes of imposition, and thus offers a premium to deception, and causes a waste of the funds of the benevolent, which are inadequate to meet the demands made upon them.

Meanwhile, untended and uncared for, because unknown, there exist at this moment, both in the higher and humbler paths of life, thousands of persons in distress to whom the benevolent would gladly afford relief, and whom a trifling outlay of money would efficiently aid.

But it is difficult to discover many of these cases without a judiciously-organized system, and equally difficult, without considerable knowledge of industrial resources, to afford that relief best calculated to enable its recipients to earn a livelihood.

To meet these difficulties, and to supply the various information necessary for practically assisting the poor, are the objects of this Society: and the fullest confidence is felt in the willingness of the wealthy and benevolent to support an institution which proposes, in addition to its main charitable intentions, to develope a sense of self-reliance, and inculcate habits of industry.

It is the object of this Society, to place unemployed and reduced persons in a position to call forth their own energies, to teach them to rely on their own powers, and to show them that extrication from their difficulties lies chiefly in their own hands. It is confidently believed that, by the judicious application of the funds contributed by its supporters, thousands may be effectually and permanently relieved, who, stricken down by their misfortunes, would otherwise gradually but surely sink into destitution and despair.

By placing the Society in communication with the several Metropolitan Police-courts, information of many cases of very great though uncomplaining distress are acquired, and every endeavour made for their immediate relief.

Much permanent good is effected by the system which has been in particular cases adopted by the Society of granting small loans to deserving persons, for the purpose of starting them in some way of business, or enabling them to obtain articles necessary for entering on a new employment.

A register of trades and modes of employment is kept for persons who have been recommended to the Society.

Under peculiar circumstances, in the cases of women and children, or where physical incapacity prevents the applicant from gaining a livelihood by manual labour, small sums of money are paid, as premiums, to enable them to acquire a knowledge of such light employment as may prove remunerative.

The welfare of all persons assisted by the Society is further promoted whenever opportunity occurs; but all additional assistance to persons to whom advances of money have been made by the Society, depend, in a measure, upon the exertions made by the recipients towards repayment.

The objects of the Society also include the occasional delivery of lectures to the poor on subjects connected with their moral and social welfare; and the publication of a periodical devoted to the collection and diffusion of information tending to ameliorate the condition of the poor.

Attention is also given to the advantageous results that may, in many cases, be afforded by promoting emigration. The poor, as a class, are generally ignorant on all points connected with this subject. The nature of the climate, the demand for labour, the rates of wages, and the prospects of ultimate success in our Colonies, are, to them, unknown. The advantage of a register of every particular bearing on these points; as well as of the costs of transit to the different ports in our Colonies where occupation may be readily found, is obvious.

Particulars of all institutions of a benevolent character can be obtained at the offices of the Society, and respecting them the Secretary will be happy to communicate with persons desirous of giving or receiving information.

Acting in particular cases as a medium between the afflicted poor and the various charitable institutions for their relief, temporary assistance is afforded by the Society until, through exertions on their behalf, admission to suitable asylums can be obtained. In furtherance of this object, presentations and votes are solicited, which will be given to persons who, after careful inquiry, prove the most worthy of public sympathy and support.

Members of the Society are entitled to submit to the Executive Council any cases for inquiry and relief presented to their notice, and for this purpose printed forms of recommendation, to be filled up with the necessary particulars, are provided.

All cases so submitted are promptly and strictly investigated by the Executive Council, and if found deserving, are assisted as the station or occupation of each person recommended may render most advisable, and a check is thus afforded to the present extensive system of imposition, which, among other evil consequences, has too often the effect of discouraging charitable intentions.

Members are entitled, should they require it, to receive a written statement of the decision of Council on all cases submitted to them. An annual report of the proceedings of the Society, with a statement of accounts, is furnished to every member; and the books are, at all times, open for their inspection.

An annual subscription of one guinea or upwards, or a donation of ten guineas or upwards, in one sum, constitutes the donor a member of the Society.

Subscriptions and donations are thankfully received by the Treasurer, the members of the Executive Council, the Bankers, and also by the Secretary, at the offices of the Society. RAYNHAM, *President.*

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Donations will be thankfully received by John Cunliffe, Esq., Treasurer, 24 Lombard Street; George Moore, Esq., Trustee, Bow Church-yard; C. T. Jenkinson, Esq., Hon. Sec., 7 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, and at the Institution.

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H. E. Gurney, Esq.	

The Industrial School under 20 & 21 Vict., c. 48, 1857, will be finished the early part of the month, for each of these objects subscriptions are most earnestly requested, and will be most gladly received by George J. Bowyer, Honorary Governor, 43, Ampthill Square, N.W.

Dear Friend, July 24th 1858.

I write to let you know a little about India. Sir, on 1st July 1857 a company and a half started from Spithead to the India war and I was one of them, we had some very good weather in the Bay of Biscay and when we crossed the line the weather turned very rough and our old ship flew round the Cape at the rate of 11 nots an hour we kept this rate up until we got into Madras we stoped there for 2 days and 2 knights and if you had seen the people you would have laffed at them they wear no clothing only a bit of rag round their loins not much larger than string they come right out to sea on a mear peas of wood the natives live in the water all the time starved with cold tho the sun is so hot for us. we started from this and went thro the Bay of Bengal we got into a hurrekin which lasted for 1 month we began to think we should never reach our journeys end but the lightning ceased and so did the rain and thunder and we got in on the 13th of November at Calcuter, we marched thro fort William and we stoped there for 1 day we then went to the station and in the morning we found ourselves at a place called Rungunge about 104 miles from Calcuter we had no more riding after this because the Seapoys pulled the railway iron up as far as Lucknow, the place we got to next was Benares a fine city been destroyed by the Seapoys and to tell you the truth all the places are alike except Calcuter, we marched from Benares towards Cornpore driving the enemy in front of us on 4th Dec. marching on the road the Brigeear Genral said regiments form up the enemy is advancing on us we had loaded and sent our 9 pounders in front but thank God we did not fire it turned out to be the Sikes that was escorting our wounded and sick that was emed in at Lucknow. Sir we reached Cornpoor at last and we got in we stood under arms for 2 or 3 hours, this was about 6 in the evening we had our grog and went to bed the call sounded about ½ past 3 o'clock in the morning of 6 Decr. the regiments was formed up and the guns was parted some to one brigade and some to another, the brigades parted one went to the right and another to the left and one in the senter so our regiment being the Rifle Corps we was sent to the front in scurmishing order and the guns just behind us and our caverly behind the guns then the enemy shoed front to us and we to them. I thought to myself this is my last home when they keep coming on us and we on them, then commenced the firing shot and shell and canister then grape then the men falling in numbers on the right and left of us, the smoke was so thick we could not see but they was very close to us and soon after the firing was heard at a distance and we took the town in 2 days with hard fiting I did not get hit after all we stoped at Cawnpore some time and then we marched with the seage for Lucknow, Sir I forgot to tell you how many we slaid at Cornpoor about 1000 as near as I can gess, we are hanging them by 6 and 8 at a time we show no quarter and hanging is too good for them, you should see what I have seen at Cornpoor, see where the masecree had taken place the reches burnt our people alive and put their heads on bamboo sticks we are giving them their deserts now, Sir, we have been here some time I have fought 4 engagements since Cornpoor and we are going to lay siege in the morning which will make them fly but they did not fly so easy as we thought, it lasted 21 days and 5000 of the rebels and Seapoys was some to be slain and about 600 of us British. I have gone thro the siege of Lucknow and thank God I have not got a scratch yet I was taken bad with sun stroke after Lucknow was taken so that I got out of no firing, the country is very hot and now the Winter is coming we shall go after them again they are in the jungles and Nanersab is still commanding them the naner sing is killed and 2 sons of Naner Sab, sir you must excuse my writing so I must conclude my dear Parent Mr. Bowyer.

Please to give my respects to these I name—Mr. and Mrs. White Stock Willcocks Gapper and all that is under your care when they are under your care they have a Friend Sir, would you be so kind to let me know what regiment W. Reed is in. Good knight and God bless you direct your letters &c.

691 Private T. B.

Kind Sir,

I now take the opportunity of addressing these few lines to you, for the first time in this country, for as I know you are very anxious to know how we arrived at Quebec; we arrived there on Monday morning at about two o'clock, after a rough passage of six weeks; we had a hard wind all the journey it drove us into the Atlantic Ocean where we were surrounded by Ice and we did not know one moment from the other but what we should sink to the bottom of the Sea: when we got to Quebec we staid on board till Tuesday morning, when the doctor came on board and the Emigration Agent; we then went by a steam boat to the Grand Trunk Railway, there we staid till 9 o'clock the same evening, and we travelled all night, and arrived at Montreal at eleven o'clock, we then took the Rail-road to Preston and then farewell to our friends that were going to London, we staid all night for the train did not start until 8 the next morning, and then we came straight to Ottowa and we arrived there at 12 o'clock, there were plenty of Men waiting to hire us there, and they all seemed to think that I would suit them but I would not engage myself to them; I then took my clothes into the station and went straight to the Emigration office, and the Agent gave me a letter to go to the B——— for a situation of which I am now occupying, I am getting six dollars for the first month with board, lodging, and washing; for the second I am to have seven dollars. A——— and G——— have got a job at Carpentry, and are going to-morrow morning, it is a few miles out in the country.

18th, Sunday morning got up and went to Church; the Church is about 3 minutes, walk from the house where I live; The passage of Scripture that was taken for the text, you will find in the 10th, chapter of Matthew, at 32nd and 33rd, verses. Sir if there are any more Emigrants coming out, I would advise them to come to this part for they cannot get men enough to work; they want Carpenters, Blacksmiths, and Labourers, in abundance.

Sir I shall never forget the good I received while in your happy abode, for indeed it was a happy abode to me, and likewise to all those who left it. The reason I have not paid the postage is because they do not send the letters if they are paid for; and if you should write to me Sir please not to pay the postage, and then I shall be sure to receive the letter. Please to remember me to Mr. W——— and tell him I will write to him as soon as possible. Remember me to P—— V—— C—— H—— and all the Inmates and tell them to learn all they can for it will be very useful to them out here: and Remember me to all the Superintendants. I have no more to say at present, and I remain your Humble Servant,

G. W.

"COME OVER AND HELP US."

A short Statement relative to the Lord's work among some of the Poor of Twig Folly, Bethnal Green, since 1st January, 1858, with Proposal for more extended Means of Usefulness. By DAVID WARDLAW SCOTT.

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It is hoped that those anonymous friends who have kindly helped in this work will provide themselves with copies of the above, and that all interested in the progress of the work will promote the circulation of this little statement as much as possible.

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His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Bristol.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Egmont.
The Right Honourable the Earl Somers.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester.
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The funded property has been completely sold out. The Committee at their last meeting were unable to meet the whole of the accounts. Those placed in institutions are paid for, generally, at 5s. per head per week, between £60 and £70 per month, besides aid given to others not adapted for institutions, in tools, clothes, emigration, or otherwise. The Committee have hitherto paid all accounts monthly, and as a rule avoided debt; so that *unless some assistance be granted immediately, they will be compelled, however reluctantly, to discharge some of those now doing well in institutions.* It is grievous enough to be unable to aid the many now entreating to be snatched from a life of wretchedness; but to discharge back on the world those who are doing well in institutions, seems very shocking; like driving them upon desperation and a return to prison, for those whom it is desired to aid are generally without home, friends, money, or character, and however willing, can seldom or never get employment; and the result may be easily imagined.

The Committee, in behalf of a very pitiable class of our fellow creatures, entreat the kind support of the public, especially of the county of Surrey.

ITS OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Prisoners on their discharge—

Sent to Reformatory Institutions	252
Restored to friends after correspondence	85
Sent home by train or steamer	45
Supplied with stock for sale, &c.	63
Provided with employment	33
Supplied with tools and clothing	25
Provided with temporary lodgings	4
Presented with small grants of money	553
Supplied with Bibles, prayer books, and tracts	55
Applied for help, but rejected for want of funds	39

PAYMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1857.

	£	s.	d.
North-West London Institution	99	3	[illegible]
Brixton Reformatory	79	4	[illegible]
Home in the East	57	19	[illegible]
Gun Street Refuge	28	19	[illegible]
Philanthropic Society	32	19	[illegible]
Eastern Refuge	22	0	[illegible]
Rescue Society	15	14	[illegible]
Wandsworth Reformatory	265	13	[illegible]
Lock Hospital	10	10	[illegible]
Paid to and for prisoners on discharge	54	19	[illegible]

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Charles Curling, Esq., Treasurer, Clapham Common; Rev. Henry J. Hatch, Secretary, Wandsworth Common; or any of the Committee.

Annual Reports will be sent on application to the Secretary, the Rev. H. J. Hatch, Wandsworth Common.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

November 1, 1858.

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SURREY MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

The business of this session was opened on Tuesday, October 12th, at the Court-house, Kingston-upon-Thames. The following magistrates were present:—E. Penrhyn, Esq. (Chairman), J. I. Briscoe, Esq., M.P., T. Alcock, Esq., M.P., H. Drummond, Esq., M.P., Capt. Penrhyn, Col. Challoner, Capt. Calvert, Major Terry, and T. Grissell, T. Tilson, B. Drew, E. R. Carter, P. Gassiott, H. Gosse, R. Hutton, E. R. Northey, G. Best, H. E. Gurney, E. Bray, W. Lambert, R. Hudson, C. F. Robinson, J. Spicer, and R. Webb, Esqrs.

The customary formalities having been complied with,

The Chairman charged the Grand Jury. He proceeded to express a wish that he could congratulate them on any serious diminution in the amount of crime, on account of the few prisoners to be tried at the present session; but the fact was, that the amount of criminality in the county could not be judged of by the number of prisoners tried at these sessions, because the greater part were tried at Newington. He found, on looking at the report, that there were 760 prisoners confined in the county gaol. Although this number had been larger, it was more than the prison could accommodate; in fact, it became necessary to transgress the prison rules, in order to accommodate them; and the magistrates had been obliged to take steps to build another wing to that already large prison. Generally, on the occasion of this session, he had taken the opportunity of calling the attention of the grand jury to those acts of parliament which may have been passed during the previous session, and were likely to be brought into operation at the quarter session, but he intimated that, on the present occasion, he had very little to say on that subject. Parliament, during the last session, had been so much occupied with the change of ministry and other matters, as to be unable to devote much attention to the improvement of the criminal law. One very important act, however, had been passed; it consisted of one clause only, and provided that every person who, by a false pretence, induces another to sign any bill of exchange or valuable security, or promissory note, with intent to defraud, the offence shall be considered a misdemeanor, and the person so inducing another thus fraudulently to sign, is liable to four years' penal servitude, or to a fine, or both. It was a very short act, but a very important one, and would give protection to many persons induced to sign papers without knowing what they are signing, and it was curious that in this country that description of crime had been allowed to go unchecked so long. Another point to which he called their attention was an alteration in the law with regard to the powers to divide the court. If there was more business than could be done by one, the magistrates had power to divide into two courts; and, under a new act, it was not necessary to state how long the sessions would last, and the court might on all occasions divide the court. The same act likewise gave power to the clerk of the peace to provide a deputy. Another section of the same act provided that when property was made over to the county it could be invested in the name of the clerk of the peace; while hitherto it had been the practice to have a certain number of trustees, who held the county property for county purposes; and in the event of the absence of one of those trustees, great inconvenience was experienced. The present act not only enabled the county to invest property in the name of the clerk of the peace, but gave the clerk of the peace power to enter into all agreements, and to sue and be sued in all cases on behalf of the county. This provision would be found to be a great improvement. There was only one other act to which it was necessary to call the attention of the grand jury—an act relating to friendly societies, amending an act passed some years ago. It enacted that when children died under the age of ten years, whose lives should be assured, it should be necessary for any officer of any such society to have a medical certificate as to the cause of death before payment of the money on such insurance, and other arrangements were provided to prevent frequent insurances being effected for large sums on the lives of children. The act provided also increased facilities for making complaints before justices of the peace in the case of disputes between members of friendly societies. These, the chairman continued, were all the acts of parliament to which he thought it necessary to call their attention. Since last he met the grand jury last year, much had been done towards carrying acts of parliament into operation; and, among the rest, the provisions referring to Reformatory Schools had been adopted. The county had made an agreement with the Philanthropic Society to receive fifty criminal boys this year and fifty next year, in order that at the end of their sentences they might be provided with the means of obtaining a livelihood. For this purpose payment was made partly by Government, partly by what could be obtained from the parents of the boys, and partly by contributions from the county rate. This was a very important step; and he was very glad to see that so beneficial a measure had been adopted in this large and populous county. Transportation had now ceased to form a punishment provided by law. Therefore, if crime was to be checked in this country, it must be checked, not by sending criminals out of the country, but by dealing with it at its source, and preventing boys from becoming abandoned criminals. In this point of view he believed the Reformatory Acts would be found most salutary, and he was glad to find that they had been adopted in the county. There were already numerous reformatories in the country, and no less than 2000 juvenile offenders were at the present time receiving education in those institutions. We had the experience of Mettray, in France, and of Redhill, in this county, to show that a large proportion of the criminals sent to those institutions were permanently reformed. Great pains were taken by the managers to follow out the career of the individuals educated at those schools; and it was found that at Mettray as many as 85 per cent. were permanently reformed, and at Redhill the large proportion of 75 per cent. Now, if anything like such an improvement as this could be insured, it became a matter of great importance to save so large a proportion of juveniles from a life of criminality. There was one other subject to which he wished to call the attention of the grand jury, and one which, though allied to the subject of Reformatory Schools, was yet distinct from it, namely, the relief given by the Surrey Society to discharged prisoners. He did not think that society was so well known or appreciated as it ought to be. It was a society supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and was therefore quite distinct from Reformatory Schools, which depended on the county, the contributions of parents, and the Government. The Surrey Society depended entirely on voluntary contributions; and if not supported by those means, it would inevitably fail. Now he held that that would be a great misfortune, because the Society dispensed assistance not only to juvenile prisoners, but to adults, who during their imprisonment showed a disposition to reform. There were many such, and the machinery by which the assistance was accorded was very satisfactory. Persons were in communication with the chaplain, and when it was seen that there was evidence of a prisoner's desire to reform, the case was laid before the committee, which distributed the funds at their disposal by assisting such prisoners on their discharge, either by giving them tools or sums of money, or sending them to certain refuges where they were placed in a state of protection for a certain time before being sent forth into the world. At the end of last year there were 51 persons in different refuges, where they were maintained out of the funds of the Surrey Society. He was sorry to say the funds of the Society were now very low, and that many prisoners who had given great promise of reform, had not in consequence received that assistance which it would have been desirable to give. For that reason he earnestly called the attention of the county to the condition of the Society's finance.

The grand jury then retired.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORTS.

The Rev. Mr. Jessopp, the chaplain of the county gaol, made his annual report, which extended to a considerable length, and referred to several very important and interesting matters in connection with crime and the administration of justice. He particularly called the attention of the court to the manner in which the Criminal Justice Act appeared to be administered, and stated that the magistrates appeared to be in the constant practice of applying its provisions to the cases of old and hardened criminals, and showed that in the present year, 1024 prisoners had been committed under this statute for short periods of imprisonment; whereas in the previous year, only 1018 had been committed for trial to all the different sessions; and it appeared that, instead of the act, as was intended, being made to apply to persons charged with a first offence, or who were young in crime, in many instances ticket-of-leave men and prisoners who had been several times convicted, were merely sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, by which proceeding they were soon again turned loose upon the public, instead of being sent for trial, when a sentence that would be likely to prevent them from committing further depredations, would be passed upon them.

Colonel Challoner, in the course of the reading of the report, interposed, and said it appeared to him that the rev. gentleman in the report he had made to the court, had overstepped his duty, and had referred to matters of law that were not within his province, and that the time of the magistrates was unnecessarily wasted by reading a long report upon such subjects. He left the matter in the Chairman's hands.

The Chairman said he thought it would be well to put it to the chaplain, that if he gave a very long report, it would interfere with the business of the county. The report was certainly a very long one, but as it was very interesting

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and nearly finished, it would be as well perhaps to allow the reading to be concluded.

Mr. Briscoe said he did not wish at all to dictate to his brother magistrates, and if it was their opinion that the report ought not to be read, he should at once defer to it. He could not, however, help observing, that it appeared to him that the statements made by the reverend gentleman were of the greatest importance and interest in connection with the subjects of crime and the administration of justice, and that they were deserving of serious consideration.

Captain Best said it appeared to him that the effect of the report was to dictate to the magistrates the manner in which they ought to perform their duties and to administer the law. He considered that this was no part of the duty of the chaplain of a prison, and that the time of the court ought not to be occupied by reading such a report.

The Clerk of the Peace having finished reading the report,

Mr. Hutton said, on a former occasion, when too long a report was submitted to the court by one of the chaplains, an intimation from the court had the desired effect. In conjunction with Colonel Challoner, he suggested that if a long report on extraneous matters were prepared by the chaplain, it should be submitted in the first instance to the Visiting Committee; and that if considered worthy to occupy the attention of the court, it should be printed and circulated among the magistrates. Otherwise, it could not produce the necessary impression.

Mr. Briscoe said that on hearing the report read it appeared to him to contain some very valuable suggestions, calculated to lead to the diminution of crime. The hon. gentleman was understood further to intimate that the chaplain had the opportunity of dealing with prison rules.

Mr. Best said the report dealt with Acts of Parliament, not rules; and aimed at teaching them their duties as magistrates; that was all.

Mr. Briscoe said he thought the court was indebted to the chaplain for the pains he had taken, and for the manner in which he had discharged his duty. He refrained from expressing any more decided opinion.

Mr. Gassiot recommended that the report should be printed and circulated. It was an annual report, and embraced matters requiring much consideration. If printed and circulated, the magistrates could better form their opinions upon the matters referred to; and without that it was impossible that the magistrates could give it due attention. He wished to ascertain whether it was the opinion of the magistrates that a report of that kind ought to be printed; for in that case the committee of Horsemonger-lane would take the matter into consideration, and in future get similar reports printed.

Mr. Tilson thought it would be a better way to ask the chaplains to submit their reports in the first place to the visiting justices; and the magistrates of the county would be better able on receiving a printed report, to form an opinion on the matters contained in it. The same suggestion might be applied to the report of the surgeons. The printing would cost the county a very small sum. He begged to be understood, however, that his observations applied only to the annual reports. He took the opportunity of moving that the annual reports of the surgeons and chaplains, on being presented in the first instance to the Gaol Committee, be printed and circulated among the magistrates.

The Chairman said it was formerly the custom many years ago, when the chaplain made a voluminous report, to order it to be printed; but the more the reports were ordered to be printed the more voluminous they became; and at last long pamphlets were got up. He did not know whether the county was prepared to bear the expense of printing; but it would be almost impossible to avoid reading the pamphlets, and it would become a very serious tax on the time of the magistrates.

Mr. Tilson said he only suggested that the reports should be printed, if the visiting magistrates thought fit.

Mr. Best intimated that if it were left to the visiting justices to determine whether the reports should be printed in the form in which they were submitted to them, a difficulty would arise.

Colonel Challoner said that if the chaplains would confine themselves to what concerned their sacred calling, the reports would not be so long. He confessed, however, that when he was a member of the visiting committee, their attention was sometimes called by the chaplain to valuable suggestions which the committee adopted. At the same time, he thought that those which did not come within the sacred calling of the chaplains should not be introduced into their reports.

Mr. Hutton said he thought the court ought to have sufficient confidence in the visiting justices to believe that they would not suppress anything of importance in the reports.

On the suggestion of Mr. Briscoe, the 104th rule, relating to the duties of chaplains, was read by the clerk of the peace. The rule provided, that at every Michaelmas Quarter Session the chaplain should make to the justices a written statement as to the religious and moral instruction of the prisoners, with his observations thereon.

Colonel Challoner.—Exactly; his report has nothing to do with other matters.

The Chairman thought that the rule excluded a great deal of what had been introduced into the report before the court, because it confined the report to the state of religious and moral instruction of the prisoners; whereas the report included matters more properly the business of the magistrates.

Mr. Hutton suggested that the clerk of the peace should intimate to the chaplain the general opinion of the court on the matter.—The suggestion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WANDSWORTH.

The report of the Chaplain (the Rev. H. J. Hatch) set forth that among the causes tending to fill the prison was that of drunkenness, which, it was intimated, would continue, so long as legal facilities for its indulgence were so great. The extraordinary inequality of the sentences passed on old and habitual offenders, especially in the Metropolitan Police Courts, was referred to as having been brought under the notice of the visiting justices. The peculiar working of the poor-law system was also referred to as a prolific source of filling the prison. The Surrey Society, it was further stated, had been instrumental in placing large numbers of discharged prisoners, both male and female, in hopeful positions; and, its funds being nearly exhausted, a hope was expressed that it would not be allowed to perish, but that in so wealthy a county it would receive adequate support.

GAOL REPORTS.

House of Correction.—The Governor reported that the prison was in good condition, and the number and description of the prisoners in custody to be as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Felony	302	106
Misdemeanors	206	28
Poaching	5	0
Vagrancy	53	46
Excise	2	1
Total	568	181
Grand total		749

Of these 23 males and one female were juvenile under 14 years of age, and nine were children with their mother.

County Gaol.—The Governor reported that the condition of the gaol was good, and the number and description of prisoners in custody as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
For trial at the Assizes	3	3
Ditto at Central Criminal Court	8	2
Do. at present Session	9	1
Ditto at adjourned Session	20	10
For re-examination	21	6
For want of sureties	5	2
Under sentence of penal servitude	0	6
Summary conviction	27	7
Deserters awaiting a route	14	0
Judgment respited	4	0
Total criminal prisoners	111	37
Sheriff's debtors	40	4
County Court debtors	21	0
Total criminals & debtors	172	41
Grand total		213

MONMOUTHSHIRE QUARTER SESSIONS,

October 18th, 1858.

Report of the Chaplain of the House of Correction.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to have this year to report a diminution by 63 in the county House of Correction at Usk, bringing the number somewhat below the standard from which it had risen during the preceding year. In 1856 there were 774 committed, the next year 833, and this last year the number has sunk to 770.

Owing to the systematic and vigorous methods now in force for the detection of crime in this county, it is to be expected that the analogy between the perpetration and punishment of crime will now be much closer than heretofore, and that the number of committals may be taken as a surer index of the actual amount of offences than it could be before the County Constabulary was in operation. The effect of an improved police, crime being stationary, would be, of course, to cause such an increase of prisoners as appeared last year; but since, now, under an improved police, *prisoners* have decreased, we have sound reasons for hoping that *crime* itself is on the decline.

Large though our number of criminals usually is, when compared with other counties, yet my own experience never led me to believe that there is in this county any very great amount of *deliberate* or *determined criminality*, or much that is of an organized or preconcerted character. Offences in Monmouthshire are mostly such as arise from sudden impulse or temptation, and especially from loss of self-control through intemperance. *Vice* seems their parent rather than *cool design*, and individuals the perpetrators rather than combined bodies; and where there is association in crime, it arises more frequently from the excitement and recklessness of the licentious hour than from any preconcerted schemes of action. I have seen that wherever pertinacious delinquency shows itself in frequent recommittals, it is found, almost always, to be connected with the worst sort of profligacy, and producing offences such as make profligates injurious to each other, rather than dangerous to society at large. Looking, for example, at the names and character of 57 frequently-committed prisoners who have been in the House of Correction during the year, and whose respective committals vary between three times and twenty, I find that 40 of these 57 are female, and that 36 of the 40 females are certainly of the abandoned class. Thus it appears that if repeated imprisonments are to be taken as representing *deeply-seated habits of crime*, these latter can scarcely be said to exist in Mon-

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mouthshire but where they are nourished by *deeply-seated habits of licentiousness*, and that where they do exist, they are confined mostly to certain well-defined plague-spots, where they are little likely to be injurious to the moral and honest.

It is a fact worthy of notice, and one which I might every year report, that females are re-convicted in a very much larger proportion than the males. Thus the proportion of male prisoners this year to the female is 518 of the former to 198 of the latter; but the re-committals are 99 and 94 respectively: and the total convictions of these males are 295, and those against the females 325. The step which a woman has taken into crime is so much the *more difficult to retrace* than with the opposite sex, as, in the first instance, it was the *more serious to take*, and chiefly because in so many instances it is connected with a degradation, out of which to afford her a way of escape is one of the greatest difficulties a philanthropist has to deal with, relapse into immorality and liability to new crimes almost inevitably follow when one so fallen leaves the prison gates. In Newport alone, it is well known to the very vigilant police of that town, that nearly a hundred doors are open to welcome her back into the service of sin, while we look around, almost in vain, to find one single door by which she may escape that servitude. The consequence is the frequent re-committal of unhappy females, who, after the temporary seclusion of a prison, which is a mere holiday from vice, refreshing them for new service,—return as naturally and as necessarily to their old pursuits as the needle to its point. Entire and immediate removal from their haunts is the only step that offers the least prospect of a remedy. Till such can be provided for by measures far more effectual than any which now exist, these miserable beings must be left to sink themselves and each other into lower and utter ruin;—and counties must continue, as they now do, to expend large sums annually on punishments which are followed up by no opportunity of reform.

Juvenile Delinquents, who last year began to decline from 63 to 45, this year are 54; the girls being about a quarter of this number. All these (being 15 years old and under) were of a proper age for a Reformatory School, though all were not proper subjects. Out of this number, however, one boy and two girls have, during the year, been sentenced to Reformatory Schools: the boy has been sent to the school in Glamorganshire, and both the girls to Toxteth Park, Liverpool. One girl, though committed this year, was removed after the year had closed. If it had been better understood that these and other institutions were open to receive our delinquent children, I believe that many more would have been sent, for several who during the year have been committed and discharged under ordinary sentences, were exactly the proper objects for reformatory treatment. One boy, for example, aged 11, came here for the *third* time, two brothers for their *eighth* time, and their sister for her *ninth* time.

Our own Reformatory at "Ty Draw," which will be certified and opened very soon after the present sessions, will henceforth receive all the *boys* whom the judges or magistrates (in quarter or petty sessions) may sentence to it; and there are still openings for *girls* in other counties, of which we can, through the kindness of the managers, avail ourselves till we have a Reformatory for girls of our own. Of the two girls who have this year been sent to Toxteth Park one was an interesting orphan child, for whose rescue on a former imprisonment provision had been made; but being allowed to go unattended a few hundred yards between the Newport station and the house of her kind benefactress, she was met by a wicked old woman, who watched her opportunity and enticed her back. Nothing could be done for the child till a fresh offence led to her committal, when she was sent last April to the Reformatory at Liverpool; from this place, after about seven weeks, she ran away, taking the matron's purse, and returned to this county, where, in spite of every search, she remained concealed for another seven weeks till a new robbery brought her to light; that charge, however, not being pressed, she was sent back to Liverpool, where she now is. This case shows forcibly the importance of not intermitting for one moment our watchfulness over those children we wish to reclaim, and the special necessity of maintaining continued isolation from their former associates and connections.

It is a fact worth noticing of the other girl sent to a Reformatory, that her father was in prison for deserting his family at the same time as this daughter, who was continually thieving at the instigation of the mother. Nothing could be more needful or satisfactory than the temporary rescue of this girl (not naturally, I think, ill-disposed) from such parents.

While alluding to juveniles, and as affording another instance of the necessity of removing children in time from the pernicious influence of bad parents, I cannot refrain from recalling attention to the case of a boy mentioned in my report of 1853, whose mother had *then* been seven times in prison, and whose heartless father, though earning sixteen shillings a week, refused his children bread, and compelled his family to steal to supply their wants. The boy's account of his mother was, "I don't think a better mother than mine ever lived if she had fair play;" and of his father, "He has a cupboard, with a padlock (Journal, Oct. 22, 1853) on it; if a bit of bread as big as this, sir (his hand), is left, he locks it away from us." All that numerous imprisonments and whippings could do was done to reclaim this boy and his younger brother, but still they came to prison, till in December last the oldest robbed his miserly father of some hoarded gold, was tried (his own father being the principal witness), and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude; a few hours afterwards on his return to prison, he ended his miserable career by *hanging himself in the prison-cell!* The early history of this lad I had quoted, among others, five years ago, as an illustration of "how parents' vices make children's crimes almost compulsory;" the issue is now seen. With a criminal mother and a cruel father, a ruined character and injured health, every resource had failed him, every earthly hope perished. He was under twelve years old when first sent to prison, and about seventeen when he died. If taken in good time, the miserable boy-suicide might have been saved from his untimely end.

Prisoners' Pleas.—It seems almost presumption for me to make a suggestion on a subject so important and delicate as the plea which a prisoner makes at his trial; but, being sometimes asked by untried prisoners for advice as to whether they shall plead guilty or not, my attention has been drawn to the subject. Of course such a question cannot for a moment be entertained by a chaplain unless a prisoner has previously and spontaneously *admitted* his guilt, which I always discourage him from doing, and when my advice is asked, I do not feel, as a minister of religion, that my duty lies in deciding between the chances of a long and short imprisonment (which to a prisoner is often the real point of the question), but between *telling the truth and telling a lie.* As the question is now put, the guilty prisoner who wishes to stand his trial cannot do so without uttering a falsehood, which, of course, I cannot counsel him to do. The thought has often suggested itself to my mind that, if it were possible, when the prisoner is called upon to plead, to make a simple change of words, and present the question, instead of in the usual form, in some such form as this:—"*Do you plead guilty, or do you not plead guilty?*" The accused would then be able to *decline* self-crimination without denying his offence, and could proceed to trial without adding to his guilt the sin of a lie.

My intercourse with prisoners leads me to believe that a misconception often exists in their minds as to the nature and force of the plea they are called upon to make. It does not appear, from what they have informed me after trial, that they always understand that a plea of guilty includes the admission of the felony. I have notes of several instances in which, either through ignorance or ill advice, they have so pleaded, meaning to admit the *possession*, but not the *intention to steal.* In thus pleading, they often tell me they were advised by the police, especially since the extension of summary convictions. One instance is worthy of special notice. It is that of a woman now under sentence of five years' penal servitude, who constantly and solemnly declares her innocence of the particular offence laid to her charge, yet pleaded guilty both before the magistrates and at the Quarter Sessions. She did so on the first occasion (as she says) at the advice of the policeman, who told her that, being a ticket-of-leave woman, *if taken up*, she must be punished, and, should she be sent for trial, she was sure of penal servitude, but if summarily convicted on her own confession, of guilt, she would get off with a short imprisonment. "So (she says) I pleaded guilty, thinking to get a few weeks, and then go back to my children."

I now proceed to add a few words on the subject of religious and educational condition of prisoners. Great ignorance is to be expected where, as in most cases, early neglect issues in a life of immorality and crime; close inquiry, however, proves this ignorance to be far deeper than could have been surmised, or than any statistics could show. As far as the usual tests of education go, I find that one in thirty has had a good common education; one in three can read well, and one in three imperfectly; while the rest, or three in ten, are wholly unlettered. But reading and writing, which are the mere vehicles of knowledge (often unused—oftener abused), are very imperfect tests of knowledge. The Bible can sometimes be read whilst its most elementary truths are utterly unknown, and both those who read and those who do not often show that they have been brought up in complete ignorance of those first principles of right and wrong which the simplest form of good training would impart, and which it is too hastily assumed that all acquire somehow as a matter of course. From infancy to maturity many have received no education but such as directs them the wrong way; perverted notions are acquired at the first, and they have gone on acting upon them to the end. "From nine years old," said a collier, "I was put to work in a coal-pit, where I had to drag a cart on all-fours, through a passage two feet high, and I never had the least instruction till I came here; but (he added, on going out) I have now got hold of the plough, and I hope I shall keep on to it all along." The following remark is worthy of observation, as showing the necessity of some other instruction than mere earnest and exciting addresses:—"I have often heard the Ranters preach, but I never knew there was a God or a devil till you told us here." Another spontaneous remark from a man who could read, and who attended a place of worship, may be considered as very suggestive. "I have frequently (said he) heard the commandments referred to, but never knew what they meant till now. Don't you think, sir, if they were read in our chapels, and the meaning told, *there would be much less crime done?*" The thought which struck this prisoner contained, I believe, a world of truth, for I am sure that a vast number are punished for going astray who have never, either by precept or example, been shown the way in which they ought to walk. *Prevention*, by early instruction, is better than a late attempt at *cure;* nevertheless the latter resource is not without hope, and since the daily attendance at prison chapel offers a golden opportunity, I have endeavoured by this means, as well as by private intercourse, to sow later in life the seed that ought to have been

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sown long before; and to give from the scriptures some distinct information as to what ought to be believed and done.

Instruction in classes, which we do not adopt, would for this style of teaching be a most valuable help. A more familiar mode of instruction than any that can be admitted into what partakes of the character of a divine service is required for people so impervious to abstract notions and religious truths as most prisoners are. As an approximation to what I would desire to see admitted into the prison, I meet on Saturdays in the chapel only those who can read well and respond, and (without surplice) explain to them and exercise them in the use of the prayer book and catechism, enforcing especially Sabbath observance and an intelligent participation in the services. It is surprising what interest is taken in these simple explanations of the formularies, and I cannot but humbly hope (though we may never be able to trace the effects) they may be seen by others in the *public house forsaken* on the Lord's day, and the *parish church frequented*. A hopeful woman in Brixton prison, writing to me, says, "I hope, dear sir, you have not given up your Saturdays' teaching, for it may be a blessing to somebody the same as it has been to me, and may God open their hearts to listen to the words spoken by you, and make you the instrument in His hands to win precious souls for whom Christ died." *Committing large portions of scripture to memory*, I still find a most useful employment for prisoners, and one to which the solitude and leisure of a prison cell are peculiarly favourable. It occupies the thoughts with good instead of evil, it awakens the slumbering intelligence, and furnishes the void understanding with sacred truths for future use, enriching the soil of the heart with living seed which may spring up we know not how or when. It is pleasing to see how this occupation sometimes brightens up the purposeless life of a weary prisoner. Some have gone so far as to learn from fifty to ninety chapters; one aged man, in addition to large portions of the Bible, committed to memory several of Mr. Ryles' long tracts (from twenty to thirty pages each). This he did with the intention of repeating them to his family, and, in the leisure hour, to his "butties" in the coal pit.

While alluding to prison education, I feel it my duty to say that, though we have a schoolmaster whose chief duty is to teach mere reading, yet his duties have only been imperfectly carried on during the year. This is not owing to any inefficiency on his part, but to the great irregularity with which he is enabled to engage in his work as a teacher. He is at present little more than a supernumerary discipline officer, who is constantly liable for other service, and may be called away for days, weeks, and even months, when vacancies or absence of officers require it. At the commencement of the year the schoolmaster received another appointment in the prison, and there was none to fill his place for twenty-three weeks continuously, and, since the engagement of a successor in April last, other duties have required his services for various times, amounting in all (exclusive of Sundays and sessions) to forty-five days.

It will be easily understood that this irregularity and uncertainty is greatly injurious to all systematic teaching, and other educational arrangements, as well as highly prejudicial to the schoolmaster and the prisoner's interest in the work. It is disheartening to a learner, when his interest is newly awakened, to find the instruction suddenly cease. In previous reports I have alluded to the great want we have of an officer whose duties are *strictly* and *solely* those of a *schoolmaster and chapel clerk*. The subject has, I observe, attracted the attention of the Government Inspector of Prisons, who, in his last report to the Secretary of State, says, in allusion to this prison—"It would, I think, be a very useful thing to allow of the instruction of prisoners in classes, as the time of the schoolmaster is insufficient to allow of his giving adequate attention to so large a number in separate cells. This leads me (he proceeds) to speak of the duty of the schoolmaster, which is now performed by an individual who also officiates as a warder, and whose divided attention is not adequate to effect as much as is required in so large a prison."

These are Mr. Perry's words, which I can only respectfully commend to the attention of the magistrates, together with my own wishes on both the subjects to which the Inspector alludes.

Earnestly praying that our various efforts may be blessed, not only to the suppression of crime, but to the reformation and salvation of criminals,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient, humble servant,

STEPHEN CATTLEY BAKER, B.A.,
Chaplain to the County House of Correction at Usk, Monmouthshire.

PUNISHMENT AND REFORMATION.

IN this department of the Social Science Conference, under the presidency of the Earl of Carlisle, several valuable papers were read. Among others, one by Mr. T. B. L. Baker, on "Adult Reformatories." Its object was to prove the necessity and advantage of such institutions, which would act on the criminals admitted into them much in the same way as Captain Crofton's "intermediate prisons." The writer, to guard himself from misconception, declared that he was no believer in reformatories in the light in which some considered them, namely, "as a sort of moral mill, into which whoever is put is, by a specified number of turns of the wheel, ground out an honest man." He considered them as places where a man, if he wished to do well, might have aid and opportunity to do so, and from which reclaimed criminals might be safely filtered into society. And he maintained that such institutions could be as easily and successfully conducted as juvenile reformatories.

A paper was read by Mr. G. W. Bell—"A Brief Account of the Boys' Home (London), certified under the Industrial Schools Act, 1857." In the course of his paper, Mr. Bell stated that he considered it a most unfortunate thing that the enforcement of parental responsibility had not been thrown by the law on the local boards of guardians; and that private benevolence alone would not suffice to support to any extent reformatories and industrial and ragged schools. In the course of the discussion which followed, the section generally seemed to concur in the views which the writer of the paper enunciated, and an opinion was expressed that a power of detention, in the case of unconvicted but vagrant children, should be granted by law to the proper authorities. Mr. Campbell, of Liverpool, ran a full tilt against the whole system of reformatories, and declared that the hot course which we were running on this subject was calculated to debase and demoralize the whole of the working classes of this country. He knew, he said, that he should be in a minority in an assembly of sentimental philanthropists such as the section was composed of, but, as a cold-blooded political economist, he came to the conclusion that all these attempts to elevate the lowest stratum of society, utterly disregarding the state immediately above it, which was about to take the last step and become criminal itself, must have eventually a most baneful effect. It was a premium on crime, and relieved vice and idleness of the punishment which it was ordained should attach to them. The tendency, besides, was to do everything in masses and by co-operation, and nothing by individual action, which is the best of all. The association itself was an illustration of this tendency, and was very aptly termed by a friend of his "a joint-stock thinking association." Mr. Campbell's views met with only one supporter, Mr. Elliott; the section, as a whole, totally dissented from them.

Mr. W. J. Garnett, M.P., read a paper on "The North Lancashire Reformatory School." In it he detailed the rise and progress of the school, and laid it down that hard work, combined with religion, is the best reformatory agent. As to the allegation that reformatories were a premium on crime, he considered that it was amply refuted by the fact that parents were compelled to contribute towards their support.

Captain Fenwick, R.N., on "The Akbar frigate, Liverpool." In illustration of the change which has been wrought in the character of the boys sent to this reformatory, the writer of the paper mentioned that last year only one attempted to escape. On the question of small or large reformatories, he considered that it would be better to have a few large in place of many small ones, as the expense of the staffs would thereby be reduced.

The Rev. J. S. Howson read a paper on "The Toxteth Girls' Reformatory School, Liverpool." In the course of his paper he expressed an opinion that large reformatories were objectionable, because the family principle could not be carried out in them, and because they would be wholly unsuited for girls.

Mr. W. Rathbone thought the section should consider what was to be done with children who were not committed by a magistrate, and who were without protection, and were being led into vice by the example of their parents. That was the great question, and it should be at once considered. As to Mr. Campbell's views, he differed entirely from them. As the penalty of crime, they had in Liverpool to pay £40,000 a year in its punishment and repression; but he considered that half the money wisely expended would wholly prevent it.

Mr. Campbell replied that he would repress and prevent crime by an efficient police, and not attempt to reform the criminals in the manner now attempted. He considered that in the long run it would be wiser and cheaper to pay £40 to punish the criminal than £30 to reform him.

The noble President, referring to Mr. Rathbone's question, said, that when they called in the aid of the State they were bound, in the first instance, in good faith, to take charge of the more hardened criminals; and then, if they had room, to look after the class alluded to.

Mr. Sidney Turner considered that the advocates of reformatories were bound to meet at once the "premium to crime" question, as raised by Mr. Campbell. It was an objection which he considered could be easily refuted; but before proceeding to do so he should like to ask one question—had they any evidence to show that reformatory schools had encouraged crime? He heard it said by gentlemen of Mr. Campbell's opinion that they had, but he wanted to have some evidence of it. He knew of none, but he knew of many facts to the contrary. In Norwich, since the reformatory was established there, the juvenile commitments had been reduced from 117 in 1855 to 31 this last year. In Birmingham, although the parental responsibility had not been strictly enforced, the commitments had been reduced from 788 in 1856 to 434 last year, and in Liverpool a like decrease had taken place, from 730 to 444. That did not show that crime had been encouraged, but discouraged. Redhill was situated in a very poor district, but had it encouraged crime there? Quite the contrary; there was not one belonging to the district in it. He admitted that the success of the system depended on the strict enforcement of the parental responsibility, but denied that in itself it was an encouragement to crime. But he would ask Mr. Campbell what he would do instead. They had resorted to reformatory treatment as an expedient, a *dernier ressort*; but what would Mr. Campbell do instead? When they had done nothing, crime had continuously increased. When they had simply punished, it had increased. What, then, should they do?

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Mr. Campbell said that he would endeavour to answer the questions to the best of his ability. It seemed to him that Mr. Turner had fallen into a mistake very common with persons not much given to dry and abstract questions—that of applying the chemical method of induction to another science, and of looking only at particular, disregarding general, effects. Their arguments always were of the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* description. He was asked to account for the diminution of juvenile commitments. He might attribute it to many causes, and as some he would suggest abundant harvests and emigration; but, in fact, they could not apply the method of difference to these questions. The question for them to consider was what would be the ultimate effect on the working classes, and that, he contended, would be pernicious. Quondam criminals would be seen in good positions, and parents would, in consequence, feel little horror at their children committing offences, because they would know that they would be well cared for and well brought up. It would also lead to improvident marriages, and was on every ground objectionable.

Mr. Elliott supported Mr. Campbell's views, and stated that juvenile crime had increased 20 per cent., notwithstanding the number of reformatories there.

In reply to the President,

Mr. Turner said that within the past fifteen months the contributions from parents had increased from £50 to £288; and that of the 547 parents whose children were in reformatories, 476 were contributors.

The President.—Well, I think that will prevent the marriages Mr. Campbell so much dreads.

The Rev. Mr. Carter said that within the past year they had collected 60 per cent. of the orders made.

II.—Education.

This section met under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper.

A paper was read by Mr. Thomas Bazley, Manchester, entitled "National Education; what should it be?" Mr. Bazley very ably surveyed the difficulties which stand in the way of a scheme of national education, and at the same time dwelt upon the singular discrepancy that the principal measures of education to which a direct support was lent by the State were those which were rather of a reformatory than of a preventive character. He suggested that there should be a department of education, with a minister at its head. This department should provide for the secular education of the children of the poor, leaving the religious portion altogether in the hands of the clergy of all denominations. The State should, in other words, only authorize the secular instruction given in each public school, leaving to the voluntary efforts of the wealthier classes of each denomination to provide their clergy with the means of affording the more sacred portion of instruction. Mr. Bazley illustrated that portion of the scheme to which he referred by the example of a model secular school established in Manchester, in which children of all denominations are educated.

A somewhat lengthened discussion followed, which resolved itself mainly into the question whether it is possible to carry on any system of education in this country so far secular as to avoid what may be called the religious difficulty. Several gentlemen spoke strongly against a secular system, which had, however, several equally warm supporters. Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Heywood, Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Wood, Mr. Ryland, and several other gentlemen, were among the speakers.

The Chairman remarked that it had been fairly admitted by one of the speakers that the secular system was a deficient system as compared with that of other schools, and was to be adopted merely as a matter of necessity. One of the advocates of the secular system stated that in secular schools morality was taught, but not religion. It would be found upon inquiry that these schools did not admit the Bible, did not mention Christianity, and he believed did not even mention natural religion. It seemed to him difficult to understand how morality was to be taught without religion, for he was not aware that there was anything religious which was not doctrinal. If there were any such thing he should be glad to hear it explained, for he was not aware of the existence of such a commodity. He could not understand how morality was to be taught without any allusion to divine revelation or to religion. He would rather, although he believed great mischief would arise from it, that they should teach Pantheism, if by that means they could elevate the mind of the child above the mere material objects which surrounded it, than that they should exclude everything spiritual, everything material. He supposed, for instance, that in teaching a child they would tell him "honesty is the best policy," and explain to him that if he acted with honesty he would probably get on well, be prosperous, and rise in the world. But the religious mode of teaching the same lesson would be to say, "You must be honest, because God, who made you, requires it of you, because it is your duty to God, because your Saviour has set you the example of being honest." This teaching would appeal to the higher faculties of nature, to the conscience, to all that was lovely and beautiful in the child's mind; whereas the moral teaching, not religious, could simply appeal to the child's self-interest. Such a mode of teaching seemed to him to be likely rather to degrade the child than to elevate him; and if that was the principle of secularism he thought it would not stand the test of accurate discussion.

The Rev. Francis Bishop said the distinction was between theology and religion. In an article on that very question by the Rev. Dean Milman, in the *Edinburgh Review*, it was shown that there was a great deal of religion held in common among all Christians, and that it was only when they came to the ground of theology that they arrived at the differences.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

There died in this town on Monday, October 4, Abraham Bold, formerly sergeant in the 7th Fusiliers, a veteran soldier, who had seen much rough service, and had been in as many perilous encounters, and had as many hair-breadth escapes as rarely fall to the lot even of a soldier. Early in life he enlisted in the 7th Fusiliers, when he first served in Nova Scotia and Canada, and afterwards went through the Peninsular campaign under the Duke of Wellington. When in the army in Spain, his conduct was such as soon to acquire notice and distinction. He there learned to read and write, and became so proficient that he was in consequence promoted to be sergeant, and had to make the various official returns in connection with his regiment. He was next made sergeant in charge of the baggage, and while in this position he often came in contact with the Duke of Wellington. He loved to tell tales of the duke's industry in writing dispatches to so late as three o'clock in the morning, after which the duke would put out his lamp, retire to rest, and be up with the earliest. With the Prince of Orange Bold said he was an especial favourite, the prince frequently selecting him as a guide in visiting the prisoners, and would often familiarly tap him on the shoulder, and say, in broken English, "Come, Sergeant Bold, let us attend to the prisoners." At the final assault of Badajoz, the company to which Bold belonged went to the attack fifty strong, and at the muster-roll on the following morning only three of that company were alive to answer to the call. Bold himself had received a ball in his breast, which he carried to his grave, and another ball had entered his abdomen, but afterwards came away. At the battle of Salamanca he formed one of another company of fifty, of whom only eight or ten survived to tell of the terrific slaughter in which they had been engaged. Bold was present in thirteen of the Peninsular battles mentioned in history, and boasted that he had besides taken part in about one hundred skirmishes. He landed at Ostend the night before the battle of Waterloo, and marched with the victorious allies to Paris, and well remembered that they entered that city to the tune of "The Downfall of Paris." This concluded his experience as soldier. Soon after he returned to England, and received a retiring pension of a shilling per day. Being a native of Daw Green, near Dewsbury, he came into this locality, and in a short time obtained employment in Huddersfield at his old and more peaceful occupation of weaving, and subsequently he obtained the appointment of porter to the Huddersfield Banking Company—a situation which he filled for twenty-one years with the same discipline and credit that he had discharged his duties in the army. The excellence of his conduct was such as to endear him to all with whom he came into contact. The punctuality of his appearance at the door of the bank at ten o'clock in the morning became proverbial, and the estimation in which he was held was proved by the fact that about a year ago he received a retiring pension from the bank. When the Peninsular medals were granted in 1848 he wrote to Sir Edward Blakeney, his colonel, specifying eleven (forgetting two) of the battles in which he had been engaged, and the reply of the Colonel commenced, "My gallant and trusty old friend," proving that Bold was esteemed as something more than an ordinary soldier by his former commander. Bold received the medal with the following eleven clasps:—Busaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. There was only one other soldier in the West Riding who could boast the possession of the same number of clasps, and he would have been thrown into the shade had Bold at the time of his application mentioned the two other battles in which he was engaged. Bold had five brothers, who all enlisted in the army, and all, after going through perils by land and sea, and battles oft, lived to return to their native land and end their days in peace. Nothing delighted Bold more in his later days than to get a few companions round him in an evening, to whom he would recount the story of his life. At such times his eye sparkled with all the vigour of youth, and his simple yet earnest delineation of the dangers he had encountered was sure to gain the undivided attention of his hearers. A mightier conqueror than any whom he had served has now laid him low, and his spirit has been gathered to those of his companions in arms who had gone before.—*Huddersfield Chronicle.*

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CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

THE following very proper remarks appeared in the *Standard* of Oct. 22nd :—

A gaol chaplain is a clergyman in magistrates' orders. At least, such is the position to which our modern justices wish to reduce these worthiest of our clergymen. All higher feelings of duty, the sacerdotal character and responsibilities, the Christian agency and ministration, the special functions of holy orders, are entirely to be ignored and forgotten in this servant of the sessions. If he acts up to his instructions, and keeps to the gaol rules, instead of the Gospel, he will pass commendably enough; the bench will praise him as a manageable man, and the repeated invitations to dinner and presents of fruit and game will convince him that he has done his duty, as it is understood by the worthy bench of magistrates. But it will happen that sterner realities often interfere with routine discipline. Criminals are of various classes and temperaments, and require different treatment. The chaplain becomes their adviser and friend; they unbosom to him their secrets; they impart their grievances; they confess their evil deeds. He seems to view many of them, not as the law regarded them, but as he is led to suppose God, in His mercy, surveys their conduct. His standard of judgment is conscience and equity, not the indiscriminating statute; and he can best tell how often and how gravely and sincerely the former differ from the latter. The offender in the eyes of the law is sometimes an entirely innocent man, and of this the chaplain is quite certain. Moreover the rev. gentleman is constantly on the spot; he sees things as they really are, without disguise, false appearance, or concealment. His ideas of the gaol and its inmates are quite up to the reality; unless, indeed, hypocrisy, as is at times the case, deceives him. A repentant convict is not always a contrite sinner; and a ticket of leave is frequently recommended where a more rigorous punishment would have been the righteous award. But we cannot see through men. The artful dodges of the streets are a match for the most astute social philosophers, even on the subjects they have best mastered. Those cunning practitioners can give forcible lessons and illustrate facts with a power and skill which beat mere book-scholars hollow. It is no wonder, then, that pious chaplains, who are ever on the alert to catch lost souls should sometimes fasten on a stray spirit touched with the old leaven, and above all things desirous of visiting its ancient haunts again. But if the gaol chaplain be sometimes deceived in a good cause, and from the highest of motives, he, nevertheless, is a true and enlightened witness to the actual state of things in the prison. He is the best of all visitors. He can most aptly view the inner as well as the outer man. He can best read the heart, because the heart is most frequently open to him. He comes neither as a gaoler to punish nor a justice to enforce, but in the light of a guide and comforter, where all is hardness and rigour. The testimony of such a man should not be readily slighted. Nor is it so. Among our reliable statistics on the condition of criminals and prison discipline the reports of gaol chaplains usually carry great weight and influence. They bear most directly on the moral and religious questions connected with the prisoners, and on those reformatory researches and schemes so characteristic of the social inquiries and science, so to name it, of the present day. Moreover, it is to be presumed that the recorded opinions of the clergy of our church on the condition and prospects of prisoners brought immediately under their own inspection and cognizance ought always to command a special attention, and produce the best practical effects on the administration and amendment of our criminal jurisprudence.

Whatever may be the general ideas of the utility of listening to the advice and suggestions of the gaol chaplain, it is quite clear that the Surrey magistrates are determined not to admit of either without a show of resistance. It is a perilous position, that of a justice of the peace. How often common sense, so rife and ready on plain ground, can never reach the majesty of the bench! Chaplains, governors, clerks, gaolers, and criminals, even the bar itself, are all reduced to nothing in the eyes of a bench of magistrates. Were it not for the reports of the press and the more regular and accurate summary of proceedings published in our day, the bench of country magistrates would come at last to supersede the judges of the land, and it might be the Government and Queen herself. The Surrey magistrates are quite up to this elevated notion of their own importance; they are determined to keep everybody in his place, from the gatekeeper to the chaplain. They met on the 19th inst., at the commencement of the Quarter Sessions, at the Court-house, Kingston-on-Thames, and had not proceeded far in their deliberations before they discovered that the Chaplain, Mr. JESSOP, was stepping out of the line of his regular business. We are told that the rev. gentleman, in making his annual report, particularly called the attention of the court to the manner in which the Criminal Justice Act is administered. He proved that the magistrates misapplied their powers under the Act in a very culpable manner. They let loose on society old offenders, ticket-of-leave men, and prisoners who had been several times convicted, and who, when out of prison, almost invariably committed further depredations; instead of applying its provisions, as it was intended, to the case of persons charged with a first offence, or who were young in crime, and likely to amend on their liberation from the horrors of a gaol. This plain statement of facts, which no one, not even the bench itself, pretended to deny, was anything but agreeable to their worships. Colonel CHALLONER, in the course of reading the report, interposed, and reminded the rev. gentleman that he had over-stepped his duty. The gallant officer's notion of the value of time to the magisterial bench is so great (we trust it was not near dinner hour) the he broadly declared that it was wasted by listening to any such recital. He did not deny the truth of the report; he only said the points indicated were not the business of a chaplain. Another gallant gentleman, Captain BEST, took the same exclusive and magisterial view; some more followed on the same side, and although the report finally passed muster, we are to infer from the proceedings that it had a very narrow chance of being rejected.

Now, we ask in plain terms, of what is the annual report of the chaplain to consist, if not of the facts which most affect the condition and career of the prisoners? If the easy and ready dismissal of old and hardened offenders be productive of serious evil, and vitiates the intentions of the Legislature, and if the evil effects of this careless system prominently meet the chaplain every day, is he to be silent or to speak out? Colonel CHALLONER, Captain BEST, and their magisterial colleagues, would enforce silence; but the entire British public and the spirit of the very Act in question are all for open information. Of what use is the gathering for Social Science at Liverpool, if some of the best *data* on which the entire system is to be founded, and from which all its varied conclusions are to be drawn, are to be held back because a bench of magistrates do not wish to criminate themselves? It is in vain that Captain CROFTON brings forward his elaborate statistics on the success of the reformatory system adopted in Ireland to a crowded meeting at St. George's Hall; and it is perfectly illusory for us in this country to aspire to or aim at the same collection of facts, if the most reliable sources of information as to prison discipline are to be uniformly suppressed. The moot question of the day is the reformation of our criminals, and whatever tends to throw any clear light on it ought to be received with the utmost alacrity. The reports of gaol chaplains have their just and stated value; they are regarded as fair evidence of the moral condition and prospects of the prisoners, and as such they are admitted in the records of all our authoritative publications and documents. Why Colonel CHALLONER and his colleagues of the Surrey bench should set themselves up against uniform public opinion and usage, by condemning the most useful and practical feature in the Rev. Mr. JESSOP's report, is a problem which can only be solved by admitting that a session of justices of the peace holds its quiet character only by a suppression of every fact tending to the public good.

WE have taken the prisoner under our protection insomuch that the pauper finds the gaol a more comfortable berth than the union. But even with this remarkable testimony to our prison regimen, we scarcely think enough has been done for the criminal. Why we should have thieves, strange as the assertion may appear, is an anomaly in a Christian country and in civilized society. The notions of property—the *meum et tuum*—are among the very first ideas children acquire, even in the worst of families. To break through this demands a bold and reckless cha-

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racter. The ban is soon set on the filch, and his nearest friends forsake him. On the other hand, the honest lad is praised and cheered on, and his life generally is, and always ought to be, more comfortable than that of the robber. Theft is an out-of-the-way game, not taught in our cradles, in our homes, in our schools, in our churches, in our trades, in business, in society. Why, then, is it practised? The fault, say what we will, must lie with those who have the care of the children. The parents are the most to blame, next the clergy, next employers of every kind, and, lastly, what is called our criminal system. If each authority did his duty we should have no thieves, or only a very few, and the other walks of vice would be equally diminished.

A paper has reached us from a rather distant quarter—the Annual Report of the Rev. Mr. Baker, Chaplain to the County House of Correction, Usk, Monmouthshire. These documents are generally valuable, because they reach the heart of the prison system; they not only give us a glimpse at the discipline, but a view of the effect produced by it on the criminal. Mr. Baker, in congratulating the justices on the diminution of criminals from 833 in 1857 to 770 this year, takes occasion to express his expectation of the beneficial effects of the vigorous methods now in force for the detection of crime since the introduction of the county constabulary. He very properly does not attach much importance to this useful body for preventing the commission of offences. He only states that the statistics of crime will be better determined and more regular under their supervision. The decrease of prisoners will be a fair indication of a diminution of crime. This is not a very hopeful view of the results of what is considered an effective police-system; but we fear it must be received as the only truthful one. The most vigilant police can do little to repress crime; they can only catch delinquents, deter from the open and flagrant commission of offences, and note down the actual captions, committals, and convictions. In fact, their business is to deal with criminals. What society requires is, to give them no criminals to deal with. The gaol chaplain, speaking even of his criminal county—one under the black flag of vice—says that his own experience never led him to believe that there is in it any very great amount of deliberate or determined criminality, or much that is of an organized or preconcerted character. He imputes the major part of the offences to sudden impulses or temptations, and especially to loss of self-control through intemperance; in other words, through errors of the head, not of the heart. Now, this is a very grave imputation upon somebody or some community. Of course, it would be next to impossible to extirpate the incentives to crime from any society of men, but that the entire crime of a county should emanate principally from these stimulants, whatever they may be, and not from any cool design or natural badness of heart or predisposition to theft and villany, shows a want of government somewhere—an absence of moral guidance and check in the proper quarters. Let it not be supposed that we are going to ride any high hobby, and to declare that Monmouthshire, rather notorious in our criminal annals, is to be morally healed by some special nostrum of our own or any one else's. We only say, that where intemperance and licentiousness are the imputed sources of evil the authorities of the shire have much in their power in the way of correction and repression. Mr. Baker goes on to say—"It is a fact worthy of notice, and one which I might every year report, that females are re-convicted in a very much larger proportion than the males. Thus the proportion of male prisoners this year to the female is 518 of the former to 198 of the latter; but the re-committals are 99 and 94 respectively; and the total convictions of these males are 295, and those against the females, 325. The step which a woman has taken into crime is so much the *more difficult to retrace* than with the opposite sex, as in the first instance it was the *more serious to take*, and chiefly because in so many instances it is connected with a degradation, out of which to afford her a way of escape is one of the greatest difficulties a philanthropist has to deal with, relapse into immorality and liability to new crimes almost inevitably follow when one so fallen leaves the prison gates. In Newport alone it is well known to the very vigilant police of that town that nearly a hundred doors are open to welcome her back into the service of sin, while we look around, almost in vain, to find one single door by which she may escape that servitude."

Now, this is the very root of the evil which we desire to expose—the utter hopelessness of the condition of fallen women. They who should find refuges in every country where the lord of the Magdalen is guide and master can only meet with a few stray asylums at a long and weary distance one from another. Virtue has its duties as well as its moralities, and the ladies of Monmouthshire are much to blame if they any longer suffer the crime of their county to be charged to the want of Magdalens for female outcasts. The good and pure have the reward of their chastity and honesty, and the thief and the prostitute have their punishment. The gaol chaplain tells the justices what in effect is true, that the wretched criminals are comparatively guiltless, because if the ladies of the county supported suitable refuges for fallen women the chief incentive to crime would be suppressed. We are at the commencement of the era of our criminal reformation—one which, we trust, will make the nineteenth century as famous as the sixteenth; but to do so it must be worked with the same earnestness and vigour. The correction of crime is something that can be accomplished; it is the work of the age, it has to be done. The task is for the upper and middle classes, and they should all be about it. The establishment of reformatories is the proper inauguration of the task; but a hard economy has driven Government to deny their countenance, encouragement, and aid, to some of the most useful of these institutions. It is, then, for the people themselves to step in and supply the deficiency. An honest man is a cheap article, and a thief costs a great deal and dips his hand into all our pockets. Society would gain millions by the extirpation of crime.

We could fill this argument with statistics; the facts and figures of crime actually blockade our library table. But, after all, the question is a moral one. It must reach the hearts of the people as a duty and necessity of their religion to assist in the prevention of crime, or the good deed will never be done. The Usk chaplain says:—"The Bible can sometimes be read whilst its most elementary truths are utterly unknown, and both those who read and those who do not often show that they have been brought up in complete ignorance of those first principles of right and wrong which the simplest form of good training would impart, and which, it is too hastily assumed that all acquire somehow as a matter of course. From infancy to maturity many have received no education but such as directs them the wrong way; perverted notions are acquired at the first, and they have gone on acting upon them to the end. 'From nine years' old,' said a collier, 'I was put to work in a coal-pit, where I had to drag a cart on all fours, through a passage two feet high, and I never had the least instruction till I came here;' 'but (he added on going out) I have now got hold of the plough, and I hope I shall keep on to it all along.'" Now, if this statement be true—and coming from such a source it cannot be well doubted—who are to blame but the reverend gentleman himself and his fellow ministers in the Church? We do not wish to bear hard on the clergy, but they are our moral police, and if intemperance and licentiousness prevail the public ought to turn to them for their suppression. We know there is a habit growing up of assigning to the clergy their peculiar sphere of duties, and men in authority, like the justices of the Surrey Sessions, take umbrage at any appearance of gaol chaplains intermeddling in affairs not strictly religious. Against this we must protest, as striking at the root of the pastoral character. Our clergy have the charge of souls, and are held responsible by society for neglecting in any way the condition of those souls. It is no light censure on the pastors of our Church to say that many of the poor who can read, and do read, the Bible are brought up, nevertheless, in complete ignorance of the first principles of right and wrong. We need scarcely say that no special imputation of neglect of duty was made or intended by the rev. gentleman; but the general observation is deserving of all praise for its outspeakingness and honesty. We are firmly persuaded that when the clergy of the Church of England set about this second reformation in right earnest it will be accomplished, and it will leave its consummation as the imperishable fact of the time. The task, after all, is not so difficult a one for the nineteenth century, with the press and public opinion to back it, and the regeneration of the abandoned and criminal of our fellow-men to give it Christian stamp and character.—*From the Standard.*

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any Articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

N.B. As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

*** *Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

November 1, 1858.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE.

It cannot be denied that one of the most cheering signs of the times is that seen in the fact that a large proportion of the most intelligent persons of the community are bestowing their time and attention on the best means of diminishing misery and multiplying happiness; and we point with satisfaction to the second annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Social Science as a significant proof that such is the case. For many years societies have existed in the metropolis and other large towns for the investigation of the physical sciences and the accumulation of knowledge. We have had Royal Chemical Societies, Royal Astronomical Societies, Royal Geographical Societies, Royal Geological Societies, and a variety of others of a kindred character, and no doubt each society has so far fulfilled its mission by adding to our stores of information and advancing the intellectual civilization of the age and country. But whilst vast progress has been made in almost every branch of science, and whilst conquest after conquest has been made over matter, it cannot be denied that many things which vitally affect the innermost heart of the commonwealth have, to a very great extent, been neglected. Whilst ascertaining the different strata of the globe, measuring the distance of stars, and similar achievements, social evils have been gradually eating their way into the homes and hearts of the people. What great advantage is it if our learned men can penetrate into antiquity and explore the hidden lore of perished ages, or gather together into museums the most rare and curious antiquarian relics, if, at the same time, masses of our fellow-men at our very door are perishing for lack of knowledge? Let it not be imagined that we are averse in any way to the deepest research or the boldest speculations in the fields of science, or that we would for a moment discountenance any person in the pursuit of his favourite study or amusement. But we would call on our countrymen not to forget the weightier matters of the law, and neglect duties which demand performance toward our fellow-man. And we are glad to know that public apathy is at last broken, and that men foremost in the ranks of authorship, statesmanship, and science, are beginning to investigate the causes and consequences of social maladies, with a view to their abridgment, if not of their destruction. Let the same amount of attention be bestowed on the best means of elevating the condition of the ill-clad, ill-housed, and ill-fed portion of the population as there has hitherto been expended on philosophical inquiries and the pursuit of elegant amusements, and we need not fear the result. And if we may regard the Liverpool gathering as a sign of the times, it is not too much to expect that, ere long, public attention will be directed with system, energy, and enthusiasm, towards the extirpation of many preventible evils which now sojourn in our midst.

At the Liverpool Conference papers were read and attention was given to jurisprudence and the amendment of the law, to examination schemes, and their incidental effects on public education, on book-hawking societies, on colleges for the blind, on art education, on training colleges, and other educational facilities; also on the causes and prevention of crime, including the incentives to crime presented by marine-store dealers, and how to suppress them; on crime and its antidote, on criminal statistics, on emigration as a preventive agency, and on the treatment of discharged prisoners; also on social health, including such questions as the duties of the officers of health, on the influence of marriage on the population, and on disease among the lower animals and the sale of adulterated milk and decayed fruits as means of impairing the health of the people. We have not space, however, to refer to a tithe of the papers and questions discussed at Liverpool, and must refer to the public papers of that time. When once the British people become alive to the importance of a great work which should be done, or a great national duty which should be performed, they are not backward in service or in sacrifice. The great difficulty is in arousing them to the point of steady, determined action. We do not say that they have yet risen to the height of the argument involved in the vast question of social science, but we do maintain that they are evincing a disposition and putting forth an energy not hitherto displayed; and we augur much from the second annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, both as a sign of progress and an indication of future principles.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS IN LONDON.

Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., of Lombard Street, has made an offer to the vestry of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to erect at his own cost a drinking fountain, to be placed on Holborn Hill, in such site as the rector and churchwardens may fix upon. Mr. S. Gurney has thereby conveyed an incalculable boon on the public, which will assuredly lead to the erection of others. While on this subject, it may not be amiss to insert the following extract from a correspondent of *The Builder* :—

"Drink in the Parks.—In reference to the very laudable movement in favour of 'public drinking fountains,' I trust amongst the many proposed sites for that great boon to the poor out-of door public, that the parks of the metropolis will not be overlooked. I, with my family of young children, lately visited that delightful retreat of the east-enders of London, Victoria Park (all honour to its promoters). We provided ourselves with biscuits, and repaired thither to enjoy our half-holiday, and the only drawback to our happiness was thirst, to satisfy which we were forced to go outside the park, and buy what we did not want, that we might beg what we did want, viz. water for our little ones and selves, besides shortening our half-holiday."

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REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

In reference to "fallen women," the Committee of this Union have done great service by the preparation of a very valuable little handbook, containing an account of the Homes and Penitentiaries which already exist in the metropolis and in the provinces, so far as could be ascertained. In hundreds of cases where pity is excited towards an unhappy fellow-creature, ignorance of the mode by which deliverance may be effected, checks the humane effort. This little book well supplies this want, so far as relates to this particular class. It, however, brings before our mind one subject of deep regret, namely, the inconsiderable amount of accommodation afforded, compared with the known number of these wretched creatures. We find that in the metropolis there is accommodation for but 1080 in the well-known institutions, and in the provinces 1012; total, 2092; whereas, if we are to credit the statistical information already gathered from various sources, the number of fallen women in our metropolis, and in the large towns, amounts to very nearly 100,000.

This is a deplorable state of things, sufficient in our mind to justify a special organization of well disposed Christians to enter largely upon practical measures to remedy it. There is no want of money nor of will and disposition to come forward and supply the want. But the subject is too vast to be efficiently handled by small local societies. It demands the attention of a large body, a central focus, from which may emanate smaller institutions. It requires the undivided care of an association specially devoted to the subject, and we shall rejoice to see, and aid to the uttermost, any attempt at such an organization. Meanwhile the public are under a deep debt of obligation to the Reformatory and Refuge Union for the production of this little handbook. The Union has many important matters on hand, and, so far as we have seen, they are by no means disposed to sit idle, or waste much time in talk; *to do* is their adopted line of proceeding; and among them are many whose influence is great, and whose hearts are in the benefit of their fellow-creatures. Pending the formation of any special society for the purpose, we may fairly hope to see, as the result of their activity and energy, some alterations in the sad state of things to which we have alluded. Slow indeed it may be, and often almost imperceptible, but we are grossly mistaken if this little pamphlet will not, on the one hand, prove of important service to many, who know not how or where to apply in cases even now under their cognizance and pity; and, on the other hand, awaken in the minds of many who have not previously thought about it, a desire to do what good may be in their power in this particular phase of benevolence. We recommend the book very heartily to all the friends of this dangerous and endangered class. It will be found to give the terms of admission, ages preferred, accommodation provided, and such further particulars as would enable any person at a glance to ascertain which Institution would be most likely to answer the required purpose; and in fact, we may conscientiously announce its publication as a decided acquisition.

CONVICT HULKS.

Case of Rev. J. K. Walpole.

Our readers will be pleased to remember, that we have distinctly repudiated any private knowledge or personal bias in this matter. We are simply desirous that neither the weak should be oppressed by the strong, nor the weak vilify the strong with impunity. As we before stated, there is an important principle involved in the case. It is an Englishman's glory, that he may not be punished for fault or crime, without an opportunity given to him to answer the charges brought against him, with his accuser face to face. This in our eyes is the *gravamen* of the above case, which Colonel Jebb may be able to remove. If the statements made by Mr. Walpole, in reference to the Convict Hulks, be correct, they should be matter of inquiry elsewhere than in our pages; indeed, the public welfare is deeply involved in such an inquiry; and it would ill become us to do more than draw public attention; this we have ventured to do—and Colonel Jebb has sent his rejoinder, which appeared in our last number. This has drawn forth two letters, one from Mr. Walpole, and another from "*one who knows the truth*," who indeed appears to have had good opportunity for doing so, who, from his position and occupation, we are bound to believe, would only write what he conscientiously felt to be true, and who candidly and freely consents to his name being given to Colonel Jebb if required. To these two letters we feel compelled in fairness to give insertion; but we are by no means disposed to continue a correspondence which cannot possibly bring the matter to a conclusion; we can draw attention to the case—and this we have done; Colonel Jebb, if he pleases, is justly entitled to his answer; but there we must stop. We can hardly imagine that the right of an Englishman to a hearing before punishment, has been in this case outraged. If so, it were indeed a subject for grave consideration. Official power may unwittingly be exercised with severity; we can imagine that underlings may be afraid to speak the truth, which may take away their bread from them; but we repeat our former statement, that it vitally concerns every person engaged in the Civil Service, that he should be able fearlessly, and without subjecting himself to oppression, to bring before the proper authorities cases of abuse, which may come within his knowledge, whether his complaint be of those above or under him.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

We regret to find that the "Surrey Society," formed so long ago as 1824, for assisting discharged prisoners, who may show any anxiety to escape from the life they have been leading, is in such want of funds, as to make it likely that some of those, who are now doing well in institutions, must be discharged again upon their own resources. Indeed, E. Penrhyn, Esq., Chairman at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, in his address to the Grand Jury, expressed his deep regret at the position of so valuable a Society, which might, unless better supported, cease to exist. Our readers will see in our advertising columns, that in the previous year a very large number were aided in various ways, from the funds of this Society; indeed the Annual Reports prove that, although there may be some disappointment, yet a very considerable portion are in reality restored to a fair position, and are well availing themselves of the opportunities held out to them. The Surrey Society is the Parent Society of this peculiar work, and as such deserves support; it is carefully and efficiently conducted, but cannot work as it ought without the funds which a benevolent public can place in the hands of the committee. The Society is the almoner of public charity, in a most interesting shape. We have no right to suppose that because a man *has been* a criminal, he must, as a consequence attach himself ever after to crime as a choice; many are driven to it as a necessity. We know not, in fact, a more pitiable object than a discharged prisoner anxious to escape from his own usual

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companions and old associations. He meets with distrust and contempt on all hands; whether he merit it or not. And a helping hand of encouragement is in no case more timely. The Surrey Society has deserved well of the public, not only for the good it has effected in its own county, but for the example it has set generally in the great cause of criminal reformation. We are glad to find that the committee as a rule *avoid debt;* but there is such a thing as suicidal economy; and we would ask, why has a Society of such age and importance, of such general value and usefulness, permitted itself to be so little known? We do not remember even to have seen it made known by the means of the great organs of the press. And if the merits of such a Society are not such as to commend it to the advocacy of the great and leading papers; at least it could have been made known by means of their advertising columns: there are many, who have both the means and will to aid such societies, but who have no knowledge of the various outlets for their charity but through the advertisements which appear in the papers; who, in fact, search for such objects. The committee will do well to consider this. Again, why was not such a Society represented at the first meeting at Liverpool? Several similar societies, established only very recently, sent their deputations, to convey to the public such information as their experience authorized; on the operation, benefits, mode of conduct, prospects of success, &c., of such societies. Had the Surrey Society, after so long an existence, and in so important a county, no valuable information to give to a mass of British people assembled specially to consider this very question, among others, "Criminal Reformation"? Surely it was due to the public at large, as well as to its own credit, that it should have taken a prominent part in the particular phase of this peculiar work which "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies" have begun to assume. It is a good proof of the disposition of the public to support such societies, when they know of their existence, that the Surrey Society, notwithstanding its backwardness in this respect, has yet been very largely supported, and enabled to effect a great amount of actual good. We trust the advertisement which appears in our columns will awaken amongst our own readers a feeling of sympathy with its position, which shall show the committee that, while they very properly avoid debt, some portion of their funds might be well and advantageously applied in making the Society more widely known. The English public, as a general rule, are benevolent to an extraordinary degree; but they require, as a matter of course, to be made aware of any claim upon them, and to be satisfied of the reality of that claim. Let them but know what money is required, and for what purpose, and if the cause be good the money will very seldom be withheld. We have offered these remarks in hopes that they may be acted upon by a Society which claims and has our most cordial good wishes for its welfare and success. It will certainly be a sad conclusion to its valuable services if those who have, in institutions, given good promise of a change of life for the better are to be turned out again to despair; and, it may be, when too late, awaken a feeling of bitter remorse in the minds of the benevolent, should they experience a repetition of the fearful Frimley tragedy—the well-known result of a man driven to crime of the worst kind, to be expiated only on the scaffold, for want of a helping hand at what may be truly called a needful time of trouble.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Congress which was held at Liverpool in the second week of October may be, in fact, considered as the first anniversary of this evidently important Society. It would require no assumption of prophetic foresight to pronounce an opinion that a body of gentlemen, of all ranks and of the highest degree of education, armed with practical and political experience, consenting to give their attention, on a collective and definite system, to the consideration and discussion of social questions, must have a most important influence on the well-being of the community at large. These thoughts naturally occurred to us when the Association was so successfully and satisfactorily inaugurated at Birmingham last year. At that time, however, the scheme was completely novel and untried. Though backed by the gigantic power of mind and talent of Lord Brougham and other noblemen who filled the various offices of the Society—the presidency of Lord Brougham alone being as a host in itself; and though its intrinsic value could scarcely be unseen by any who would think upon the subject, still it cannot be denied that it was an experiment. A good thing does not always at once take hold on the public mind. The British people have been on many occasions slow to accept a novelty when the boon is prospective; but once fairly convinced of the reality of the advantage, there is energy enough to be found in Britain to overcome any difficulties. The experiment for the social amelioration of the community may now, after its year of probation, be fairly considered as fact. The meeting at Liverpool will sufficiently testify to the truth of this assertion. Hundreds of those who quitted Birmingham at the close of the inaugural assembly of this Society doubtless felt that they had good and sufficient grounds to augur well of the ultimate progress and usefulness of the Association; but we doubt if the most sanguine could have anticipated a success more evident than was proved by the Liverpool meeting. We are given to understand that there were present at the time upwards of two thousand members and associates. The interest excited in several of the important subjects, the full discussion they underwent, and the talent brought to bear on them, testify incontestably that the public mind is fully ripe for the firm and permanent establishment of the Social Science Association. It is impossible but that it must henceforth exercise a very powerful influence on the social improvement of our country. It is, moreover, no insignificant sign of the wide-spread attraction of the Association, that at this second annual meeting, which is, in actual fact, as we have said, but the close of its first year of existence, there were thirty-seven public bodies there represented. These were not only such as existed in and about Liverpool, but scattered about over different parts of England, even to the sister isle. There were representatives from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Bristol Chamber of Commerce, British and Foreign School Society, British Temperance League, Liverpool Collegiate Institution, Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, Halifax Mechanics' Institution, Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Hope Street Book Society, Hope Street Mutual Improvement Society, Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, International Decimal Association, Law Amendment Society, Leeds Chamber of Commerce, Leith Chamber of Commerce, Literary and Philosophic Society, Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool Co-operative Provident Association, Liverpool Financial Reform Association, Liverpool Guardian Society, Liverpool Institute, Liverpool Recreative Society, Liverpool Select Vestry, Liverpool Working Tailors' Industrial Association, Medical Institute, National Reformatory

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Union, Northern Mechanics' Institution, Nottingham Sanitary Committee, Reformatory and Refuge Union, Statistical Society of Dublin, Statistical Society of London, United Kingdom Alliance, West-Riding Trades' Association, West-Riding Trade Protection Society, Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, and the Worcester Chamber of Commerce.

Several valuable papers were read and discussed in the five different sections, to which we may from time to time allude. It is gratifying to find that the publication of the Transactions has been already arranged for; the papers and documents have been placed in Mr. Parker's hands, and it is expected that they will be out at an early period, and issued to the members. It is no slight sign of the hold which this Association has taken on the public mind, that the press generally, headed by the great leader of the daily papers, devoted a considerable space, not only to the insertion of the addresses and papers, but even to editorial comments upon several of the subjects broached in them. Of its ultimate success, then, no shadow of doubt now remains on our mind; and if only the secretaries of the various sections continue to manifest the same activity and energy they have hitherto displayed, we may also fairly say, that the social impurities of our country will be rigorously dealt with, and the great difficulties which have hitherto encumbered the amelioration of society generally, whether legal or physical, moral or intellectual, will be manfully battled against, until they shall have yielded to the force of British character, energy, and perseverance.

THE METROPOLITAN REFORMATORY, GROVE HOUSE, BRIXTON-HILL.

The prospects of our reformatory efforts, though cheering to the highest degree, so far as the effect of those efforts on the inmates is concerned, are yet not so bright as regards outward appliances. Our institutions are not so numerous, nor are already existing establishments so flush of accommodation as to make the close of any well-appointed reformatory other than a matter to be largely felt. The announcement, therefore, of the close of the above Institution both takes us by surprise, and fills us with sincere regret. We need not now point out to those who are or have been interested in the reformatory movement that the Brixton Institution was effecting a large proportion of good. Its extent of ground, to be worked as a garden by the inmates, besides offering fair, and in some degree remunerating, employment for some hundreds of young men, and thus implanting in their minds habits of industry, had the additional advantage of being situated in a very healthy part of the suburbs of London, calculated to invigorate the frame while it refreshed the mind. It is some consolation to find that its close is not a matter of choice, but of absolute necessity, arising out of circumstances over which the Committee had no control. It is also gratifying to be able to state that, so far as the work itself is concerned, there is no diminution of interest on the part of the Committee, nor will there be any serious loss on the part of the inmates. Mr. Bowyer, the admirable founder and mainstay of the Institution in the Euston Road, has consented to receive the remaining inmates. There is one part of this affair which indeed fills us with sorrow, we mean the sad prospect which probably will await the instructors; the master shoemaker and bookbinder, gardener, &c. A winter season is opening before them, not unlikely to be unusually severe, and these men may possibly be thrown out by the sudden change of any means of supporting their families. We sincerely hope that this may not be so, but from a hint we have received we fear it is not unlikely.

Meanwhile, returning to the inmates, let us give a passing tribute of praise to Mr. Bowyer for his prompt offer of aid to this, his sister institution, in the hour of her dissolution. The supporters of the Metropolitan Reformatory may rest satisfied that their *protégés* will be well cared for in their new asylum, and we earnestly hope they will carry out the wishes expressed in the subjoined circular, and support Mr. Bowyer in this addition to his cares and expenses.

The circular is as follows:—

Grove House, Brixton Hill,
November, 1858.

The Committee of the Metropolitan Industrial Reformatory have to announce with much regret to their subscribers and friends, that they are under the necessity of closing the Institution and terminating its operations. This arises from no diminished interest in the work, nor from any doubt of the value and need of such institutions; but from the force of circumstances alike unexpected and irresistible.

A few weeks ago the Committee were startled by the information that the buildings appropriated to the inmates, viz. the dormitories and workshops, had shown signs of serious dilapidation. A surveyor was immediately requested to examine them in the hope that timely repair would place them in sufficient security. The following, however, was his report.

"On a careful survey of the premises, it is found that the large dormitory is so far decayed as to render it unfit for its present occupation for any long period.

"The fence and sheds abutting on the passage on the west side of the premises are also in an advanced state of decay, so as to render it necessary to take the whole down rather than make any outlay in the attempt to repair.

"Mr. Parris, Lady Grant's surveyor, has been over the premises with me, and agrees in the above recommendations.

"Chas. Reeves."

Under these circumstances the Committee have been obliged to consider the financial state and prospects of the Institution with a view to determine their course.

To raise a building adequate to the purposes required would involve an outlay of at least 1500*l*.

The Committee could hold out to their friends no hope of being able to raise such a sum; nor do they think the nature of their lease warrants the expenditure of so large an amount upon the premises.

The Committee were bound also to consider that, notwithstanding the large donations of a few individuals, and the liberal response made to their appeals by the inhabitants of Brixton and the neighbourhood, yet the public at large have given but a feeble support to the Institution, so that the ordinary income for the last two years has not been raised without very great difficulties. In addition to this the recent withdrawal of the Government grant, contrary to all anticipation, presented the prospect of a serious deficiency of resources for the coming year.

The only conclusion which the Committee could arrive at in the face of these difficulties was, that they had better terminate their labours while the finances were comparatively unembarrassed, rather than, by continuance, to incur the risk of being involved in serious liabilities.

In taking leave of those friends and supporters who have so kindly aided the work, the committee feel that it is some consolation that though thus brought to an abrupt termination, their past efforts have not been in vain.

Since the commencement, in the month of April, 1853:

879	young	men	have applied for admission.
325	„	„	have been admitted.
95	„	„	have emigrated.
54	„	„	have been sent to situations.
37	„	„	have enlisted.
14	„	„	have been sent to sea.
10	„	„	have been restored to their friends.
2	„	„	have been sent to Hospitals.
6	„	„	have been sent to other Reformatories.
53	„	„	have left of their own accord.
24	„	„	have been dismissed.
2	„	„	have died.
29	„	„	still remain in the Institution.

It is something to have been instrumental in rescuing so many fellow-creatures from the vice and misery into which they had fallen. It is to be hoped that in the great day of account some of these prodigals will be found to the praise and glory of the Saviour's redeeming love.

The Committee feel it especially due to the various clergymen who have aided in the work, to tender to them and to their respective congregations and to the residents in the neighbourhood generally, the expression of their respectful acknowledgments and thanks for the warm interest and assistance they have rendered to the Institution since its commencement. If any success has attended the work, no small share of it has been due to the sympathy thus extended to the Committee. Without this encouragement their operations would not have been sustained.

In taking leave of the Metropolitan Reformatory, the Committee have the satisfaction of knowing that the work itself will undergo no

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serious diminution. G. J. Bowyer, Esq., Hon. Governor of the North London Reformatory, has kindly made arrangements to admit all our remaining inmates. They will be transferred to his charge, and will go through their course in the same manner as if they had remained at Brixton.

The North London Reformatory is conducted upon the same principles, and admits inmates of the same description and age as the Metropolitan Reformatory, as will be seen by the accompanying report of the Institution.

The Committee earnestly hope that those friends who are interested in the cause will transfer their support to Mr. Bowyer, and thus enable that gentleman to permanently maintain that enlargement of his numbers which he has now commenced.

REFORMATORIES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS:

THEIR COMPARATIVE ECONOMY.

A PAPER read by Mr. Joseph Adshead, of Manchester, in the Punishment and Reformation Section of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, Liverpool, Thursday, October 14, 1858.

REFORMATORIES.—PART I.

Reformatories and Ragged and Industrial Schools have at length become national institutions, and are now recognised and carried on under parliamentary sanction and minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. Each year's experience gives an increased understanding of the question, "What is to be done with the dangerous and vagrant classes?" A large number of young persons also, for whom no suitable provision had formerly been made, are now brought within the range of Ragged and Industrial Schools' Regulations.

An enlarged development of the various agencies now in operation cannot fail in time to a diminishing of the number of our criminal classes—Reformatories and Industrial Schools being essentially preventive institutions.

It has been a subject of common observation, that the youthful criminal almost inevitably becomes an old and hardened offender. There is a criminal community within our population, acting as by natural laws, altogether antagonistic to well-ordered society.

It has been generally considered by jurists, that there is but little hope of reclaiming the hardened adult transgressor, whose very element of existence is dissipation, profligacy, and crime. How is the swelling current to be diminished in its volume and to be narrowed in its course? How is the sapling to be made to yield before it becomes the stubborn plant?

Our Reformatories and Industrial Schools are pre-eminently adapted to check the current of crime at its source; to bend the young sapling, and to train it to bring forth the fruits of industry and good conduct, instead of the noxious fruits of infamy and vice.

I have a lively recollection of the feeling of concern manifested upon the question of Houses of Refuge and Reformatories entertained by benevolent minds, twenty years ago. I had visited the Houses of Refuge in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and other parts of the United States, and had followed somewhat in the tract of the late estimable William Crawford, the inspector of prisons for the home district, and the inquiry then was—"What can be done to establish similar institutions in this country?" Parkhurst was the result of that consideration, as an experimental institution, promoted mainly by Mr. Crawford, in conjunction with the late Rev. Whitworth Russell, and (the then Captain) now Colonel Jebb. The work comparatively slumbered, so far as to practical results, for some years.

The old Philanthrophic Society, in St. George's Fields, London, was doing in a limited degree the work of reformation of juvenile delinquents; but youthful criminality kept annually increasing, and no salutary and renovating antidote was provided to arrest the moral malady.

A problem had to be solved; the subject had to be fully grappled with; benevolent minds gave themselves to the consideration of the question, and there will, I think, be but one opinion, that the interesting proceedings of the Birmingham Conference of 1851, with also the important inquiries instituted by the Parliamentary Committee of 1852, upon juvenile delinquency and neglected and vagrant children, gave a new and increased impulse and direction to those feelings of benevolent solicitude which had been cherished for the adoption and carrying out of plans for youthful reclamation.

The 17th & 18th Vict. cap. 86, of 1854, was the first general legislative enactment passed for the general advancement of Reformatory establishments, and which so importantly supplemented voluntary and benevolent efforts, and placed the institutions certified under its provisions upon a satisfactory basis.

It could scarcely be expected that in the first formation of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, there should be at once a completeness in their general economy. Bands of benevolent individuals determined upon establishing these preventive institutions. Funds had to be raised, buildings to be provided, suitable supervision and management to be procured, and thus the managers or boards would have gradually to feel their way, and by degrees to establish more efficiently their principles of action in carrying on these institutions; nor could a uniform principle of action be well adopted, as is evident—place and circumstance having their influence upon economical results.

As, however, there is now a number of institutions, reformatory and industrial, established, and which have the advantage of becoming acquainted with each other's operations, it may therefore not be unprofitable to make some inquiry into their general proceedings, or rather to make a few contrasts as to the comparative economy of several of the leading Reformatories, and also in relation to several Ragged Industrial Feeding Schools. Such inquiries may present views upon some points as to what to avoid, what to correct, or what to adopt—it being a most important element in the practical working of the institutions under review, to accomplish the largest amount of good at the smallest amount of cost, compatible with efficient working.

To develope more fully the subject of this paper, I propose to direct attention to the following topics in relation to Reformatories and Ragged Schools:—Their sources of income; expenditure for supervision; maintenance, and industrial results—with some suggestions and general reflections; and be it to the honour of our country, that so large an amount of benevolent and voluntary agency is employed in working out the salutary results of these institutions. To this voluntary supervising agency may be ascribed that large measure of success which has attended the means employed—a sympathy not purchaseable by money. Enlisted amongst those who have taken a foremost part in the promotion of such institutions are to be found peers of the realm, members of parliament, clergymen, ministers of religion of various denominations, the various classes of professional men, merchants, and other sections of the community; not passing by the devoted labours of many ladies, who have most earnestly aided in the good work;—all these marking with benevolent concern, the welfare of the institutions under notice, and uniting for their promotion and advancement.

Important results must attend such powerful and influential combinations.

With those who take a practical part in the working of Reformatory Institutions, expenditure is a natural subject of inquiry. What the cost per head of each inmate? What the amount per annum for superintendence, &c.? What towards self-support by labour results?

Such information can only be obtained by a reference to the published reports of the Institutions; with some of those documents it is not easy to come to a satisfactory conclusion. Regarding several establishments, inquiry is stopped at the very threshold—no average number being given of attendance through the year; and the various kinds of outlay are so mixed up, that distinctive classes of expenditure cannot be clearly defined for comparison with the expenditure of other institutions. Some of the annual accounts end in March, others in June, others at the end of the year. It would be highly desirable could a uniform system be adopted in the classification of the various kinds of expenditure, with the average number of attendances through the year. By these means, comparisons could be readily made as to the economical working of the institutions. Out of about eighty reports before me, not one-third have furnished their annual st tements in a manner to enable the writer to obtain information as to the cost per head of the inmates of the respective Reformatories.

There is, however, sufficient information contained in the periodical reports of some of the institutions to indicate their comparative economy.

The Red Hill Institution appears to present itself as the starting point. Since its altered constitution in 1850, it has become essentially a Reformatory establishment—is considered the Anglo-Mettray—has received unequalled patronage and support—and has had the advantage of the lengthened experience of its late resident chaplain and superintendent, the Rev. S. Turner.

Red Hill is presented to the public attention as the model Reformatory establishment. On this ground, and from its general operations, it is natural that it should come more especially under review, and from which important information should be obtainable for the guidance of the inexperienced as to the necessary outlay or expenditure in the commencing and also in the carrying on of similar institutions.

The classes of expenditure, for simplicity of arrangement, are brought out under the following heads:—Salaries, house incidentals, provisions, clothing, and miscellaneous charges. These respective items will indicate the *pro rata* charge per head—a plan adopted with much clearness in the Kingswood Reformatory report.

For this purpose, it is proposed to notice the following ten Institutions:—

1. Red Hill, Reigate.
2. Glasgow Reformatory.
3. Home in the East, London.
4. Castle Howard, near York.
5. Hardwicke, Gloucester.
6. Hampshire Reformatory.
7. Kingswood, Bristol.
8. North Eastern, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
9. Akbar Ship, Liverpool.
10. Red Lodge (Girls), Bristol.

The ordinary receipts and expenditure only are supplied. No particulars in details of farming or manufacturing operations are given, but credit for profit from labour when shown in the account.

To preserve the text of this paper in some degree of consecutive order without the interference of statistical and financial data, in the following ten Reformatories I have only pre-

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sented the total net cost per inmate, and must refer for the particular classification of items of receipts and expenditure to note A, in which will be found the abstracts of annual statements, and also miscellaneous receipts and expenditure in *detail*—these furnishing an approximate view sufficiently near to indicate the comparative charges under similar headings, by which their economical relations may be readily contrasted. One example only, as an illustration of the classified form.

Red Hill Reformatory, Report, 1858. Average attendance in 1857, 277 boys.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	Per head per annum. £	s.	d.
Subscriptions and donations*	433	18	11	1	11	3
Government grant for maintenance and emigration	7813	3	4	28	4	1
County Association	295	16	1	—		
Parents and friends of inmates	173	1	0	0	12	3
Cr. "Surplus of Farm, &c."	274	16	1	0	19	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
House incidentals	994	6	3	3	11	5
Salaries, wages, and provisions	4129	14	0	16	6	3
Clothing, washing, and sewing	867	11	0	3	2	8
Miscellaneous charges	951	11	11	3	8	9

Net cost, £25 4*s*. 10*d*. per annum, or 9*s*. 8*d*. per week.

Provision was also made this year (1857) by the Redhill Reformatory for the emigration of 66 boys, at a cost of £1374 5*s*. 6*d*., or £20 16*s*. 4*d*. per head. £147 9*s*. 3*d*. was also expended in apprenticing lads, but no number is given.

No. 1. Red Lodge Bristol Reformatory. Report, 1857. Average attendance, 1856—56 girls. Net cost per head per annum, £14 5*s*. 9*d*., or 5*s*. 8*d*. per week.

No. 2. Glasgow Reformatory. Report, 1858. Average attendance, 1857—382 boys. Net cost per head per annum, £15 8*s*. 9*d*, or 5*s*. 11*d*. per week.

No. 3. Hampshire Reformatory. Report, 1858. Average attendance, 1857—35 boys. Net cost per head per annum £19 5*s*. 2*d*., or 7*s*. 3*d*. per week.

No. 4. Hardwicke (Gloucester) Reformatory. Report, 1858. Average attendance, 1857—35 boys. Net cost per head per annum, £20 14*s*. 3*d*.

No. 5. Home in the East, London. Report, 1858. Average attendance, 1857—47 boys. Net cost per head per annum, £21 11*s*. 6*d*., or 8*s*. 3*d*. per week.

No. 6. The School Frigate, "Akbar." Report, 1858. Average attendance, 1858—95 boys. Net cost per head per annum, £23 5*s*. 8*d*., or 9*s*. 1*d*. per week.

No. 7. North Eastern Reformatory. Report, 1858. Average attendance, 1857—64 boys. Net cost per head per annum, £23 6*s*. 10*d*., or 9*s*. 1*d*. per week.

No. 8. Kingswood (Bristol) Reformatory. Report, 1857. Average attendance, 1856—47 boys. Net cost per head per annum, £23 17*s*. 8*d*., or 9*s*. 2*d*. per week, deducting labour.

No. 9. Red Hill Reformatory. Report, 1858. Average attendance, 1857—277 boys. Net cost per head per annum, £25 4*s*. 10*d*., or 9*s*. 8*d*. per week.

No. 10. Castle Howard Reformatory. Report, 1858. Average attendance, 1856-7—35 boys. Net cost per head per annum, £25 6*s*. 3*d*., or 9*s*. 8*d*. per week.

The foregoing statements are the briefest references that could be given in showing the cost per head results of the ten Reformatories. The classified statements of the receipts and expenditure, with the miscellaneous details as shown in note A, will not be considered altogether as a perfect index of the nature of the entire working of the reformatory system. The accounts in the manner there supplied are the first which have been furnished in a collected and tabulated form, and are given more *as examples*, and as to *their extent* as an approximation to what may be deemed as the result of reformatory operations, and which may be briefly commented upon under various heads commencing with

SOURCES OF INCOME.—SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

Hardwicke, 32*l*. 13*s*.; Red Lodge Girls' Reformatory, 160*l*. 15*s*.; Kingswood Bristol Reformatory, 206*l*. 11*s*.; Home in the East, 409*l*. 17*s*. 11*d*.; Red Hill, 433*l*. 8*s*. 11*d*.; Hampshire, 502*l*. 14*s*.; Castle Howard, 538*l*. 8*s*. 3*d*.; Eastern Sunderland, 632*l*. 15*s*. 7*d*.; Akbar School Frigate, 1163*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*.: total, 4080*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS PRO RATA PER HEAD FOR THE YEAR, AVERAGING AS UNDER.

Boys.	Per head for the Year. £	s.	d.	Boys.	Per head for the Year. £	s.	d.
Glasgow 382	nil			Home in the East . 47	8	14	0
Hardwicke 35	0	18	8	Akbar ship 95	12	4	10
Red Hill 277	1	11	3	Hampshire 35	14	7	3
Red Lodge Girls . 56	2	17	5	Castle Howard . . 35	15	16	6
Kingswood 47	4	7	10				
North Eastern . . 64	6	15	3				

It will be perceived there is a considerable difference in the amounts received, the lowest being at the rate of 18*s*. 8*d*. per head, the highest 15*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. per head. The sum total of subscriptions and donations for the ten Reformatories is 4080*l*. 4*s*. 2*d*. or at the average rate of 3*l*. 16*s*. 1*d*. per head per annum, for 1075 inmates, as indicated in the table.

It may be urged that taking the reports for one year is scarcely a fair criterion as to the amount of benevolent contributions to the respective institutions noticed; but it will be admitted that the year quoted is as fair for one institution as another; and the same objection might be urged against the selection of any particular year. The principle adopted has been to give a transcript of the receipts and expenditure of *the latest reports* obtainable, whatever results they might show, either favourable or otherwise.

SOURCES OF INCOME.—THE TREASURY—THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

From the Treasury.—Home in the East, 205*l*. 3*s*. 7*d*.; Hardwicke, 631*l*. 9*s*. 3*d*.; North Eastern, 1121*l*. 15*s*.; Hampshire, 438*l*. 19*s*. 3*d*.; Kingswood, 838*l*. 15*s*. 1*d*.; Akbar, Liverpool, 1995*l*. 2*s*. 9*d*.; Castle Howard, 627*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*.; Red Lodge, 874*l*. 10*s*.; Glasgow Reformatory, 4988*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*.; Red Hill, 7813*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.

From the Committee of Privy Council on Education.—Hardwicke, 61*l*. 11*s*. 2*d*.; Castle Howard, 95*l*. 17*s*. 11*d*.; Home in the East, 322*l*. 9*s*. 3*d*.; Red Lodge, 76*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; Kingswood, 98*l*. 2*s*.; Glasgow Reformatory, 1792*l* 16*s*.; North Eastern, 95*l*.; Akbar ship, 273*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.

TOTAL SUMS received from "*The Treasury*" and *Committee of Privy Council on Education.*

Boys.	Per head for the Year. £.	s.	d.	Boys.	Per head for the Year. £.	s.	d.
Home in the East . 47	11	14	3	Hardwicke 35	19	15	7
Hampshire Reformatory . 35	12	10	0	Kingswood 47	19	18	4
Red Lodge Girls . 56	16	9	4	Castle Howard . . 35	20	13	6
Glasgow 382	17	14	2	North Eastern . . 64	20	16	3
				Akbar ship 95	23	17	5
				Red Hill 277	28	4	1

The Treasury allowance is the main element of support to the reformatory system, and very properly so. It could never be expected that both the cost and the supervision of the youthful delinquents of the country were to be thrown upon the voluntary contributions and the voluntary agency of the benevolent portions of the community. Voluntary benevolence commenced, and has largely carried out, the long-needed operations of our reformatory institutions, and the Legislature both timely and wisely supplement their benevolent efforts by the provisions of the 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 86, under the power of which 7*s*. per week per inmate, or 18*l*. 4*s*. per annum, is paid by the State to duly-certified Reformatories.

The amount furnished by the government to the ten Reformatories was 19,534*l*. 13*s*. 9*d*. or at the rate of 18*l*. 4*s*. 1*d*. per institution (or a very near approximation in the average number of the treasury allowance) and 2815*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*., or 2*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*. per head from the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, making a total amount of 22,349*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*. or 20*l*. 16*s*. per head per annum. There is a great disparity in the amounts received from the sources referred to. The lowest amount received from the Treasury is 4*l*. 7*s*. 3*d*., ranging to 28*l*. 4*s*. 1*d*. per head per annum.

There are those who refer disparagingly to the operations of voluntary benevolence, because it has not been enabled to afford entire support to the preventive institutions under review. Without entering upon the general question as to what voluntary effort should do, or what may be considered as not coming within the scope of its operations, it might as well be expected that voluntary effort should supply the means to provide for the police of the country, or for the sustentation of our gaols. Reformatories are places of detention for youthful criminals; but their *regime* and discipline are better adapted than those of our gaols to accomplish *the true intent* of salutary punitive treament, viz.—the reclamation of the offender; and happily, under the reformatory system, there is a combination of influences peculiarly suited to the attainment of that object, which our common gaol system does not and cannot supply.

There is another subject under the head of "receipts," to which reference may be made. It is the quota contributed by parents of inmates of Reformatories, which appear under two classifications—voluntary and compulsory.

PARENTS AND FRIENDS.

	£	s.	d.
Red Hill, Reigate	£173	0	0
Home in the East	84	9	6
Hampshire	39	2	0
Kingswood	11	2	4
North Eastern	1	13	6
Red Lodge	18	1	9
	£327	9	1

PARENTS BY COMPULSORY PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Red Lodge, per H. M., Inspector of Reformatories	£44	7	0
Akbar Ship School, per magistrates' order	35	2	6
	£79	9	6

Or a total of 406*l*. 18*s*. 7*d*., being, upon the entire number 1075, an average ratio of 7*s*. 7*d*. per head per annum, or less than 2*d*. per week.

The enforcement of parental obligations to support their own offspring is one of the most important elements in carrying out the reformatory system; and it is to be regretted that the pecuniary results of that enforcement, as shown above, are so excessively diminutive. There are profligate and abandoned parents (as may not be unfrequently seen by the police reports in the public prints), that appear to claim a right to send their neglected children to reformatory institutions; and it will well become the executive boards of

* This amount does not fairly indicate the average amount of subscriptions and donations. The two previous years they were as follows:—1855, £659 2*s*. 9*d*. 1856, annual subscriptions and donations, less expenses of public dinner, &c. £1585 19*s*. 5*d*. The report for 1857 refers to the very liberal donations of £1000 per William Gladstone, Esq., the respected treasurer of the institution, for the erection of another house for 40 inmates, upon the Mettray family principle.

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managers of Reformatories to aid in every possible way the rigid enforcement of the following clause, in the 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 87, sec. 2, which runs as follows:—

"In every case in which any juvenile offender shall be detained in a Reformatory School under the said Act, the parent or step-parent, if of sufficient ability, shall be liable to contribute to his support and maintenance a sum not exceeding five shillings a week; and it shall be lawful in England and Wales for any two justices of the peace, upon the complaint of any person authorized by one of her Majesty's principal secretaries of State, to take proceedings in that behalf, to summon the parent or step-parent, as the case may be, and examine into his or her ability, and (if, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, they think fit) to make an order upon him or her for such weekly payment, not exceeding five shillings per week, as they shall think reasonable, during the whole or any part of the detention of such juvenile offender in such Reformatory School, such payment to be made at such times as by such order may be directed, to the person so authorized to take proceedings as aforesaid; or to such person as the Secretary of State may from time to time appoint to receive the same; and by him to be accounted for and paid as the commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury may direct."

In the return made to the House of Commons, there is shown the amounts compulsorily received by weekly payments from the parents of Reformatory inmates, by Mr. Turner, the Reformatory inspector, and previously by Mr. Morgan, of Birmingham:—

Number of parents against whom authority has been taken for proceeding, from 31st March, 1857, ending 31st March, 1858 605

Number of such parents under contribution the 31st March, 1858 292

Amount of contributions received during the twelve months ending 31st March... £629 12 8

Of the 605 persons against whom proceedings were authorized, 16 resided in London, 106 in Manchester, 47 in Birmingham, 24 in Leeds, 15 in Newcastle, 14 in Hull, and the remainder in Sheffield, Bolton, Huddersfield, Ashton, Stalybridge, Coventry, Bedford, Norwich, Bristol, Falmouth, &c.; in all 53 places.

The amount received is £629 12*s.* 8*d.*, at the rate of 5*d.* per week per head.

It is not so much the large amount (although profligate parents should not be spared) obtainable from the parents, as its being extensively known amongst the dissolute class that they are not with impunity to cast their children upon the public without being liable for their support—that either to pay or go to prison is before them. This, determinedly carried out, may have a deterring influence.

The items of expenditure under the various classifications shown in the statements given will not fail to receive attention. A discreet economy should pervade all institutions such as those under notice; but no specific rule can be laid down. There are general charges which are more or less incidental to locality and circumstance; but in the "maintenance" economy much depends upon the governor or matron of the institution as to a due regard to economise, both as to the purchase and consumption of the articles for maintenance. In the expenditure, "provisions" form a prominent feature, and under this head there will also be a considerable diversity in the amounts; but as some institutions board portions (or it may be the whole) of their officers and staffs, thus lessening in amount the salaries and wages' ratios, and proportionably increasing the "provisions'" expenses, it is therefore deemed more fair to take under a distinct head these twofold classes of expenditure, showing at the same time the relative ratios of each kind of expenditure of each respective institution:—

SALARIES, WAGES, AND PROVISIONS.

NAMES.	No. of Boys	Salaries and Wages.			Per Head, for the Year.			Provisions.			Per Head, for the Year.			Totals, for Salaries, Wages, and Provisions.			Per Head, for the Year.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Glasgow Reformatory ..	382	799	15	0	2	7	7	2169	14	4	5	5	11	2265	4	4	7	7	6
Red Lodge, Bristol (Girls)	56	155	16	6	2	15	7	312	10	6	5	11	7	468	7	0	8	7	2
Hampshire, Bristol	35	236	6	0	6	7	7	193	13	6	5	10	6	429	19	6	11	18	1
Hardwicke, Gloucester..	35	107	0	0	3	1	3	318	19	2	9	1	11	425	9	2	12	3	0
Kingswood, Bristol	47	285	1	0	6	1	4	379	9	5	8	1	4	665	10	5	14	2	8
Home in the East, London	47	408	17	11	8	14	0	320	16	8	6	16	6	729	14	7	15	10	6
North-Eastern, Newcastle-on-Tyne	64	441	17	5	6	17	11	578	17	1	9	0	9	1020	5	3	15	18	8
Red Hill, Reigate	277	1187	5	0	4	5	0	3342	9	2	12	1	3	4529	14	2	16	6	3
Akbar Frigate, Liverpool	95	711	18	2	7	9	10	899	12	3	9	9	4	1611	10	5	16	19	2
Castle Howard, near York	35	261	15	4	7	9	7	342	3	5	9	15	6	503	18	9	17	5	0

The preceding table, it will be perceived, ranges, for salaries and wages and provisions, from 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 17*l.* 5*s.* per head per inmate: the Glasgow Reformatory, an old-established one (1838), with its large number of 382; and the Castle Howard Reformatory, of recent establishment (1855), with only 35 inmates.

PROFIT FOR LABOUR.

A brief notice only need be taken of this item. The following are the results as drawn from the respective reports; and as there is somewhat of perplexity in defining with distinctness the labour profit of the field and the workshop, the following must be considered about as near an approximation as can be gathered from the statements furnished. The reports of succeeding years, it is hoped, will furnish these labour results with more clearness. The following are the amounts for the year of the respective institutions:—

Kingswood, 7*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; Castle Howard, 10*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; Hampshire, 13*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; Red Lodge, 30*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; Home in the East, 54*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; Hardwicke, 55*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; North Eastern, 56*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; Akbar Ship, Liverpool, 95*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; Red Hill, 274*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; Glasgow Reformatory, 616*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

The following gives *pro rata* "profit from labour" results per head for the year:—

	Boys.	Per head for the year. £	s.	d.		Boys.	Per head for the year. £	s.	d.
Kingswood	47	0	2	11	Red Hill	277	0	18	9
Castle Howard	35	0	6	6	Akbar Ship	95	1	0	2
Hampshire	35	0	7	10	Home in the East	47	1	3	5
Red Lodge	56	0	11	0	Hardwicke	35	1	11	5
North Eastern	64	0	17	9	Glasgow	382	1	12	3

Some reformatories might be referred to showing a loss in the labour result. All the above, are on the credit side of the accounts in their respective degrees.

Industrial labour is a branch of reformatory economy, to be encouraged and promoted as much as possible; but it is not easy to determine the class of employment most likely to be useful to the reformatory détenu, or profitable to the institution. It should also be borne in mind the ages and peculiar class of children brought under the influence of reformatory discipline. In the Red Hill report, for 1858, is shown the ages of young persons admitted for 1857, and illustrates the class to be wrought upon:—

1	4	22	29	40	34	4
8	8 to 10	11 to 12	12 to 13	13 to 14	14 to 15	over 15

There is not only their morally degraded state, but also, with many, their physical condition has to be regarded. From the ages indicated, will it not appear that there must be combined in the Reformatory Institutions the moral training of the school, as well as the employment of the workshop and the farm? A régime truly calculated to promote the best intention of the promoters of the reformatory system in the reclamation of the youthful transgressor, and to fit him for obtaining by honest industry his own support, either in this country or in some distant region.

In reviewing the operations of the few Reformatory Institutions to which some attention has been directed, there is much to encourage; but there is a very material element in connection with their operations that must not be overlooked. It is the great importance of retaining in connection with such institutions *the voluntary supervising agency*, the value of which cannot be too highly appreciated. It is the vital influence which permeates throughout all the organizations and arrangements of Reformatory managements to a degree so salutary and advantageous. Withdraw the warm-hearted earnest zeal of the devoted voluntary friends from the supervision of our reformatories, and they would become mere places of detention, but little better than gaols for the youthful delinquent, instead of what they are pre-eminently proving to be—houses of reform—a blessing to their inmates—and an extended benefit to the community.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE AT THE SMALLS.—The seventeenth course of masonry of the new lighthouse at the Smalls, off Milford Haven, is now nearly completed, and will be the last of the work at the rocks for this season, the weather being henceforward too precarious to attempt another course until the spring. It is now visible from Solva, having attained a height of 35 feet.

A REMORSEFUL THIEF.—Late on Monday, Oct. 12, or early on Tuesday morning following, a couple of ducks, the property of Mrs. Saville, were stolen from her garden, in Beckett Square. On Wednesday morning a letter, enclosing 5*s.* in postage-stamps, was received through the post. The following is a verbatim copy of the letter:—"Oct. 5, 1858. i send you 5 sillins wich i hope will sattisfy you wich i will never do so no more i am verey sory i took your dux and i can not rest in my bed for thinkin about them.—Yours turly, BIL SIKES." The signature has suggested the possibility that the whole affair is a practical joke.—*Sheffield Argus.*

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, VICTORIA PARK.—The quarterly meeting of the board of managers of this institution was held on Wednesday, Oct. 13. The medical report showed that the number of in-patients relieved during the present year had been 215, and the out-patients had amounted to 5517, being an increase of 532 over the corresponding period of last year; and the cases under treatment during the last quarter had averaged 933 each week. From the financial report it appeared that the balance in hand only amounted to 51*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, and there were accounts for current expenditure now due amounting to about 700*l.*, showing a deficiency of about 650*l.*

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The second annual congress of this Association was opened on Monday, October 11th, at St. George's Hall, Liverpool. The object is to aid the development of social science, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the amendment of the law, the advancement of education, the prevention and repression of crime, the reformation of criminals, the adoption of sanatory regulations, and the diffusion of sound principles on all questions of social economy.

The demand for tickets far exceeded that of last year, and at mid-day upwards of 3000 had been issued, nearly one-half of which were taken for lady associates. The number of papers submitted to the several sections exceeded 150, being an excess of 40 as compared with the Birmingham list of last year.

A letter from M. de Metz, director of the Mettray Institution, expressed gratitude at being named a foreign corresponding member, and regret that the duties of a lately-founded Reformatory institution of a special character prevented his attendance in Liverpool.

Miss Florence Nightingale was to have attended the congress, but was prevented by ill health. She, however, forwarded a paper.

Lady Russell and family arrived in Liverpool on the 9th, and were met at the Lime-street station by Mr. William Brown, M.P. Lord John Russell did not arrive until half-past nine o'clock. The noble lord sojourned at Richmond Hill, the residence of Mr. Brown, where Lord Brougham was also a guest.

The following noblemen and gentlemen attended the congress:—Lord Brougham, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Chester, Lord Sandon, Viscount Ebrington, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. W. F. Cowper, M.P., Mr. Garnett, M.P., Mr. Akroyd, M.P., Sir John Pakington, Sir James Stephens, Mr. S. Whitbread, M.P., Mr. Bernard, M.P., Mr. J. P. Gassiot, Mr. Horace Mann, Mr. F. A. Smith, jun., the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, Archdeacon Allen, and Mr. T. H. Bastard, &c., &c.

At half-past seven o'clock the general meeting of members and associates was held in St. George's Hall. The body and galleries of the spacious and magnificent chamber were filled in every part, and it was estimated that 3500 persons were present. The members of the council and the presidents of the several sections occupied seats on the platform. Lord John Russell was introduced to the meeting by the council, and was enthusiastically received. The noble lord, on taking the chair, delivered his "inaugural address," which occupied nearly a page of the daily papers of Tuesday. After discussing, in all their details, the questions of statute consolidation, education, public health, &c., Lord John Russell concluded as follows:—

A few words before I have done on the general objects of our Association. Our first meeting took place under the presidency of Lord Brougham, who unites in a singular degree the largest views of political and social science with the most laborious practical attention to all its details. While he can survey the whole field of knowledge with the quick and pervading glance of a master, he can work at the task before him with the patient industry of an apprentice. I wish that we may be able to imitate this spirit, if not attain this ability. We are not like some philosophers of the last century, enamoured of an age of reason which will never come to pass. Nor do we share in the dreams of the philanthropists, who ten years ago imagined that if property and capital and competition were put down by authority, the human race might sit down in happiness and contentment. Our task is more humble, but as we conceive more in accordance with the decrees of our Divine Creator. To mankind is allotted labour as its portion, and perpetual inheritance. If any think that he has nothing to do but to eat, drink, and be merry, in that very night as fearful a doom may fall upon him as it did upon the tyrant of old. If any suppose, like the masters of the Roman empire, that the sword has done its work, and that nothing remains for them but luxurious enjoyment, that very luxury may revenge the conquered world. If any imagine that to them belongs dominion, and that they may indulge in contempt of the unlettered and ill-fed multitude, that very multitude may overwhelm them in bloody and merciless retribution. It is for us to work as truly as the man who forges the iron bar, or the woman who works at the factory loom. It is for us to endeavour to improve the laws by which the community is governed. It is for us to show how education may be extended and diffused. It is for us to examine and record what has been done for the reformation and punishment of offenders. It is for us to confirm and animate the efforts which are being made to sustain the public health, and thereby preserve for this country her eminence as the home of a vigorous and independent race. It is for us to investigate the conditions of the great problems of political economy which may often admit of exceptions, but never of refutations. In so doing we shall but consult the welfare of the present and future generations; in so doing we shall follow the path traced out for us by Almighty benevolence and Almighty wisdom.

Wednesday's papers gave us an equally long address by Lord Brougham, devoted principally to comments on the progress of the cheap press since the days of the "Penny Magazine." The proceedings were diversified by

A VISIT TO THE AKBAR REFORMATORY SHIP, which lies moored in the river opposite the Rock Ferry. The party were conveyed in two steamers; one of them the *Jackal* pilot boat, belonging to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was appropriated to the most distinguished of the company, and the rest found ample accommodation in one of the river ferry-boats, which was chartered specially for the purpose. Amongst those on board the *Jackal* were the Earl of Carlisle, Lord John Russell, Lady John Russell and daughters, Sir John Pakington (in honour of whom the Admiralty flag was run up at the fore), Messrs. Adderley, W. Brown, Cowper, and Bernard, M.P.'s, &c. The *Akbar* is a two-decker, which was some time ago given to the corporation of Liverpool as a marine Reformatory, and on board of her are 150 boys, ranging between the ages of ten and sixteen, who have been convicted before the magistrates of theft, and who, being considered reclaimable and eligible in other respects, are, after a short term of imprisonment, sent to this Reformatory, where they are taught by efficient masters, all the duties of seamanship, and when thoroughly qualified are drafted off, voluntarily, to actual service, either in Her Majesty's navy or the mercantile marine. Although these boys are allowed an unusual amount of liberty under the circumstances, being permitted to go on shore, and trusted in other ways, the confidence reposed in them is very rarely abused. They almost invariably return to their river home uncontaminated by association with their former companions in crime, while instances of the return of these boys to their former criminal courses are all but unknown. When the steamers neared the *Akbar* the boys manned the yards of the ship, and afterwards went through all the usual evolutions of binding sails, lowering boats, and other ordinary ship duties, in which they exhibited considerable efficiency.

The Boys' Home Reformatory Institution, Bridge House, Wandsworth, has been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be a Reformatory School, under the provisions of the statute 17th and 18th of Victoria, chap. 86.

ST. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE.—GOOD NEWS.

The minister, churchwardens, and overseers, of the parish of St. Botolph, have received the welcome intelligence that the late Mr. Harry Osborne Cureton, who died on the 23rd of August last, has bequeathed to them the sum of 2000*l.* in 3*l.* per cent. Consols. The following extract from Mr. Cureton's will, will explain the object of his gift:—

I give to the Ministers, Churchwardens, and Overseers, of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, in the city of London, for the time being, the sum of 2000*l.* 3 per cent. Consols, to be placed in the Government stock or stocks; and it is my will that the interest shall be applied to the purchase of coals every winter, to be given to poor housekeepers, and also to lodgers, but in each case they must have lived for two years in the parish at the least before they apply for the same, and they must be of sober and good habits. Is is, however, my wish that out of the interest the Minister shall have the sum of 40*s.* for his trouble in making it known in the Church, two or three Sundays before the coals are delivered, so that proper persons may apply, and that the Churchwardens and the Overseers for the time being shall have the sum of 5*l.* out of the said interest for their trouble, in seeing to the proper distribution of this my gift.

RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The members and friends of this Association spent a most happy evening in the Field-lane Ragged School, on Tuesday, Oct. 19. A great number of the paid teachers of the various metropolitan ragged schools have formed themselves into an association for the purposes of mutual improvement; and a series of lectures have been delivered in connection with that movement.

After partaking of tea and coffee, Joseph Payne, Esq., assistant-judge for the county of Middlesex, whose constant and zealous exertions to promote this movement are so well-known, delivered a lecture upon music, which was very effectively illustrated by a choir of male and female singers connected with ragged schools. The lecture was divided into two parts. In the first Mr. Payne traced the origin and growth, and described the peculiar notation and character of Egyptian, Hebrew, Greek, and Roman music, and described the instruments used. Towards the close the various improvements effected in notation, counterpoint, and harmony, by modern improvements and the greater variety of instruments, were explained and illustrated; and Mr. Payne amused his audience by the almost inconceivable number of changes in bell-ringing which could be produced by bells ranging from five to twelve in number. The second part of the lecture was devoted to a history of music in connection with religion, the commencement of which he traced to the triumphal song of Miriam; and in reviewing its progress and development, brought to the illustration of the subject an ample store of antiquarian knowledge, quaint gossip, and amusing anecdote. The lecture, which was followed throughout by a running chorus of cheers and laughter, was loudly applauded at the conclusion, and a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Payne for his invaluable services on that and many former occasions. Among those present, we observed Messrs. Locke, Mountstephen, Ferry, Gent, and other advocates of the cause.

A People's Park in Liverpool.—A movement has taken place for the establishment of a park for Liverpool, on a plot of land known as Parliament Fields; one gentleman in Liverpool, a large employer, having offered the sum of 1000*l.* for this object, on condition that twenty other gentlemen will put their names down for the like amount. The property in question belongs to the Earl of Sefton.

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Reviews.

Meliora; a Quarterly Review of Social Science, in its Ethical, Economical, Political, and Ameliorative Aspects. No. III. Oct., 1858. Partridge and Co.

THE third number, for October, keeps up the former promise of usefulness. It is not to be expected that, on subjects admitting a diversity of opinion, we should be prepared to subscribe all its propositions with our approval; we may, however, conscientiously say, that whatever argument is advanced, is done with a perspicuity and fairness, which entitle the work to attention, and which, moreover, carry with them considerable weight.

In the article headed "Life in Arcadia," the writer touches in a brief yet masterly manner, on the bearing of what may be termed the increasing concentration of landed proprietorship, on the moral and physical condition of the labourer; alluding, of course, to such subjects as the labourers' dwellings, the value of the labourer's garden as a school of industry, the wages of labourers, the evils of payment in kind, and last but not least, the all-important subject of the kind of education required for the labouring classes, and the want of proper places of recreation and exercise, to counteract the increasing evil influence of the beer-shop, cider-shop, &c., as the only present playgrounds of the labourer. We quite agree with him in thinking that there would be policy in endeavouring to re-establish some of those healthful, mirthful, innocent games, which once graced our village greens.

We shall be glad to hear more of the writer's views on the subject, the education of the labouring classes. He acknowledges that teaching by rote is but lost labour;—and that the art of the teacher mostly consists in mental discipline, and he adds an opinion, in which we quite coincide: "It would be well if our rural schools bore a closer relation to the farm than at present exists." Education and work, theory and practice, should go hand in hand. The great difficulty is the application of this correct principle to the actual business of education,—it is that which, we suspect, forms the main stumbling-block of the question, for we are much mistaken, if the religious difficulty would not cease in a great measure to agitate men's minds as it now does, were the training imparted in our rural schools of a really practical character. It is not that the religious element would sink in its intrinsic importance in their eyes,—it would still, as it ever must, form the one foundation of proper education;—but its comparative importance, as a subject of dissension, would very much decrease. People quarrel about the religious part of the present national education because their attention is specially drawn to it, as at present the only real part of education about which they do care; but were the training imparted such as to fit their sons for the *practical* business of life—the school executive would receive from the poorer classes credit for more common sense than they are disposed to acknowledge in them at present, and this would result in a corresponding trust to their good sense in the matter of religion. This truth is fairly presumable, from the fact that in commercial schools, where the education *is adapted to the special requirements* of the class to be trained; in which head knowledge forms an essential element; we rarely hear of quarrels on the score of religion; not that the commercial parents have one iota less regard for religion as the sole groundwork of good education than the poorer classes; but the education, as a whole, satisfies them, and is considered as a real boon to their sons, as fitting them for the station they are to occupy; whereas, the education of the poorer class, labourers especially, omits the essential element to fit them for the station they are to occupy, viz. industrial training. It should never be forgotten, that all that can be taught to a labourer may be of service to the higher classes, but much that can be taught to the latter may be completely useless to a labourer;—we long to see the day when the nation shall give, as a national education, to *all* who are in any way destitute of means, a training to adapt them to the station in which they are placed, grounded in that fear and love of God, and in knowledge of his Holy Scriptures, which can alone enable them to do their duty both towards God and man, in that station.

There are six other articles in the present number, each fraught with considerable interest: perhaps the two which charmed our attention most are, the Philosophy of Wages, and the Social Claims and Prospects of Science; in the former the importance of the early payment of wages is strongly urged, the usual day for payment, Saturday, being the worst of all; both for the employer and the employed. On the whole, the present number of "Meliora" is such as will repay very careful perusal, and is calculated to awaken very beneficial thoughts in the heart of every class of readers. It deserves success, and will, we presume, obtain it from an impartial and clear-judging public.

Metropolitan Drainage: "Pro amore Dei—pro rege, lege, grege, focis, et aris." A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Lord J. Manners, M.P., First Commissioner of Works, &c. By John Hitchman, Esq., Leamington.

WHAT has to be effected in this matter is so completely beyond the teaching of experience, the scale in which it must be conducted is so extensive, that even the most experienced engineers may fail to propose the best plan, while it is quite possible that a comparatively unknown, yet practical, mind may hit upon the idea, as a groundwork, which, when well-worked out, shall best accomplish what is desired. Mr. Hitchman, in the above pamphlet, very ably propounds an original scheme of rendering the line of a canal a conduit to convey sewage, in iron tubes along or under it, so as to render sewage matter available for the improvement of the land. This, to many thoughtful minds, will suggest such advantages over any scheme hitherto proposed; and so likely to become actually profitable, that we are disposed to wonder that it has not received general sanction. Many a joint-stock company has started upon plans and schemes, holding out far less prospect of good return of investment, or ultimate benefit to the community. The letter in question bears date 17th July last, and another in the same pamphlet the 19th—of the results we know nothing. But we venture to say that no one can read the suggestion here made,—having in mind the long delay which has occurred before anything like a sensible scheme has been proposed, and the unquestionable difficulties which are involved in the solution of this great problem, which seem as yet insurmountable by our best engineers—without at once acknowledging that Mr. Hitchman's proposition is one which deserves consideration, for two reasons; first, because it appears, at least, more reasonable and easier of application, than the construction of completely new beds along the Thames or elsewhere; with its attendant expenses of purchasing the land, law expenses, valuation, &c. *ad infinitum*, or than carrying the sewage down the centre of the Thames, so losing the value of it as a fertilizer;—and, secondly, because it seems to suggest a profitable use of the canals, which must be very materially injured by the progress of railroads, which, while it would add to their revenues, would not apparently interfere with such traffic as they can even yet reserve from their mighty iron rivals. There is also a very material advantage accruing to this scheme, that it will be in principle applicable to almost the whole of the United Kingdom, both as an essential sanitary measure, and also as a source of national wealth and prosperity which can scarcely be estimated. We shall be glad to hear from Mr. Hitchman what progress, if any, his scheme appears to him to be making in the estimation of the public. He should have read a paper on it at the Liverpool gathering of Social Science advocates.

Bodily Exercise. Third of a Series of Plain and Simple Lectures on the Education of Man. By Thomas Hopley, F.S.S. London, Houlston and Wright, Paternoster Row. 1858.

NOT a whit inferior to the first two lectures. Mr. Hopley handles the subject of exercise and recreation in a manner peculiarly his own, striking and forcible. The portion which he dedicates to the causes of ill health among females is worthy of serious consideration; we strongly recommend it to mothers, who frequently inflict injuries upon their young through ignorance, and with the purest intentions. As a sort of appendix to the lecture, Mr. Hopley has concentrated into a very narrow space, a very thrilling collection of wrongs which cry for redress, gathered from various parliamentary and authentic reports, which would otherwise be incredible; which he winds up in these words: "It remains to see how long the thinking, feeling portion of our so-called 'Christian' country will endure the present terrible state of things."

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Philanthropist.

SIR,—As an impartial "Philanthropist," you have well maintained your name, for which I sincerely thank you, in bringing under public notice the frightfully *excessive* and unchristian punishment which has been inflicted on me, through my dismissal, Dec. 12, 1856, for having, as the Chaplain, "offended the superior officers" of the "Defence" Convict Hulk, at Woolwich, and which punishment, now prolonged to close upon 700 agonizing days and nights, it appears is to have no end. Having given the best years of my life to convicts, I had formed no connections beyond the convict employ, and thus now can neither support nor *educate* my family. I have no prospects upon earth. The Lord alone preserves my reason.

I am glad to see that Col. Jebb, in his letter to you in this month's "PHILANTHROPIST," very fairly allows that my "Statement," which you published in your September number, contains the truth: he contradicts nothing in it.

But he should not have inconsistently written to you farther on, speaking of me thus:—"the impression he conveys is, as you suspect, very far from being correct."

You never, Sir, in your remarks of Sept. 4, used the word "suspect," nor any word akin to it in meaning: your sentiments seemed to be quite contrary. What *suspicion* of incorrectness did you intimate in these your introductory words?—"We have received the following document from the above-named gentleman, and we beg distinctly to state that we do not hold ourselves answerable for the truth of the assertions made therein." You spoke here only as every *impartial* Editor would speak. I do not think there is such a man living as a *suspicious* Editor. Again, in your concluding words:—"We repeat, however, that we cannot answer for its truth, though it is not likely that Mr. Walpole would have printed and circulated it as he has done, had he not good grounds for his assertion." You intimate no *suspicion* here, Sir, that my statements are incorrect, rather the opposite, and Colonel Jebb himself allows that they are true, being, according to him, whatever their dimensions, "a part of the truth," to which he professes to add what is wanting. But let your readers judge, Sir, whether Colonel Jebb has added to my truth anything of value to throw light on the *mysteriousness* of this case of mine. He has passed by in silence my grave charges concerning Captain Gambier's secret inquiry at Woolwich, and the secret conference in London, in which Colonel Jebb, Captain O'Brien, and Captain Gambier, decided on my dismissal; in all which proceedings not the slightest chance was offered to me of escaping my doom before it was sealed.

It is a *well-known fact* that Colonel Jebb bore towards me a private ill feeling of *long standing*; and it was also in common circulation that there was an Assistant Chaplain to be provided for, who had been disappointed of the chaplaincy of a new Convict Prison, and that to my post that gentleman has been promoted, to upwards of £350 a year.

When Colonel Jebb speaks of "the discord that had prevailed for so long a time," he does not mention that Captain Warren, the Governor, was upheld in affronting and injuring me as he chose. He preferred against me a false charge in writing, that I had seriously neglected my duties on first coming to Woolwich, and which has been made, of course, to count against me, while to this day the Directors of Prisons have made no inquiry into it. By this and other wilful insults and aggressions made upon me, I would ask whether concord could be promoted, though, I solemnly assure you, the breach of becoming intercourse never arose on my side, nor did I show anything by words or demeanour to the offending parties. For the sake of peace, I acted too tame a part, and thus, perhaps, invited the assault which has consigned me and mine to temporal destruction.

When Colonel Jebb speaks of a certain amount of salary paid to me after my dismissal, he cannot take credit to himself for this, for it speaks in my favour; and he can never mean that money can compensate for the dishonour and mental anguish and destruction of character which I have suffered at his hands.

As regards the reference made by Colonel Jebb to Sir George Grey, I now solemnly assure Sir George that he does not, to this day, know the truth, or he never *could* have sanctioned my dismissal for "offending the superior officers" of the Hulk, an offence of which I was not guilty, into which there has *never yet* been any inquiry in my presence, and which vague charge I assert to be ridiculously untrue and incapable of proof. The contrary I can satisfactorily prove.

As to the two letters from which Colonel Jebb has given extracts, I wish he had given them in full. On what there is I have no particular observation to offer, except that I remember remarking when I received them, that I could see, with reference to passing events, that they were written with a view to the possibility of future publication.

Private ill feeling not only caused my dismissal, but, it will scarcely be credited, has pursued me since, of which the following is a specimen:—Eight months after my dismissal, when I was about to receive an appointment abroad, I was suddenly cut off from it, the secret source of which I know from proofs in my possession. While, at the same time, every effort was made to induce me and my family to embark for the place above referred to with an entirely free passage. Providence alone frustrated what would have been to us so irrecoverable a step.

Private ill feeling *still* pursues me to my injury under the calumnies of "violent temper," and "always interfering in matters with which I have no concern." I am said to be "of so violent a temper that none of the convict officers could exist with me." This vague charge is ridiculously untrue and incapable of proof, still one instance at least I know in which it has injured me. Colonel Jebb has uttered with his own lips to many that my "violent temper at Dartmoor kept the prison in confusion." Captain Gambier was Governor of Dartmoor Prison while I was there, and he and hundreds besides know that my voice was never heard there above the common tones of duty, but all know well who it was that did keep the prison in a ring through violence of temper. Captain Gambier sees Colonel Jebb daily, and nothing could have been easier or more Christianlike than to have summarily stopped this calumny, but it appears he did not.

With regard to my "always interfering," &c., I can give a fair sample of what has been called by this name. There was a convict, J—— E——, who was about to receive a ticket-of-leave, but two years before the usual time of it being due to him. On observing in the books, connected with his name, "Known to the police of S—— for twelve years as a bully to prostitutes," I thought such a character must have been overlooked by the authorities in London, and therefore wrote to them, pointing it out as a ground on which they might perhaps defer the man's liberation, he having been in prison, I believe, two years,—but I was answered that, as his ticket-of-leave was already issued by the Home Office, it could not be interfered with. I have known tickets-of-leave stopped the minute before a prisoner was about to leave the prison. J—— E—— went to his liberty, and before long rejoined his old companions, male and female, and, after being concerned in several ingenious and extensive burglaries, was taken, tried at C—— Assizes, and received a fresh heavy sentence. This I read in the newspapers, and have since received accounts from the mayor of the borough, and the governor of the gaol. Such is a specimen of the "interference," which, conceived in the best intentions, and conducted in the most respectful manner, helped to treasure up against me private prejudices and ill feelings, which caused my ruin. Still, I believe, that in such an instance as the preceding I was but discharging my duty, and in neglecting to do what I did, I should have been culpable. I discovered the other day that this calumny of "always interfering," &c., is current in a certain high quarter, where, under different circumstances, I might look for some substantial patronage.

I have to complain that, without my permission, Colonel Jebb has taken the liberty to recommend my family to public charity, in the conclusion of his letter to you, thus adding insult to injury. He speaks of their "misfortunes" as "undeserved," and I must say that no one knows better than Colonel Jebb that they are undeserved. There lived a man once, his name was Zaccheus, and of him we read, St. Luke xix. 8: "Zaccheus stood, and said unto the Lord; Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor; and if I have taken anything from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold." This was a plain honest man, who acted up to what he professed. I have made no appeal myself to public charity, nor do I intend to make it; but I do ask all my Christian friends for their best prayers on our behalf, and their aid and co-operation in getting my case so brought forward into public, that I may obtain from the Home Secretary a fair, free, full, and public investigation into my wrongs. Very heavy damages are due to me for the *mode* of my dismissal, *illegal*, because brought about by a secret *conspiracy*, and for the injuries my character has received, so as to prevent me supporting and educating my large family.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

J. K. WALPOLE,
Late Chaplain in Her Majesty's Convict Service.

Plumstead, Kent, October 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

London, October 22, 1858.

SIR,—I have only this day seen the reply of Colonel Jebb to the statement of the Rev. J. K. Walpole, which you published last month. As a third party, knowing all the particulars which led to the dismissal of Mr. Walpole, and which Colonel Jebb from reasons most potent shrinks from publishing, I humbly request that you will allow me to make public, through your columns, what are the causes that led to the cruel dismissal of the Rev. J. K. Walpole. I shall found my statement upon my personal knowledge and upon documents now to be seen at the office of Colonel Jebb, and at the Home Office in Whitehall.

First, then, the Rev. J. K. Walpole complained to Colonel Jebb that he was compelled by him to fulfil all the duties of a Chaplain in a Convict Prison, while the style and salary of only an Assistant Chaplain was given him. Frequent and rather important correspondence passed between the two on this point, and Colonel Jebb, to silence the rev. gentleman on the troublesome point, hinted at his dismissal some years before it took place. Will Colonel Jebb send you that correspondence?

Second. The Rev. J. K. Walpole made dis-

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closures before a Commission of Inquiry held in the Stirling Castle Convict Hulk in 1857, which commission was ordered by Sir G. Grey—those disclosures reflected very severely upon the management of Colonel Jebb, and brought home to him the responsibility of having allowed one of Her Majesty's Prisons to get into a most frightful state of anarchy and demoralization so late as the year 1856. Will Colonel Jebb publish those disclosures?

Third. The Rev. J. K. Walpole wrote to Sir G. Grey in 1856, to beg him to spare the life of Convict Thomas Jones, who murdered Surgeon Hope in the "Stirling Castle" Hulk, in February, 1856,—the rev. gentleman's plea for mercy was, that the state of the hulk had led Jones to murder Mr. Hope, and, therefore, his life he thought, ought to be spared. Mr. Walpole had a reply to that application from Colonel Jebb, attempting to throw upon Mr. Walpole the responsibility for the state of the hulk in which he was Chaplain. Mr. Walpole then replied, and by several letters showed Sir G. Grey that the fearful state of that hulk could not be charged upon him, but that the blame rested with Colonel Jebb and the Directors of Convict Prisons. Will Colonel Jebb send you that correspondence?

Fourth. The Rev. J. K. Walpole complained repeatedly of indignities which the office of the hulk heaped upon him—which indignities the writer has often witnessed with indignation and shame. The rev. gentleman proved the truths of his complaints, as the Directors themselves ordered the amendment of several. Will Colonel Jebb publish the correspondence that took place between him and the dismissed one on this point?

Fifth. The Rev. J. K. Walpole pointed out to Sir G. Grey how kindly Colonel Jebb had treated certain officers then and now in the Convict Service who had been proved guilty of extreme irregularities and most immoral crimes, in contrast to the treatment he himself had received. Will Colonel Jebb permit the public to see who was right in that correspondence?

Lastly. The Rev. J. K. Walpole was coolly asked by Colonel Jebb to acquiesce in a prospective dismissal, he having committed no crime, nor having been called upon to answer any charge. The rev. gentleman, as a man and a gentleman, refused to be a party to his own official death. Then came a fearful *Drunken Riot* in the prison in which Mr. Walpole was sleeping: he reported the same, and for so doing he was—as Colonel Jebb's own letter does not deny—discharged without a hearing. Such, briefly, are the facts which led to Mr. Walpole's most unjust, most cruel dismissal; but, Sir, while he was discharged, those whom Sir G. Grey dismissed upon the *report* of his *Commissioner* in 1856, Colonel Jebb has retained in the Convict Service, although proved guilty of repeated acts of drunkenness—some of embezzling their accounts, and one of deeds *not falling short of manslaughter.* I call upon Colonel Jebb to deny the above facts—he has all the records in his own hands, and the writer can supply him with names and dates if his memory fails him.

The fact is, Mr. Walpole was dismissed for daring to complain of the treatment he received from Colonel Jebb, and he is now suffering from the tyranny of a military despotism, which has reigned, and now reigns, in all our Convict Prisons. I am prepared to give the public other important facts connected with this most painful business, but await, before doing so, a further reply from Colonel Jebb. In conclusion, I will only say, that Sir G. Grey told a clergyman that Colonel Jebb urged him to the dismissal of Mr. Walpole, and Colonel Jebb told the same clergyman that Sir G. Grey forced him to the act!

I send you my card: and remain,

ONE WHO KNOWS THE TRUTH.

MEETING OF MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES.

A MEETING of the magistracy of Middlesex was held on Thursday, October 14, 1858, at Clerkenwell—Mr. Pownall in the chair, to dispose of business relating to the county. There was a numerous body of justices present.

On the recommendation of the Committee of Accounts and General Purposes, the Court made an order upon the county treasurer for the payment of bills, salaries, and demands for the quarter, to the amount of 10,146*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Mr. KEMSHEAD said it was very satisfactory that the Court had not voted so small a sum for a quarter for some time past.

An ordinary county rate of ½*d.* in the pound, and a lunatic asylum rate of ¼*d.* were ordered.

Mortgages upon the county rate for 40,000*l.* were executed, 20,000*l.* for Hanwell, 10,000*l.* for Colney-Hatch, and 10,000*l.* for the Industrial School (as previously voted). The money was lent by the Economic Assurance Society at 4 per cent. The last loan was 50,000*l.* at 4½ per cent., but half of that sum having been invested in Exchequer-bills, when the state of our money market was less favourable than at present, a considerable saving had been effected in favour of the county. The prison reports were very favourable. There had been a gradual decrease in the number of prisoners in Cold-bath-fields, so much so that the committee asked the Court to refer back to them the plans for the extension of the prison, and to carry out which 46,000*l.* had been voted by the Court, which was agreed to. There were in that prison 1284, in Westminster Bridewell 919 (males under seventeen years of age, 259, females, 660), and in the House of Detention 240, giving a total of 2443 persons under commitment in this county. During the year 8527 persons had been sent to the House of Detention, which was 688 less than in the preceding year, and the total number of commitments entered in the books, including remands, was 10,477. The number of persons who visited prisoners during the year was 26,408. On the motion of Mr. Kemshead, it was referred to a select committee to consider in what respect Mr. Charles Wright, clerk to the committees, &c., could be relieved of some portion of the duties he was required to perform at present, which he said were more than could be expected of one person, but all of which Mr. Wright had hitherto carried out greatly to the benefit of the county, but to the detriment of his own health. By a majority of 19 to 7, it was resolved that a permanent second court was necessary, and the consideration of the plans for the alteration of the session house was adjourned. A report was brought up from the committee appointed to consider the proposition of the Metropolitan Railway Company to tunnel under the House of Correction, Cold-bath-fields. After consulting eminent engineers, the committee recommended the company to alter their line so as to avoid the prison altogether; and the company had determined to do so, and to apply in the next session of parliament for further powers, in which they hoped to have the aid of the justices.

PADDINGTON RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Thursday, October 21st, a public lecture in aid of the Church-place Ragged Schools, Paddington Green, took place at Lapworth's spacious carpet and floor-cloth factory, which had been kindly granted for the purpose, in the presence of the poor children and nearly 1000 spectators. The lecture was delivered by the Rev. W. G. Lewis, on the "Pilgrim's Progress," and was designated as "An Evening with John Bunyan." The various phases through which the pilgrim had to pass were illustrated with dissolving views, illuminated by oxy-hydrogen lime light, which elicited the marked attention of the poor little "ragged" children in whose behalf the entertainment was provided.

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The streets of London, and of other large towns throughout the Kingdom, are said to furnish victims for every variety of temptation; and the experience of daily life will evidence how great are the *bodily* evils which arise to the children of our poor, from the necessity which now exists for their playing in crowded thoroughfares, and play they *must—somewhere.*

The want of Public Playgrounds has long been felt: this movement arose with a London Clergyman, whose dense parish induced him to seek, in June, 1857, for the formation of an Association to effect so desirable an object.

The idea was most favourably received by many influential parties; and a meeting was called in the month of August following, at which the Playground Society was established.

The Committee feel assured, that for the sake of society at large, as well as for that of the thousands of children whose interests, both bodily and spiritual, are concerned, the Public will come forward to aid them liberally in their effort to achieve a great public good. Even in the most dense neighbourhoods it is possible to make arrangements for the present, with the hope that changes of site and transfers of property may afford better opportunities in the future. One school in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields recently afforded an example of a method of meeting the want, by forming the playground in an upper story; and although the experiment did not succeed *there*, the idea may be applied usefully *elsewhere.*

Refuges and Reformatories are the Christian care of our time. This society designs *prevention*, and trusts to obviate, in many cases, the *necessity* for reform.

Contributions for local objects will be gladly accepted, under *strict limitations* to the neighbourhood in their expenditure; and promises of support from the nobility and gentry with reference to the cities and towns contiguous to their estates will be gratefully acknowledged by the Committee, who will be prepared to assist and guide local efforts, *and who earnestly invite grants of land*, which can by legally conveyed for the purpose.

The Society consists of Subscribing and Honorary Members, who are entitled to vote upon all questions at the Annual General Meetings; the former are qualified by an annual subscription of One Guinea, or a life donation of Ten Guineas; the latter comprise donors of sites, or any parties who have gratuitously assisted to convey sites. The subscriptions become due on the 1st of January in each year.

Bequests, whether in money, lands, or houses, entitle executors to be Life Members, in the proportion of one Life Member for each £50 (the names being taken in the order in which they are named in the will); and if the value of the bequest exceeds £1000, each executor is entitled to the same privilege for each thousand pounds beyond the first.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions of any amount will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Deacon and Co., Birchin Lane, Cornhill: and by Edward West, Esq., Secretary, 17, Bull and Mouth Street, St. Martin's Le Grand;—who will with pleasure send for any contribution, upon receiving a notification to that effect.

PROPOSED EXTENSION.—LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, 200, Euston Road, N.W.—President, Rev. Canon DALE, 31, Gordon Square, W.C.—97 poor young women have been admitted to the benefits of this Institution since September, 1857. Many distressing cases have been refused for want of greater accommodation and funds. The Committee have resolved to fit up another house for the reception of cases, if possible, before the coming winter. An industrial department will be attached, to make it partly self-supporting. 40 donations of £5 each will enable the Committee to proceed with this extension immediately, and provide a way of escape from vice to virtue to very many poor outcasts. Donations in aid of this special object will be thankfully received by the bankers, Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard Street, E.C.; the Hon. Sec., Thos. Raikes, Esq., 14, Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.; or by the Secretary, Mr. Edward W. Thomas, at the Institution.

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THE GREAT SOCIAL EVIL.—Eighty out of every hundred poor young women on the streets belong to the class of domestic servants! We find this by reference to the reports of institutions for the reclamation of the "fallen."

One great cause of this is found to be the want of respectable lodgings, where, at a low charge, female servants out of place can resort. For instance, "A young woman from the country, who has been in London only for a short period, is thrown out of her place. She knows no one but the charwoman, of whom she can inquire for a lodging. She is recommended to some low place, where she is brought under the evil influence of other young women. She remains there until her money is spent. It is then suggested that she can pledge her clothes at the corner shop. The money goes to pay the landlady; and not being in a position now to seek a situation, the next idea insidiously proposed is to 'go out at night.' She is led to accompany some one, and becomes an outcast from society."

The "SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY" has long been aware of this fact, but did not believe, until now, that female servants formed so large a proportion of "unfortunate" females. Twenty-two years ago, it proposed to form twenty "Homes" in the Metropolis, but was not able to establish more than two, which have been in operation many years. Another has recently been added to the number, and the Committee will not cease their exertions until additional Institutions of this kind have been established in London.

These Homes have afforded a safe lodging to more than 6,000 servants, and have allowed about 37,000, who have not been able to pay the fee, to register free of expense.

The whole expenses do not amount to more than £500, and about £300 of this is met by the rents and fees paid by servants and employers. For the three Homes only £200 is required in voluntary contributions. The Homes are in full operation; and by a recent liberal contribution from a clergyman they are happily free from debt. The Committee are now, therefore, desirous of establishing another "Home." A lady has just forwarded a donation of £35 towards this object, and when the remaining sum to complete the requisite amount shall have been given, together with a promise of £60 yearly for the rent, the Committee will take steps to open another "Home."

"Prevention is better than cure," and is there any cheaper means of prevention than this?

Earnestly do the Committee APPEAL to all who are interested in the repression of the "Great Social Evil." They appeal to employers of female servants—to heads of families—to fathers and mothers—to all who can pity the friendless and the orphan; for, alas, the majority of those who come under their care *are orphans!*

Any benevolent person wishing to do good amongst young women, at little permanent cost, should spend about £100 in furniture for the fittings of a Servants' Home, and pay the rent of a house. By this means hundreds of young persons might be saved from ruin. They might be brought, when out of place—and there are 10,000 servants in London always out of place, or changing places—under healthy religious influence, and stimulated, in an endless variety of ways, to act uprightly in the station in which God has placed them. What a check would be given to the almost universal practice of dishonesty, if every servant dreaded the affectionate reproval of a motherly superintendent at a Servants' Home!

By these considerations, and many others which suggest themselves to all right-thinking persons, the Committee appeal for assistance.

DANIEL COOPER, Hon. Secretary.
110, Hatton Garden, E.C.

LONDON REFORMATORY for ADULT MALE CRIMINALS,
9, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Colonel HENRY STACE, Governor.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the undermentioned sums, which have been received since the kind promise of Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., to give £50, if others would make it up to £500.

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Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer or the Governor, at the Institution.

Cast-off Clothes much wanted for the Inmates.

Extract from a Letter from a former Inmate of the London Reformatory, who was sent out as an emigrant, and is now steward on board a large ship:—

"I have been on board one month, and like her very well. My wages are £6 a month. We are loading for ———. Dear Sir,—I send my best regards to you and all the gentlemen of the Committee. I shall ever be thankful for what they have done for me, because had they not took care of me, and got me away from the country, why, I might have been a convict by this time, instead of what I am; and, Sir, I hope that the Institution will stand and be well supported, to do for others what it has done for me, for nobody knows what a useful Institution it is but those who make good use of it. I should, if God spares me, like to return to my native country. I shall not forget to call, and I hope to give you a trifle towards the support of such a place."

SPECIAL.—At a village named Morsang, about twenty-two miles from Paris, is a very interesting Institution for Orphan Children, not of French, but of English parentage. It was established some years ago by Mr. Argent, who, by private appeals to benevolent friends, has been able to procure funds for its subsistence. He has been in the actual labour of the Institution almost singlehanded.

Now, however, it is in great need of help. Several friends have feared that unless assistance be rendered, it will have to be given up; and they have determined to make the fact known at their own expense, by inserting this advertisement.

There are eighteen children in the Home. They are most interesting little girls—the orphans of clerks and others—a little above the position of servants, who have died on the Continent. They have been rescued from imminent peril. They were in danger of falling into the hands of the Jesuits, but were happily provided for.

Their cases are briefly as follows:—

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E. S., aged 6. Both parents dead.
E. B., aged 12. Motherless.
E. R., aged 12. Fatherless.
L. F., aged 14. Both parents dead.
T. H., aged 7. Both parents dead.

To prevent the Institution being closed, and those dear children from being cast upon the world in a Popish land, a friend has proposed a gift of £20, conditionally, that an equal sum be given by four other persons.

May God dispose some benevolent hearts to come and assist in this contribution! Smaller sums will be gratefully received.

Please address Mrs. Buckmaster, 5, Bedford Square, London; Mrs. C. Streatfield, Cherts Edge, Westerham, Kent; or Mr. Daniel Cooper, 11, Poultry, London, E.C., Bankers to the Home; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.; or the Editor of the Philanthropist, 337, Strand.

TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR MASTERS.

WANTED A YOUNG MAN between 25 and 30 years of age, to take the instruction of lads training as Masters and Assistants for Reformatory Industrial and Ragged Schools. Testimonials required; a liberal salary will be given. For further information, apply in the first place by letter addressed, G. J. Bowyer, Esq., Honorary Governor, North West London Prevention and Reformatory Institution, 237, Euston Road, near Gower Street.

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The Committee of this Society desire to urge the importance of its object upon the earnest consideration of the Christian public; and to ask whether the Protestants of Great Britain are willing that, for lack of means, the Society's operations should be yet further curtailed, and the great Reformation movement thereby restrained.

The bold, yet kindly, aggressive system on which the Society has ever acted, has proved, by the blessing of God, most powerful in its effects. The results are not to be estimated merely by the numbers of conversions, the increase of Protestant congregations, where such previously existed, and the formation of them in many localities where, ten years ago, none were to be found; but also in the almost universal spirit of inquiry and demand for the Bible among Roman Catholics in Ireland, their altered feelings towards their priests, on the one hand, and the Missionary agents and Protestants generally, on the other; and the frequent and loud complaints of the priests that the people are neglecting their "duties"—forsaking the Confessional, and disregarding the claims of their Church.

The organized opposition against the Mission work, by the powers of Rome, in the use, not of arguments, but of violence and abuse, is an unmistakable evidence of the effect of the Mission operations. The priests are compelled to admit that their system is in danger, and to use every effort to counteract the influence they dread.

Surely, then, Protestants will not now withhold their help. By their liberality the early operations of this Society were rapidly extended. Experience and practice have rendered the agency much more efficient, and the opportunities for their labours far exceed the power of the Society to supply labourers, while the prosperity of the work is evident to all who have the opportunity of seeing its results. To this many valuable testimonies have been borne by independent witnesses, who have communicated their impressions to the Committee, some of which have been published in the Society's Occasional Papers.

The Committee therefore most earnestly solicit a continuance and increase of pecuniary support. They have had some months of trying anxiety; and enter upon another month with an empty treasury. 2200*l.* is required for the liabilities of the month of October; and they cannot but fear the probable necessity of reducing their Missions at the close of the year, unless a liberal response be given to their appeal, not merely in the way of present relief, but of a permanent increase of the Society's income.

The Committee employ at present 35 ordained missionaries, 166 lay-agents and scripture readers, 64 schoolmasters, 65 schoolmistresses, and 240 Irish teachers, besides paying for 21 agents, employed by Local Committees for Missions in parts of Ireland where no direct Mission is established.

GEORGE MAXWELL, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY.
11, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London (W.C.)

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Money-Orders in favour of the Society's funds are requested to be made payable to Charles A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary, 11, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, to be drawn on "The Charing Cross" Money-Order Office.

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November 1, 1858.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

December 1, 1858.

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REFORMATORY SCHOOLS *v.* PRISONS.

By Thomas Hales, *Head Master, King Edward VI. School, St. George's Road, Southwark.*

The following paper was read, *by special desire*, to the Reformatory Governors' Association, at their monthly meeting in November. It was originally compiled for, and read, with some alterations, to the Metropolitan Church Schoolmasters' Association. The writer wishes to acknowledge, with thanks, the valuable assistance he obtained from the Rev. J. Kingsmill's work on "Prisons and Prisoners," Miss Carpenter's work on "Reformatory Schools," and a few publications issued by the Reformatory and Refuge Union. T. H.

I shall offer no apology, my friends, for thrusting myself before you this evening. I am in your hands, and upon your heads be the infliction. This paper was written for an Association whose members were comparatively ignorant of the subject; but here I am to read the same paper, with slight alterations, to those who know all about it! To make it more palatable to my present hearers, I have expunged many passages which I thought would be uninteresting to you, and inserted a few that may possibly be new to you. Whether you are all well acquainted with this subject or not, this much I will say,—that the wisest of us may learn something even from the meanest of our own scholars, and on matters, too, in which we are supposed to be well conversant.

Be assured, it is not mock modesty that compels me to assert that, practically, I know little or nothing of the Reformatory movement. It is true I am a Reformer in the proper acceptation of the term; but in a certain sense, I prefer the term "Radical," because it is our duty to go to the root of the matter, and eradicate as well as prevent. This subject requires an abler pen than mine to inform you what has been done in this matter; and a more experienced pencil than I can boast of, to picture out to you the vast field of crime and sin which is to be found in this great city.

Since I entered upon my present charge, I have endeavoured to make myself acquainted with the various Reformatory Institutions which are situated in and around the metropolis. With this view I became an (illegal) member of your Association; and, in "wise" conjunction with the Father of the true "Blues of the East," visited your several establishments, and the homes of many who are not here to-night. This enabled us to inspect your Institutions under the friendly guidance of the host himself; and by this means we gained a clearer insight into their working and management, than if we went as unknown, and therefore distinguished, visitors, when only the cream and essence of the place would be presented to our view. There are two sides to every picture, and it has always been my plan, in visiting schools of this kind, to hunt up the dark side, to endeavour to lay bare the pith and the core; for I know full well that we as mortals are only too prone to present the fair side to view, when challenged for results. Besides, the good works and the happy efforts of our many philanthropists are encircled with a halo of light, which, if not manifest to our mortal gaze, are not lost sight of by One whose eyes are ever open to the doings of the good Samaritan.

In giving a short account of the rise and progress of this movement, as it is called, I have necessarily consulted every work on which I could lay my hands, that bore at all on this subject. I have also visited, as many of you are aware, the principal reformatories and prisons in London, as well as many in the provinces, and by this means have gained a certain knowledge—though a limited one—of the practical working of these Institutions. The only difficulty I cannot surmount, is my inability to do justice to this all-important subject.

In looking back to the days when our fathers were little children, we see a picture before us which we of the present enlightened age can hardly realize. Criminals were strung up like sheep on the famous Tyburn. Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin were the heroes of the day; and the more daring the deed, the more exalted would be the criminal in the eyes of a vast majority of the public. Some philanthropists raised the cry, "What *shall* we do with our criminals?" "Oh! hang them," was the response. And, without more ado, hanged they were. The murderer, the highwayman, the sheep-stealer, the forger, all suffered the same fate. It would not do. Crime was on the increase, and not on the wane. Something must be done to stem the torrent that was rolling along, carrying destruction in its headlong course. Transportation was invented, or rather revived; for the results of the American war were fatal to the establishment of penal settlements in the New World. At this juncture all eyes were turned towards Australia and its great resources, which had just been described by Capt. Cook. Without loss of time government determined to send their convicts to this newly discovered "Eldorado." It was so far from the mother country, they thought, as to render it almost impossible for the prisoners to find their way back again. It was also so rich in woods and forests that they were certain that the office of Commissioner to that department would *not* be a sinecure. In the year 1787, then, 757 convicts, male and female, were transported to Botany Bay, under an escort of 200 soldiers, commanded by Capt. Phillip, R.N., who was also to assume the Governorship of the new colony. Botany Bay was so called from the fact that its shores had supplied Sir Joseph Bankes, the naturalist who had accompanied Capt. Cook, with many new plants, which added considerably to his already extensive botanical collection. It would be superfluous in me, and tiresome to you, to follow step by step the progress of this newly-made penal colony. Let it be sufficient for my purpose to say that within a few miles of this settlement arose the now far-famed city of Sydney, whose history would fill a ponderous volume, which I am neither able nor willing to attempt. Neither can I do more than merely allude to the iniquities and shocking deeds that were committed by these convicts, almost with impunity. It is true they were flogged, they were chained in gangs, they were confined in noisome dungeons, and finally many, very many, were hanged. I say with impunity; for they thought nothing of these things. It was no punishment to them. It only made them the more hardened, the more determined to resist the "powers that be," and it put revengeful feelings in their breasts against all mankind, their immediate masters in particular; so that when they escaped into the bush—and escape they did by dozens—they became more dreaded and more noxious than the Australian savages themselves.

One specimen here will suffice of the condition, morally and otherwise, of these wretched beings:—A gentleman of the name of Martin writes home and says, "I saw and conversed with ten criminals in their condemned cells, on the eve of their execution. They had never heard the word of God preached since their childhood, some not even then. They had never been to a church or chapel in the colony, or attended a Sabbath service: and they had fled to the bush because their backs had been bared to the bone by repeated scourgings."

A long way to the east of New South Wales is situated a beautiful island, fertile and hilly, and well supplied with streams of good water, abounding in fine fat eels; and up to about the year 1820 was not polluted by the tread of civilised man. Since then, Norfolk Island has come under the distinguished patronage of our government, and, until very recently, a convict establishment existed under their auspices, in the place where now the peaceful Pitcairn Islanders are located. When the convicts made, perforce, this place their island home, this once charming spot was changed into a downright sink of iniquity. Prisoners who had only just escaped hanging

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were doomed to end their lives in a jail in this place. Criminals of the deepest dye were congregated here in chains under the most revolting circumstances. For ten years after its becoming a penal settlement, no clergyman, with two exceptions, set foot upon the island; consequently they were totally uncared for, as far as their souls were concerned! JudgeBurton, on reporting an official visit to Norfolk Island, says, "One of the prisoners, a man who displayed singular ability, and uncommon calmness and self-possession under circumstances so appalling to ordinary minds, represented it to be 'a hell upon earth!' And such it assuredly was, so far as the torment of that region is made up of the company of evil spirits glorying in evil deeds. 'Let a man's heart,' this prisoner said, 'be what it will when he comes here, his man's heart is taken from him and there is given to him the heart of a beast.' He represented, and others followed him in the same course, that the crimes which had brought them there were not of a kind which should condemn them to such a state—that many of them had been decent men, possessed of means of support, and had wives and families in the world; and these were sentenced to the same place of helplessness and despair with others, whose crimes were of the deepest dye. One of them said, 'Sentence has been passed upon us before, and we thought we should have been executed then. It was no mercy to send us to this place. I do not ask life—I do not want to be spared on condition of remaining here. Life is not worth having on such terms.' Another said, 'I pleaded guilty to the charge against me, because I knew I was guilty, and as the only expiation that I could make for my offence, which, however, I committed only to get clear of this accursed place.' Another said, and his statement was perfectly true, 'What is done, your honour, to make us better? Once a-week we are drawn up in the square, opposite the military barracks, and the soldiers are drawn up in front of us, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets; and a young officer then comes to the fence, and reads part of the service, and that takes, maybe, about a quarter of an hour, and that is all the religion we see.'"

Let us now take one glance at the land where my bright blue orbs had the first peep of day—Tasmania, or as it was then erroneously called, Van Diemen's Land. The inhabitants were first blessed with their penal neighbours in 1803; but it was not till 1814 that the practice of bush-ranging began. You all know that these bushrangers were generally escaped convicts, or fellows who had become outlaws, with their own consent, as well as that of their neighbours. "These ruffians, hardened in wickedness by the demoralising process of the chain-gang and gaol, unchecked, as we have seen, by any influences of religion, were either let loose, or else escaped from their chains, to retaliate upon the peaceable inhabitants of the island in deeds of atrocious violence. Herding together in the bush, they burst every now and then from their secret lurking-places—often caves and dens of the earth, or depths of the primeval forest—and changed in a moment the happy and flourishing homestead of the industrious settler into a scene of rapine and bloody massacre, accompanied oftentimes with deeds of wanton cruelty, or, if women were seized, of indescribable brutality. One of them, named Michael Howe, was for years the terror of the whole island, ranging it in all directions, at the head of fourteen wretches like himself, and taking a diabolical delight in murdering all who came within his grasp."—(Mrs. Willis.) "In the year 1822, two convicts, named Pierce and Greenhill, made off with six others. After about ten days' travelling in the woods, being in want of food, these two agreed to murder one of their comrades and eat him." He was killed with an axe, and the body was consumed by the whole party. The narration is too horrible to proceed with. Suffice it to say, that they dropped off by disease and fatigue, or fell a sacrifice to their companions, until all had disappeared but the monster Pierce. After committing other atrocities, he was at last captured, and, having confessed his many crimes, he was executed.

These fearful and revolting occurrences compelled the colonists to petition the Home Government for a change in the law of transportation. They protested most strongly against the continuation of the system, and these remonstrances were in a great measure successful, the government being induced to make some provision for their convicts at home. Model prisons were erected in various places, and several modes tried, some of which were partially successful; others, entire failures. These model prisons I will not attempt to describe. From what I could gather at a few visits, I should say that, so far as adults are concerned, they are as perfect as you can make them. In the first place, the idea that suggests itself is that surely this place must be deserted. Only a few attendants can be seen, with their bright gilt buttons and bunches of keys glittering in the long and lofty corridors, as they pass from cell to cell. You tread softly yourself, as the sound of your own footstep falls unpleasantly on your ear. The attendant is explaining to you the hidden mysteries of this palace of cleanliness and order; but, instead of paying attention to his animated eloquence, your eyes are riveted upon a figure moving like an automaton along that gallery. This figure is habited in a suit of brown serge—jacket, waistcoat and trousers of the same material—for the sake of variety, I suppose. "*There is nothing odd in that,*" suggests the attendant. "No, that is even enough, with a vengeance," you reply. "But he seems to have a kind of a helmet on his head. Is he not well? Or does he belong to the prison fire brigade?" "*Excuse my laughing at you, sir; the man has a mask on. They all wear masks here, for the purpose of,*" &c. &c., and then your eyes are opened. The mask is lifted from your ignorant brain, and you are told that the prisoners leave this model place without the least chance of recognizing any of their old "*pals,*" or of concocting any further villanous actions. It may be you sigh; but, oh! what a system of espionage and suspicion is carried on to bring this said desideratum about. What anxious moments, what straining at gnats, and swallowing of camels. What—*suspicion—gnats—camels!* You look pityingly at the wondering warder, and beg to ask him the following questions:—Do you not place an eyelet-hole in each door, that you may at any moment peer upon a luckless delinquent, in the privacy of his cell? Do you not encase your feet in the juice of a tree (Here the warder knits his brows, and wonders what you can mean by making such an elastic joke in such a place), and glide from corridor to corridor, so stealthily, that even the Last of the Mohicans might have learnt a lesson from you! Do you not make your prisoners, boys as well as men, keep at the distance of twelve paces from each other, in order to prevent one unfortunate from informing his neighbouring unfortunate the precise period at which he hopes to enjoy the free breath of Heaven once again? Do you not watch every glance of his eye, every motion of his lips, every nod of his head, every turn of his toes, every tone of his cough? Do you not place watchmen—I beg pardon, warders—in every conspicuous spot in chapel, in a light, airy gallery over their heads, on small tabular platforms in front of them; and do you not send officers through the passages which surround their sentry-box seats in chapel, with india-rubber shoes on, to detect the smallest indication of communication between any of the inmates? Do you not place the governor in a seat which puts to shame the loftiest pulpit in a cathedral, that he may watch the cats, while the cats watch the mice? Above all, do you not discard the voice of melody and harmony, and responding, from your services altogether, that no opportunity may be given to your wicked and never-to-be-trusted charge to exchange a passing thought? All this you do, and more; and is it to be wondered at that you are compared to a child trying with might and main to get into the centre of a maze? He stands on his tiptoes, and with some effort looks beyond the bushes, and sees the goal in the distance. He rushes forward, with half a dozen companions at his heels, as wild and thoughtless, and as eager as himself. They dash along, up one alley, down another. They separate, some taking this path, some that. Away they scamper, panting for breath, and shouting at times "This way! This way!" till at last a crash comes, four running against three, and three knocking down four. Here they roll one over the other, in high glee, and wasting a good deal of valuable perspiration, till they are called to their senses by some one in the secret, shouting out "Follow me!" and they follow him without hesitation, and in two minutes they stand in silent astonishment at the entry of the "poor gipsey's" tent, the goal of their wishes. *And what was the secret, sir?* Merely always following the right path. And I tell you and your masters that you are not following the right path, by having such a child as that in this place. He is only nine years of age, he tells you, and you

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watch that poor little innocent—for innocent to a certain extent he still is—as determinedly as you watch the hardened ticket-of-leave man, who is undergoing an odd six months or so, for a mere assault. How comes it, Sir Warder, that that youth of fourteen is now enjoying his sixth sojourn with you? What good did you do him while he was under your fostering care? Did one action of yours, generally speaking, give that boy the feeling that he was morally wrong in his actions, and lead him to live a life of honesty and industry for the time to come? If so, how comes he here for the sixth time? So will he go on, till some fine morning he finds himself a distinguished, but tongue-tied, inhabitant of Pentonville palace—I mean prison. Here his features will be entirely lost to the vulgar gaze of his species, by that same hideous mask which makes a novice believe that at last he has lost sight of "the great globe itself, and all which it inherit." Two visionary holes convince him that he is wrong; he can see, but his manner of countenance cannot be seen. Yours is a place of punishment I admit, and very properly so; otherwise that hardened fellow, who is eyeing us so intently from yonder balcony, would not have his deserts. "*You make a slight mistake, sir, in supposing that that prisoner is, or ever was, a hardened fellow. He is B— the banker, who with his two partners, made so much noise in the world three years ago.*" I hear no more; for, oh! what a train of thought comes across my brain, as I gaze upon that man, who at one time of his life, moved in the first circles of society, and now see what he is! But I came not here to moralise. That can be done at my own fireside at home?

I have endeavoured to show you, my friends, that our juvenile criminals were not benefited, as a class, by their penal treatment. On the contrary, they became more hardened as age grew upon them; and finally, in many, too many cases, they expiated their offences on the scaffold. Again, in our model prisons at home what is our experience? Do not our more earnest-minded chaplains evince the greatest desire to prevent a promising boy from being thrown again upon the streets, by doing all in their power to obtain admission for him into some one or other of the Reformatories that are in their immediate neighbourhood? Does not this single fact alone prove to us that those chaplains feel that that boy is not reformed? They are conscious that, should he unfortunately go back into his old haunts, he will most assuredly "come again to grief." What good, then, arises from sending him to prison at all? Much every way. Crime is checked, but not eradicated. The flame is covered up and subdued, but not extinguished; for on its once more being brought into contact with the oxygen which keeps it alive, it revives, and becomes as bright, if not brighter than ever. Let the prison be ever so perfect in its details; let the system be ever so silent and marked; let the separation of the prisoners be carried out to its extreme capability; past experience teaches us, that with regard to the young, the prison plan is a failure. In these, our modern days of rapid improvement in social science and other learned matters, we cannot conceal from ourselves the disagreeable fact, that the word prison or gaol is a bar to many a kindly effort, and many a good deed of the chaplain and others interested in the well-being of souls. Kindliness of manner and good treatment will never root out the feeling that the building they are in is a prison. To many a hardened youngster the feeling is one of total indifference. He cares not what you call it, so long as his term of incarceration passes swiftly. But to a mind that is easily moulded for good or evil, to a lad not wholly given up to bad practices, the idea rankles in his bosom that he is a prisoner, not only in his own eyes, but in the eyes of the whole world.

Past events teach us, then, that severity, as a rule, will never reform the criminal class. We must touch their hearts as well as their bodies. We must not forget that they have souls to be saved, as well as bodies to be punished. In doing this, we must go to the root of the matter, and take the criminal while he is still young. We must bend the twig ere it become too tough for our kindly efforts. We must not content ourselves with merely straightening the crooked branch, but we must use a certain amount of parental watchfulness and force to keep it in its place. We must seek to bring the word of God to bear upon their consciences, looking to the Lord for his Holy Spirit to crown our efforts with success. Nothing has so sweet and constraining an influence on the hearts of the young, as the tale of God's love when brought home by the Holy Spirit. We must wait patiently for results, and these results may not be apparent in our days. One may sow, another may reap; and we should follow the example of the great, but ultimately, unfortunate, Capt. Cook, who used to scatter different kinds of seeds on the several islands he visited, under the hope that at some time or other the inhabitants or shipwrecked mariners might reap the benefit of his forethought. Surely this was casting his bread upon the waters, without the remotest hope of its ever returning to him. But Christians look not for their reward in this world, else would their disappointment be great indeed.

I shall not inflict upon you the pain of listening to the last act of the Legislature on Reformatory Schools. Most of you have it very painfully off by heart, and therefore a repetition of it here would be needless. I shall merely say that, in a pamphlet, published by the Reformatory and Refuge Union, I find the following information:—

		Accommodation.
7	Irish Industrial Schools and Refuges	728
25	Scotch ditto ditto and Reformatories	3428
55	English uncertified Industrial Schools, Refuges, and Reformatories	4032
45	English certified ditto	2623
132		10,811

Walking one summer's day from Cowes to Newport, in the Isle of Wight, I noticed an extensive building on my right, which, I was informed, was Parkhurst Prison. The very place I was anxious to see, thought I; so I went to the lodge, and asked to see the Governor, as I knew there was nothing like going to head-quarters at once. The gates flew open, and after crossing an open space of ground, bounded on three sides by buildings, I was ushered into the presence of Captain Hall, the Governor. I told him who I was, and my great desire to see the Schools. This was granted, and, calling one of the warders, he "gave me in charge," telling him to show me everything worth looking at. This being a Government prison for juveniles, I did not expect to find the boys treated as liberally, and with such confidence, as if it were a Reformatory; but I was not prepared to see the prison plan so exclusively carried out. The building was large and airy; the rooms lofty and commodious; and the officers numerous and attentive, as far as a casual observer could discern. According to the Governor's report to the Committee of the House of Lords, Parkhurst Prison was established for boys between 14 and 18, who have been sentenced to transportation. "Three qualifications are necessary," he says, "to admit a boy into this place: he must be 14 years of age, four feet six inches high, and of a character so depraved, that he would be sentenced by the Court to transportation if Parkhurst Prison did not exist." There are forty solitary cells, and every boy on his arrival is locked up in one of these *for four months*. I saw some of these penned sheep, and sad, solitary and silent they were, sure enough! I saw no sign of their being subdued; for their countenances indicated a sullen doggedness that seemed to defy all efforts to conciliate them. If their conduct be not satisfactory at the end of this probationary term, they are kept in till it is, and it frequently happens that a boy is obliged to be kept in for 12 months before his spirit is broken. It was hinted to me that many are compelled to be liberated before this is accomplished, otherwise their stay would be stretched out to an indefinite period. Their recreation is an occasional game at leap-frog, under superintendence of course. After leaving their cells, they are placed in a certain school, according to their acquirements, and are also obliged to learn a trade. They take their meals in their cells, and therefore all social enjoyment is denied them during mastication; because, I was reminded, this was a prison, and not a school. There is accommodation for 625, but their numbers rarely come up to that amount; the average being, I believe, about 500. They stay in Parkhurst for two or three years, sometimes longer, and at the end of that time they are supposed to be thoroughly reclaimed, and entirely weaned from the desire to return to their former haunts and habits. When this happy result is supposed to have taken place, they are drafted off to one of the Colonies, and in many places allowed to sink or swim as they can. I understand that Western Australia is the only place where there is a Government Agent to receive and look after these lads. The buildings are, perhaps, models of their kind, and the industrial work showed that the labours of the master tradesmen were not thrown away. The principal trades

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were shoe-making, tailoring, carpentering and gardening. The boys also washed their own clothes, and it appeared to me that many were quite adepts at the suds. Everything was clean, nothing was out of its place, all was orderly, quiet and subdued;—*but* one could not help leaving this so-called model place, without a feeling of pity for these poor criminal lads. I have since conversed with young men who have been masters in the school, and they have borne out my impression of the treatment to which these lads are subject. I may sum it up in three words—suspicion, distrust and severity. They show their suspicion by constantly watching the boys, and therefore they are watched in return and deceived: their distrust, by locking each boy up in a cell every night, and treating him in all respects as one who is not to be trusted out of sight for a moment, except under lock and key; their severity, in the manner in which the unfortunate delinquents are brought to a sense of their errors. I understand that every attention is paid by the Chaplains to their spiritual wants. They visit them frequently in their cells; kind, fatherly advice, is at hand when necessary; good and amusing books are plentifully supplied them at stated intervals; wholesome food is served out to them at regular hours. *But* one thing is wanting, and that is *Confidence.* Let but the boy see that he is trusted, and not watched, and my experience tells me that in nine cases out of ten he will be ashamed to deceive you. We must not wait till the boy proves his honesty, and watch him in the meantime; or we might soon exhaust our patience. I have known a schoolmaster many a time overcome and manage an almost incorrigible fellow, by taking him into a room by himself, and putting his hand on his shoulder, and saying to him, "My boy, I am sure you did not think of what you were doing when you did this. I know you are not a bad boy at the bottom, Now this must not be done again. Come and have a game at foot-ball," &c.

In pleasing contrast to the above Government Model Institution, is the Philanthrophic Farm School, at Red Hill. On my first visit to this healthy spot, some few years ago, I was hospitably received by the Rev. Sydney Turner, who was at that time at the head of the establishment. Here is no frowning janitor reconnoitering you at the barred gate. You see no high insurmountable walls which tell you plainly that the inmates will scamper off and make themselves scarce, when an opportunity offers. No! the guiding rule of the place is *confidence.* There are no suspicious eyes upon a poor boy in his play-hour, or at his work. No distrustfnl act on the part of the authorities retards the progress of reformation in his heart. In fact, although they are not better, as a class, than the poor caged criminal at Parkhurst, their training is exactly the reverse. The Philanthropic Society was formed in 1788, on the spot where now stands a nunnery and Roman Catholic Schools, in St. George's Road. In the year 1849, the Society removed to their present site, and at this moment there are seven different houses, each containing a family of about forty boys. Imagine a large farm of 230 acres, situated on a gentle slope, with the Dover railway running in the valley beneath. In different spots on this hill-side, one sees small well-built homesteads, surrounded by the necessary adjuncts of a moderate-sized industrial school. These are the several homes of the lads, where they live under the fostering care of their respective masters. Mr. Turner says, "The boys are provided with coarse wholesome food and clothing, and taught to be indifferent to weather, and to work just as the labourers who teach them, a short portion of each day being alloted to direct instruction. Strict moral discipline is enforced, with a constant stimulus to self-control. Thanks to the power of religious influence, to the attractive and subduing force of kindness, to the self-respect, thoughtfulness, and sense of personal responsibility, created (especially in the older lads), by their free position, and the confidence reposed in them, and last, not least, to the interest attaching to the varied and active occupations of agricultural life—the steadiness and industrial exertion of the boys have been greater, the faults and offences committed have been much fewer and of lighter caste, than during any corresponding period of the Society's operations on its former system of sedentary employment and restriction within walls and gates." Such is Mr. Turner's evidence before the House of Lords, and the truth of his remarks is borne out by the testimony of other gentlemen, who have visited and reported upon the institution. I have paid several visits myself to the schools, and the more intimately I become acquainted with their details, the more convinced I am of the fact, that we cannot convert a criminal and depraved boy into a good and useful member of society by the forcible means used in our Government Model Establishments. The main outlet for the Red Hill boys is emigration. An agent is stationed at the colonies where they are sent, and the result of this means of completing the reformation of these lads is most satisfactory. "I have been greatly struck," Mr. Turner goes on to say, "with the amount of obedience and regular attention to our rules and discipline the boys have yielded, especially as to not leaving the boundaries of our school farm. That 250 lads, many of them fresh inmates, or gathered from the class who by habits and early instruction are most full of independent action and license, should be here without a wall or barrier, except the regulation, '*No boy must leave the farm without a pass;*' and that very few of them should have been guilty of breaking the regulation, is a remarkable circumstance. The few boys who ran away, are those who in an early period of their stay are unable to endure the restraint. On the whole, experience leads to the belief, that *four-fifths of the boys yield to the influence of the school.* A number of them are assisted to be free emigrants, and from these, very interesting letters are received, showing their deep sense of the value of the instruction they have had, and grateful affection to those who have given it."

We have often heard, my friends, of nervous jumping at conclusions. Now, I do not see what law of nature is to prevent us following the example of those astute lawyers, who defend indefensible clients, and make, or fancy they make, the gaping audience believe that it is possible—and extremely probable too—that the old woman in the nursery tale did really and actually travel through the breezy atmosphere on a broomstick. Jump up behind then, and hold on tightly, as we carry no inside passengers, and let us take an imaginative flight into Warwickshire. We pause for an instant and gaze upon Kenilworth and Stoneleigh Abbey, made more famous than ever by the late visit of Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Midway between Stoneleigh Abbey, the residence of Lord Leigh, and Leamington, is situated the quiet little village of Weston, now brought into notoriety, as containing the site of the Warwickshire Reformatory School. This is most ably superintended by a friend of my own, who very kindly entertained me for some days, allowing me every facility to find out the real motive power of the school, and to inspect minutely every detail. I had permission to go where I liked, to get information as I liked, and to peer into every corner and cupboard, if I thought proper.

I have since heard of the school from others, and my firm conviction is, that if any place is successful, this has been for the short period of its existence. Mr. Shaddock, the Superintendent, conducts his Establishment on christian principles, and in all his dealings with his boys, he never loses sight of the fact that the boy he is correcting or rewarding has an immortal soul. He feels the vast responsibility that is thrown upon him, and never fails to go to the Fountain Head for wisdom, when any difficulty comes across his path. Such an Institution, conducted on such principles, is sure to succeed. It was really encouraging to see great strapping fellows, head and shoulders taller than their master, completely subdued in this school. They all dine together, and by themselves—the masters dining in another room at the same time; and it took me quite by surprise to find that they were to be left alone. Although there was not perfect silence during the meal, still there was good order, and the total absence of that uproar which I have seen in certain large schools, in and near this metropolis, with a large staff of officers too at their command.

The Warwickshire Industrial Schools were opened in 1856, under the benevolent auspices of Lord Leigh, who is the mainstay of the place. They have ninety acres of land, a great portion of which is cultivated by the boys, under proper superintendence. They receive instruction in the schoolroom for two hours daily, and the rest of the time they are occupied in their industrial pursuits. Altogether, my visit to these schools was most satisfactory.

I have not selected this last school as being pre-eminently engaged in the work of reformation. My visits to your own schools, and others in the metropolis, prove to me that the reformatory movement is making slow but sure progress;

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but they also opened my eyes to the fact, that much more might be done. Indeed I am very much afraid if the Government, in their last Reformatory Act, have not given a considerable check to private benevolence in this quarter. I am not deeply versed in that branch of human learning to which wise men have given the name of politics. Neither do I think that I should earn for myself many laurel wreaths, as Her Majesty's representative at that chaotic and sickly kingdon of Turkey. But I feel that as a little ragged mudlark can cast her eyes on the gaudy state-barge of London's Lord Mayor, as it sails grandly past, and mutter to himself, that after all it's only made of wood and iron ; I feel, I say, quite competent to give my humble opinion as to passing events, let them be clothed in ever such bright and brilliant plumage. My opinion is this—but understand, I am open to conviction—that the Government are committing a grave error, in laying out thousands in the year for the maintenance (which of course is the punishment) of Palace prisons, while at the same time they do little or nothing towards preventing unfortunate beings from going there. They have, in addition, positively refused to aid those Institutions that stretch forth a helping hand to save human beings who are unfortunately over sixteen years of age. Why, men who have studied human physiology, as well as human nature, tell us that sixteen is the most dangerous period of a young person's life. I believe it, and now I have given you my opinion.

Once more on the broomstick, and away we speed across the Channel. This time our destination is near Tours in France, at a place called Mettray. So much has been said and written about the "Agricultural and Penitentiary Colony" at this place, that I shall not do more than make a passing note of the schools, and conclude. I shall merely say that it is a French penal school, established by M. de Metz, a man who is well known in every philanthropic circle in the kingdon. They have 550 boys, who are divided into about twelve homes, not isolated as at Red Hill, but connected in a group, with a chapel in the centre, a model of which I wish to introduce to your notice. They began with thirty acres, and now they cultivate upwards of five hundred. This will serve to show you that they are not idle on this point on the Continent, and if any of my friends should wish to know more concerning this admirable institution, I beg to refer them to a pamphlet, published in France, and translated by the Chaplain of Durham Gaol.

Our inmates, being of the semi-criminal or wholly destitute class, require treatment peculiar to themselves. This treatment is not to be acquired from books nor periodicals, though they render good assistance in certain emergencies. Experience is the only school where this knowledge is to be gained ; but those are not always successful who try to form a good manufactured article from (apparently) inferior stuff. No one can realise the amount of patience, perseverance, skill, and knowledge of human nature, required for the reformatory work. Nothing but the grace of God in their hearts can sustain in their daily labours those who have the management of this class of the community. I shall conclude this paper by reading an extract from a pamphlet by the Chaplain to the Wandsworth House of Correction, on this latter subject : "The man or woman who undertakes the management of a Reformatory for criminals—a Refuge for su as are in danger of becoming crimina—or an Industrial School for the children of the poor, the idle, and the dissolute, must bring to the work that tact and temper—that combination of firmness with kindness—that facility of managing wayward dispositions, which no amount of training can convey, apart from actual intercourse with the peculiar class with whom he will have to deal."

THE WORKING CLASSES AT THE LIVERPOOL CONFERENCE.

Not the least gratifying portion of the doings of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science at Liverpool, in October last, was the interest manifested by the working classes in what was going on there. On Friday, October the 15th, various papers had been read on the different sections, including an interesting paper by Miss Carpenter, on "The relation of Ragged and Industrial Schools to the Parliamentary Educational Grant;" one by Captain Crofton, on the proposition "Can intermediate prisons materially aid in solving the difficulties of the Convict question ;" one by Miss Florence Nightingale on "the Construction of Hospitals ;" and an exceedingly interesting discussion took place on the Social Evil, arising out of papers on "Prostitution, its aids and accessories," by Mr. N. Caine, and on "Illegitimacy, its consequences and remedies," by Dr. Acton. But the interest in all these matters was not to end with these discussions. In the evening, a meeting was held in the Amphitheatre, to which the working classes had been specially invited. The Association, it would seem, feeling the necessity of the co-operation of the working classes to insure the success of the greater part of the objects which it has in view, devised this meeting as a means for bringing themselves into communication with the working men of Liverpool on the subject of "Social Science," and for taking their opinion upon those branches of it which relate particularly to their improvement. In order that the gathering should be confined as exclusively as possible to those for whom it was designed, a small sum was charged for admission—6d. to the boxes, and 3d. to the pit and gallery—and the greater part of the tickets were intrusted for distribution to the officers of the different trades unions in the town. So great was the desire to be present, that a day or two before the meeting the tickets were selling readily among the working men themselves at a premium of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. The large theatre, which is calculated to hold from 3000 to 4000 people, was filled in every part at least an hour before the chair was taken, and from the appearance of the audience it may be fairly stated that the means taken to insure the attendance of the working classes had been perfectly successful ; shirt-sleeves and corduroy-jackets were in the ascendant, and in many cases the men had brought their wives and children with them to listen to the advice of the great "Parliament orators." During the interval which elapsed between the opening of the doors and the commencement of the proceedings very good opportunities were afforded of ascertaining the estimation in which the leading men of Liverpool are held by their humble fellow-townsmen. For instance, Dr. Hugh M'Neile, who was one of the earliest arrivals on the stage which was set apart for the visitors, was received with great applause. On the other hand, the appearance of Major Gregg, the chief constable of the borough, provoked such a storm of disapprobation, that the gallant gentleman was forced to beat a speedy retreat behind the wing. Several of the leading aldermen and town-councillors whose names are identified with efforts for the improvement of the condition of the working classes were loudly cheered. The chief honours, however, were reserved for Lord Brougham and the other distinguished visitors, who made their appearance on the stage at 7 o'clock. Mr. Alderman Holme, the deputy-mayor, took the chair, and after a few prefatory remarks, called on

Lord Brougham, who said,—That I should have a peculiar delight in coming once more among you is not to be wondered at ; for it is now, I fear, towards half-a-century—it is six-and-forty years—since my original connexion with Liverpool began, when I was candidate to represent it in Parliament. From my experience as a working man, I have derived that which is my conviction and unalterable opinion with respect to the value of labour, and with respect to the inexpressible value of hard work through life, in all its forms and in all stations ; but I have derived other lessons, of one or two of which I would remind you. Nothing is good in excess—not even hard work. Heaven forbid that I should say one single word in behalf of idleness ; but hard work, without any relaxation, I object to, upon the old principle, that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Hard work should be interrupted by fit and reasonable relaxation ; but that recreation ought to be of a kind which is not merely harmless, innocent, but of itself improving, as it may be. There is relaxation in reading even that which is in itself not meant to teach any science, or any art, or even history, or even biography. There is relaxation of an innocent, and it may be made of an innocent sort, by reading that which merely entertains and amuses. Far better pass your time in such relaxation, to avoid the listless vacuity of unoccupied hours while resting from your work ; far better that than even reading ghost stories, or stories of murder, which do no good whatever, except to harden the feelings. Far, infinitely far, better than to have recourse to other courses which I only name to abominate and abhor—drinking and dissipation. There is another great maxim which I have always inculcated upon my excellent friends of the working classes, to make your labour available by doing one thing at a time, and never beginning to do one thing until you have finished the other. Let me remind you of what was said by one of the greatest statesmen of a

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former age—one of the De Witts of Holland—a man who could go through such an enormous amount of work as a statesman, a philosopher, and a literary man, that nobody could tell how he found time for it all, as his day was but twenty-four hours like our own, and no more. They asked him how he did it, and his answer was, "I have only two rules—to do one thing at a time, and never to put off until to morrow what I can do to-day." But there is another thing to be very much considered by working men. Your time is your money. It is a common saying of political economy, "Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves." So I say, as time is your money, "Take care of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves." These are the results of long and intimate acquaintance not only with labour by my own experience, but of labour by my observation of and communication with others; and those results I deemed it my duty to bring before you on the present occasion. We now are in a state of things which excludes the violence of parties, whether in the church or in the state. Let us improve that calm—that blessed calm—by promoting, to the best of our endeavours, to the utmost of our means, in all respects and in all its branches, the great cause of the improvement of the people.

Lord J. Russell, who was next called upon by the chairman, was received with loud and prolonged cheers. He said: Among other evils that we have suffered from in this country has been the very bad state of the dwellings of the working-classes. In many respects individual landlords and corporations have been able to do much to remedy that state of things, but it requires the diligence of the working-classes to further and complete that work; and I must say, not intending, as I have said, to flatter the working-classes, that it behoves them—those who are in the receipt of good wages—to make provision sufficient that they may be able to maintain their families in comfort, and to obtain dwellings where they can live decently in peace; for nothing I am sure concerns the welfare of the community more—nothing concerns the health of the community more—nothing concerns the morality of the community more, than that there should be good and wholesome dwellings for all the working-classes of this country. You will find, on a survey of this country, that there is much to be said that may fill us all with admiration. You see a sovereign reigning over a portion of the human race that may be counted at 200,000,000. You see the State here and in India in the enjoyment of 100,000,000*l.* of revenue. But placed opposite to that picture you see crowded dwellings, many people suffering from poverty, others suffering from their own vices; education but partially established; laws obsolete and imperfect, and sometimes ignorantly administered; much to reform and much to improve. It will be your duty, while you have this inheritance—while you are justly proud of this inheritance—to improve all those institutions, to amend the defects which exist in them. And allow me to say here, what I have said elsewhere, that if we are vigilant and careful, that if the richer classes and the working classes, and the whole community, put their shoulders to the wheel, in order to improve our society, I can see no reason to apprehend the decline of this great State. Lord Macaulay has given us the picture of a New Zealander, who is sitting upon a broken arch of London-bridge, and who is looking at the ruins of St. Paul's. Now, I beg to dispute this fancied picture altogether. I don't see why it ever should happen. I think that our citizens of London, if they found an arch of London-bridge out of repair, would be very apt to restore it; and if they found that St. Paul's was not in so good a state as it ought to be, they would be all ready, by funds which would be at their disposal, to restore the beauty and grandeur of that edifice. And so with regard to our political, our social, and our moral institutions. I believe that if we will but be vigilant, if we will but see that, while the imperfections of human nature in the very progress of civilization bring evil after evil upon us, if we take care to have a remedy against each of these evils, if we improve, as we have been doing, the health of the community, the education of the community, the general welfare and improvement of the community, this country, so far from decaying, has greater and brighter times to look to than she ever had before. It may be that those times may not be times of war. We may not have those laurels to gain in the field and on the sea which we have hitherto acquired. It may please God to give us times of peace; but, whether they be times of war or times of peace, I trust that this great nation—consisting as it does of its various classes, but mainly depending upon the basis of the working men of this country — may, with the blessing of God, go on and prosper, and carry to the latest generation the name of free England.

The Earl of Shaftesbury next addressed the meeting. The noble lord said, he would keep to the point for which he was invited to Liverpool, and having had assigned to him the presidency of the section of public health, he would give them the result of some years' experience and the result of some years' observation in that important matter. Sanitary science, as it was called, was related not only to their physical but to their spiritual and moral rights and advantages. Every man could best take care of his own life and his own house. But did the working classes do so? That they did not do so was manifest to every one who would perambulate the streets and the lanes and corners of the residences of many thousands of the working population. He wished to impress upon them the very serious consequences that were brought on by this state of things, which arose in great measure from the neglect of others, but occasionally from their own neglect. Ill health, on an average, would deprive them of thirty days' toil a-year, and estimating this at 2*s.* each day, there would be an average loss of 60*s.*, a sum more than sufficient to cover a hundred rates that might be levied in the town for the institution of many things that would be greatly to their advantage, which would cover any additional rent that might be demanded from them for a superior house in a more eligible situation. The besetting curse of an enormous body of the working population of the country was the habit of drinking. The sanitary condition, however, of many of the localities and dwelling-places in which they lived, the want of fresh air, water, and everything wholesome and refreshing to body and mind, was the main cause of the addiction to drink of hundreds of thousands of the working population. It was the duty of those who were in independence and power to alleviate those evils by all means within their reach; and it was the duty of the working men to co-operate with them in removing a state of things so utterly pernicious to themselves and their children in body and soul. Among the first of their demands should be a cleanly and wholesome house. If, then, they would have a tidy house to retire to after their toil, with everything that could charm and honour domestic life—if they would have their home their nest, their best refuge and sweetest joy—they must have each of them a wife who not only knew her duty, but was a keeper at home. They could have no cleanly and happy homes unless their homes were constantly watched by the superintending care, the thrifty supervision, and the deep and affectionate interest of the wives of their bosoms and the mothers of their children. One of the great moral effects arising out of this physical improvement would be, that they would have wives who would be keepers at home; who would institute within their houses every economy; who, by their care of the children, would save them an infinite sum year by year in doctors' bills; and who, above all, would do that which no system of national education, no system of private teaching, nothing but the superintending care and eye of the mother, could do—give to her children that solemn, serious, parental, domestic moral training, which was the foundation of every practical virtue here on earth, and which was the secondary and practical instrument and guide on their way to heaven. No doubt there were many things which the working classes could not do for themselves, but they must bear in mind that there were other things which they could do for themselves, and they must not be looking on all occasions to the law to assist them. They must not depend upon the law—they must depend upon their own exertions. The law could not do much, and the law ought not to do much, for the working classes. The law ought to go no further than remove obstacles and impediments in their way, but the working classes ought to do everything that they could to avail themselves of the advantages given them, to turn the information offered them to account, and to co-operate in rendering their town the abode of health. If they did not, all the energies of the authorities and benevolent men would be of no avail, and working men would remain in the condition in which they were to the end of time. He hoped that the advice which had been given would be received in the spirit in which it was given. He hoped that in

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all their pursuits the working classes would never cease their efforts to raise themselves in the scale of society. He cared not how high their aspirations might be. Let them be aspirations to rule their native city—aspirations to take part in the government of the country. The hereditary institutions of the land (said the noble earl in conclusion) were never so safe as when they were refreshed and strengthened by large importations from the working and the middle classes; and if there is anything that distinguishes the institutions of England, more especially the hereditary part of them, from surrounding nations, it is that you number now in the House of Lords as many descendants of men who have worked at the plough or the loom as those who count their descent from the Plantagenets, and quarter upon their arms I know not how many griffins, and I know not how many bald-tailed dogs. Then, let your aspirations be as high as they may—aspire to everything this world can give. God forbid I should attempt by any word of mine to repress your noble ambition. All I ask is this: that when you are endeavouring by every effort in your power—by all the development of your moral, physical, and intellectual energy—to raise yourselves and yours in the scale of society in which you were born, of the kingdom of which you are all subjects,—ever bear in mind that this is but a subordinate effort to that far greater, higher, and everlasting one before you; and that when you seek to be a great and honoured citizen of this mighty empire you must labour above all to attain unto the city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.

The Earl of Carlisle (who wore the star and riband of the Garter) was next called upon by the chairman, and, the applause with which he was greeted having subsided, he said:—We have all been made so much of working men this week that I am inclined to think that it is time for a little rest; and, as I am sure that my noble friend who has just addressed you with such true and earnest feeling thinks it one of the chief glories of his useful and honoured life to have passed the Ten Hours' Bill, I call to mind that it is more than ten hours ago since I took my seat to hear papers about schools and prisons, and I therefore feel inclined to come before you like an insolvent and claim "the benefit of the Act." My reason for not declining to come, as I might have wished, and (to adopt an expression natural to the place where I stand) to have made my exit rather than my entrance, was my desire to show the real respect I feel for the body of the working classes of the land. I think that it would be great flattery to any class or any set of men to assign to them an exclusive share of those acts and qualities which together make up the staple of our English greatness. We have a generous and manly gentry, we have liberal and princely merchants, we have a distinguished literature, deep thinkers, sparkling writers, graceful poets; we have eminent men in the learned professions, and we have the bravest of soldiers and sailors; but I still feel that it is the large, deep foundation of the working classes which is ever supplying the raw material of this costly fabric of our wealth, our enterprise, and our fame—which is all the time feeding all the other classes, and sending out its shoots and suckers among them. And so, whatever may be the lustre of our arms, whatever may be the brilliancy of our genius, whatever may be the enterprise of our capitalists, whatever may be the wealth of our nobles, whatever may be the reverence that surrounds all our institutions, and guards our throne, yet I should not feel easy as to their safety and their permanence if I did not think that there was at the same time beneath them and around them a sound, well-disposed, order-loving, working population. But, gentlemen, if it be true that the working classes hold so important a place, let them bear in mind that their duties are on a corresponding scale. I have told you how sincere my wish is to honour those who uphold our frame of society, and secure to me, among others, the many advantages which it gives me. But while I honour them, let them prove themselves worthy of that honour. The poet well says:—

"Honour and shame from no condition rise;

and he adds as truly,—

"Act well your part, 'tis there true honour lies."

Now, every class and every man in this country has his part, which he may act well, and gain honour by so doing. You have already heard many to-night, and there are others around me, both among your visitors and among your townsmen, qualified to give you good advice, from platforms, from pulpits, from lecture-rooms, from daily converse and intercourse, by their wise precepts, by their bright example, still, feel more than anything that the chief part to be played in building up your own character, and making out your own destinies, rests with yourselves. I agree with my noble friend that what I should be inclined to say was, our besetting fault or crime as a nation is drunkenness; and what I feel to be the main source of discomfort and unhappiness to us all as men is the want of contentment with what we have and what we are. Therefore, if I were addressing any large body of my countrymen, I should be tempted to say,—"As you value your body's health and your mind's peace and your soul's good, be sober." But if I were speaking to any one of you as man to man, I should be tempted to say—"I do not suspect you, my honest friend, of any such degrading and besetting taste as the love of drink; but while you do your best to earn your bread and to improve your mind, and to raise yourself in the scale of life—for these, as my noble friend has told you, are proper and legitimate aims for every one—cast out at once and for ever from your breast the gnawings of envy and the restlessness of discontent." Few of us, I believe, have any notion how much happier we might all be if we would only let ourselves be so. The mind, the imperial mind of man, makes its own atmosphere; and life, that great responsible gift of our Creator, decides its own history. And as I have referred you to the many living oracles of advice open for your benefit, I will only, in conclusion, cite one dead oracle, our great moralist, Dr. Johnson, who has said in noble lines, which have always seemed to me to comprise all philosophy, all morality, and all religion:—

"Pour forth thy fervors for a healthful mind—
Obedient passions, and a will resigned—
For love, that scarce collective man can fill—
For patience, sovereign o'er transmuted ill—
For faith, that panting for a happier seat,
Counts Death kind Nature's signal for retreat.
These goods He grants, who nothing grants in vain—
These goods He grants, who grants the power to gain—
With these celestial wisdom calms the mind,
And makes the happiness she does not find."

Lord Sandon, M.P., also addressed the meeting, inculcating on the working men the expediency of co-operating in the objects of the association, since no real advantage could be expected from its labours until the opinion of the working classes had been first taken and their aid secured. To those who might ask what business the upper classes had to meddle with matters which perhaps more closely affected the interests of the working classes, his answer was that when the country had put the mark of a title upon some man who had exemplified the success of labour, in arms, at sea, at the bar, or in the senate, it was as much as to say, "The country knows you have talents and capacity; we will acknowledge that capacity; but in so doing we require that you shall consecrate your life and the life of your descendants, you shall consecrate the wealth which you have earned, to the good of all your countrymen; that you shall use that leisure, that you shall use those opportunities of instruction, of knowledge, which that wealth and that leisure give you, for your fellow-countrymen's good."

The Chairman then announced that a working man had requested permission to propose a vote of thanks to the noblemen and gentlemen who had addressed them that evening. It was not intended to have passed any resolutions, but as this was quite a spontaneous act on the part of the working man in question, and as it evinced so much good feeling, he thought that they must depart from their original design, and allow the motion to be proposed.

Daniel Guy then came forward, and was received with immense cheering by his fellow-workmen. His hard hands and somewhat swart appearance clearly indicated that he was what he professed to be—one of the sons of daily toil. He spoke with considerable fluency and animation, and in a rather broad Lancashire dialect. We give his speech nearly *verbatim*:—Brother workmen,—I am not one of these Parliament gentlemen, you know, but just out of the foundry; so you must excuse me if I am a little rough. I thank God for this night. I feel that we, as working men, have a great right—a duty incumbent on us to give our most hearty and grateful thanks to the five illustrious noblemen who have given to us so much of their services to-night. There's an old song among us men something after the following:—"There's a good time coming." I believe that the day has done more than dawn, that it's

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broad past twilight, and already the sun begins to light on us in full blaze. When the nobles of the land begin to stoop from their high position to give us of the working classes the hand to elevate and lift us up, I say that the day has more than dawned, and we have a good full view of the sun rising in his mighty power. Throughout the whole course of my life never have I sat and felt such emotions arising within my inner man as I have to-night. When I hear such men as the noble Lord Shaftesbury telling us—the toiling millions—where our great evils lie, and advising us as to the steps to be taken to remove those evils, I feel grateful and thankful and highly delighted. But, my working friends, with all the advice given, with all the counsel offered, unless we ourselves put our hands to the plough we shall never be any whit better. The reformation needed to raise and elevate the working man is the reformation of the homestead. Let it begin there; let every father begin, and let him determine henceforth that his aspirations shall be as high as his noble Lordship wishes them to be. I thank God in being an Englishman. Well and truly has it been said that we have privileges and benefits such as no other nation in the world possesses; and I ask my working friends to whom do we owe them? To the band of men, to a great extent, who have spoken from that platform to-night. Do not the early recollections of our boyhood bring to mind the names of Brougham, of Russell, of Morpeth, of Grey, of Ashley, and a host of others, and is it not to those men, to a great extent, that we owe the rights and privileges, and the large amount of freedom that we do enjoy? Now you know I must not intrude. I must be very brief, and must make way for greater men. But let me advise you—earnestly let me advise you, as one who knows the benefit of taking some of the advice at least that has been given us—let me advise every man, woman and child, boys and girls too—to follow up the precepts which have been laid down. If we do so, depend upon it we shall hail this night as being the great epoch in our happy lives for the future. I have great pleasure in proposing—

"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the five noblemen who have addressed us to-night."

And I hope, fellow countrymen, and Liverpool men especially, that to-night you'll give it with all your hearts. Good night, and thank you.

Mr. R. Macfie, a large employer, seconded the motion, which was carried with loud and continued cheering.

Lord Brougham acknowledged the compliment, and proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Lord J. Russell, and carried unanimously.

This terminated the proceedings.

There was also a *soirée* in the evening in the great hall of St. George's Hall, which was very numerously attended.

THE NORTH-WEST LONDON PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

A meeting on behalf of this institution, founded in 1852, and to which a new feature is now added in the instruction of training masters, was held on Wednesday, Nov. 17, in the new hall of the building. The institution combines prevention and reformation. Here lads from 16 years of age, whose destitute condition exposes them peculiarly to temptation, and criminals when released from prison, receive an asylum, are provided with religious and secular instruction, and are taught such knowledge of a useful trade as will enable them, when started afresh in life, to earn their bread by honest industry. During the five years the institution has been open it has received 452 destitute and criminal youths, who are thus accounted for: — Emigrated, 63; established in trade, 67; in service, 34; in army and navy, 52; restored to friends, 18; labour master at a Reformatory, 1; in other reformatories with consent, 9; quitted prematurely from the strictness of the discipline, 84; dismissed for misconduct, 11; drowned, 1; died, 2; present inmates 112.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury; and among those on the platform were the Bishop of Oxford; Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P.: Mr. Sheffield Neave, governor of the Bank of England; Mr. William Cotton; Mr. Thomson Hankey, M.P.; Mr. Drummond, M.P.; Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P.; Mr. Hubbard; Mr. Hodgson, M.P.; Mr. Bowyer, honorary governor, &c.

The meeting having been opened with a prayer by the Vicar of Fulham,

The Chairman called upon the Bishop of Oxford to address the meeting. The right rev. prelate observed that the cause on behalf of which they were met was in all probability known to most of those present; but he would venture to say this reformatory attempt ranked in the very first place, and having a strong conviction that it was necessary to join in these attempts, it gave him great pleasure to aid this particular movement. It was commenced not with mature deliberation or with a great flourish, but was begun by the founder with the labour of his own hands, head, and time. It began from a desire to meet a pressing necessity, and it was commenced by the founder giving himself to the work under no ordinary circumstances of self-sacrifice. Commencing as the teacher of a ragged school, he gained great power over the minds of the youths. They told him there was no hope for them in the labour market, but that they would work the flesh off their bones to get honest bread if he could provide it for them. He could not resist the appeal, and with small means, except the grace of Christ, he set to work, throwing his large heart into the undertaking; and God had so blessed him in it, that within five years 452 poor lads had been received within its walls, the immense majority of whom had been placed in a position to earn their own livelihood. The object of the Institution was to restore those who had fallen into temptation and to lead them back to virtue and happiness. A great debt had been contracted for the first time in connection with the establishment; as heretofore no debt had been incurred. There was now a sum of 1,700*l.* to be liquidated, and that expenditure had been incurred in great part so that masters could be trained and the Government grant continued. The question was—Would the public now come forward and start the Institution free of debt? It was intended for 100 inmates, whose maintenance would cost 3,000*l.*, or 30*l.* a head. Mr. Bowyer, the founder, had devoted a great deal of his valuable time in collecting subscriptions, and thus the time (intended, no doubt, by Providence for higher and nobler purposes) was, so to speak, consumed in drudgery. If this 3,000*l.* a-year could be raised by subscriptions of 10*l.* each, he would cheerfully form one of 300 persons to unite for that purpose. This would relieve Mr. Bowyer from the drudgery of devoting his time to the collection of subscriptions, and enable him to devote to higher purposes the precious gift which Heaven had confided to him. The first recommendation of the Institute was the high character of the founder. There was no use in having fine principles and formularies in a case like this. What they wanted was an earnest, zealous, pious man, who would give himself up to the work of reformation, The Institute was also entitled to support on the ground that it was a handmaid of the Church of England, imbued with her spirit, and resolved to bring the message of Christ's salvation home to these lost spirits. The principles upon which reformatories rested were so well recognised as to require no arguments to enforce them. It was said sometimes that this was a morbid philanthropy, and that it would be better to make the position of the unfallen better than to upraise those who were down. Now, he held that these institutions did not in any way interfere with the efforts made to assist those who had not fallen; on the contrary, it would be found that those who were most anxious for reformatories were most willing to deny themselves for their poor brethren in virtue, while at the same time they held out the hand of mercy to the fallen. Mercy to the fallen was spoken in all the words of love of our blessed Lord. Were we not told that if a woman having ten pieces of silver, lost one, she swept the house, and searched until she found it, and that her joy was greater at the acquisition of that which she had lost than for the nine that remained; and was not the same principle indelibly stamped on the cross of our Lord on Calvary? What was the history of that stupendous sacrifice?—what was the sacrifice of the Eternal Son becoming man but the embodying of the same principle, not for unfallen angels, not for the bands of seraphs, for bright-robed cherubs, not for the ninety and nine who needed no repentance, but for the lonely and the outcast who repented. It was for this the great sacrifice was contemplated in Divine wisdom, and realised in Divine love. Well, then, he held that it would be to insult Christian souls to follow up the argument in favour of Reformatories; for to maintain that to restore the erring to hope, comfort, and religion,

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was not a noble end, would be to deny the merits of that broad, everlasting salvation which underlies the whole system of man's redemption. The noble chairman had lately told a large body of persons that it was useless to attempt to instil religion into the soul while the body was plunged in the moral degradation of crime. He quite agreed in that sentiment. It was the duty of Christians to direct their energies to both of those objects. It was the bounden duty of those who moved in a highly-cultivated state of society to see to this, for it was the natural concomitant of great wealth that there should be great temptation. There was in all communities a sort of superfluity, a description of fluff or scoria, which was knocked off the sound metal, and which would have to be provided for by a Christian country. It was not enough for a Christian man to say that he was straightforward in his transactions, and did nothing towards increasing the lower deposits of crime and evil around him. On the contrary, he was bound to go out into the highways and hedges of society to recover all who were capable of reclamation. In a great city like London the public were bound to bring Christian principles and exertion towards undoing the evil to which they imperceptibly contributed. The Christian should be continuously trying to prevent the extension of evils in the circles around him. This institution aimed at this kind of work. The blessing of God rested upon it, and the expense, compared with the result, was exceedingly small. He trusted the result of that evening's meeting would relieve the mind of the founder from its weight of pecuniary responsibility, and place the institution upon a firm basis, so that it might extend its influence and enlarge the sphere of its usefulness still more.

Mr. Neave, governor of the Bank of England, moved the first resolution—"That the increased experience of every year proves more and more the value of Reformatory Institutions and their beneficial effects morally upon the inmates themselves and the class to which they belong, and economically upon society in general. That the intended diminution of the Government grant will place all adult and uncertified institutions in great difficulty, and inevitably lead to the closing of some of them. That this institution has been tried for many years, and it is confidently hoped that its friends will not suffer that this should be its fate just at the very time when its buildings are complete, and it is capable of a larger sphere of usefulness than has yet been possible." The speaker referred at some length to the success which had attended Reformatories since their institution, and proceeded to state that, setting aside the Christian duty involved in the maintenance of such establishments, it was positively far cheaper to support them than gaols, while the public would save all the property now appropriated by felons. It seemed to him that the only way to meet the augmenting evil in the country was to stop the supply of criminals at its first source. With regard to the present institution, the greater portion of the grant of the Privy Council was about to be withdrawn, and unless the public made good the deficit, the doors would have to be closed, as in the case of the Brixton Reformatory.

Sir S. Northcote, M.P., seconded the resolution, and said that he would not enter at any length into the statistics of the reformatory system, as it was well known that the progress of the movement was steady, gradual, satisfactory, and beginning to tell upon the amount of juvenile crime in the country. The right rev. prelate who opened the proceedings, had referred to the allegation so often made, that those interested in the reformatory movement were fostering the bad and neglecting the good. The objection, however, fell to the ground, for the direct opposite was the case, as it was impossible to ameliorate the condition of the lowest class of society, without also ameliorating that of those in the upper classes. He had no apprehension that the movement would be starved for want of funds, although individual establishments might suffer by the very progress of which they were the authors. This was the case in the County Reformatory of Warwickshire, which was closed for want of funds, in the very year in which Reformatory Institutions were legalised and obtained an ascertained position in the country. The grant which the North-West London Reformatory Institution now received was only 5s. per head per annum; but small as it was, it was useful, and brought the society into connection with the Government. With regard to the training portion of the Institution, he entirely approved of it, as he considered it absolutely necessary that the persons intrusted with the care of young criminals should have experience of the proper treatment to be adopted towards them.

On the motion of Mr. Cotton, the thanks of the meeting were accorded to the Earl of Shaftesbury for presiding.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, stated how deeply he sympathised in the object which had brought them together, and observed that he knew of no institution of the class which deserved better at the hands of all reflecting persons, than the North-west London Reformatory.

The proceedings terminated with a collection in aid of the institution.

THE MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.

For the third time has Sir John Ratcliff been elected to fill the office of Mayor to the important borough of Birmingham. This is an honourable distinction, and has been very deservedly bestowed on one who has shown, in every way, his desire, regardless of cost or inconvenience, to promote the well-being of his fellow-townsmen, and the prosperity of his native place. On the memorable 9th November, the corporation resolved to mark the occasion by giving a banquet to Sir John, on his re-election to the office for the third year. The chair was taken by Alderman Hawkes, who, after the usual loyal toasts, proposed the health of the Mayor in a straightforward and manly appeal to his fellow-burgesses to do honour to the toast; expressing a hope that future generations might remember that in Sir John Ratcliff they had one who had added lustre to the name of good old Brummagen.

Sir John responded to the enthusiastic reception of this toast, in a manner which clearly evidenced his desire to identify his own success and prosperity with that of his native town, and that his utmost energies would be exercised in promoting the welfare and interests of Birmingham, which had so far recognized his endeavours in that direction, as to elect him for the third time to fill the high and proud position of chief magistrate of one of the greatest towns of the kingdom.

Sir John has been a staunch supporter of all the various efforts to elevate the ragged, the criminal, and the neglected; and scarcely a movement of any kind to promote the cause of charity and benevolence has lacked his generous aid. Hence it is that we rejoice to record his election for a third time to a post, which gives so much influence to his support of the various charitable and benevolent movements which our own columns are devoted to advance.

COUNTY RATE FOR THE NEW CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The county rate proposed to be levied on the various City parishes for the building of a lunatic asylum for the reception of insane paupers, which has caused a considerable sensation in the City, appears to have a precedent in the county rate which was levied on the City in the year 1818, to compensate the sufferers from damages sustained through the violence and riotous conduct of a mob in their endeavours to sack the City on their return from a Parliamentary reform meeting which had been held in Spafield, Clerkenwell. The sum assessed on that occasion was 1,269*l.*; and in the year 1822, a further assessment was made in respect of the damages sustained through the corn-law riots, in addition to which, and antecedent to the above, are on record a series of assessments which took place to indemnify the sufferers by the "No Popery" or "Gordon" riots in 1780. The amounts so assessed were, in 1780, 28,299*l.*; in 1781, 8,033*l.*, and 3,979*l.*; in 1783, 1,623*l.*; and in 1785, 949*l.* There was also a rate made for the recovery of 758*l.* for damage done in Cripplegate ward by a riotous mob; and as far back even as 1630 a sum of money was levied by the Common Council upon the inhabitants for repairing the "City's gate, the gaol of Newgate, and for bringing water to the City." These facts in themselves are relied upon as ample evidence of no want of precedent for the levying of a county rate where the object is for the common good of the whole of the inhabitants; but the chief difficulty with the ratepayer seems to be an impression, that the Corporation of London are in possession of sufficient funds for all the purposes for which the amount of the rate in question is required. The proceedings taken by the committee of justices for raising the necessary funds is gradually attracting the notice of the vestries of the several parishes, and meetings are now held with the view to oppose the assessment.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

**** *Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3d. per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1d. per line extra.

The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

December 1, 1858.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Our readers will remember that at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions for Surrey, in the year 1857, the magistrates had under their consideration both the advisability and the practicability of introducing the element of remuneration in the hard labour of the prisoners at the Wandsworth House of Correction. Singular as it may appear, the very principle itself of rendering the labour of prisoners profitable had its opponents. There were some who thought it likely to interfere with free labour, already too plentifully supplied. In this respect, however, good sense prevailed, and it was resolved to carry out the experiment; and the scheme which was suggested by Mr. Tilson held forth great promise of enabling every prisoner who was employed in accordance with it, not only to earn sufficient to defray the cost of his own subsistence, but to give a small surplus, to which extent the county rates would of course have been actually benefited. It appeared that a very extensive paper manufacturer at Wandsworth had made a proposition to the county authorities to employ a large number of prisoners in picking rags for the purpose of manufacturing paper, and he undertook to supply all the materials, and in addition to pay a certain amount of wages per week for each prisoner so employed; the effect of which arrangement, if carried out, would have been as above stated. The scheme was discussed, as we have said, on the ground of its being unadvisable to endeavour to obtain a profit from the labour of criminals. There was, however, a more palpable objection and difficulty, which arose out of the nature of the employment proposed; the occupation of rag-picking being of a filthy and disgusting character, was calculated to affect the health of the prisoners, and to introduce infectious disease; and on this ground the medical officer of the prison refused to give his sanction. After a long discussion, however, the Court by a considerable majority passed a resolution that the proposition be accepted, and a sum of £2,000 was at the same time voted for the erection of sheds in which the prisoners were to be employed. It appears that since this, upon the county authorities entering into the details of the matter, and the manner in which the scheme was to be carried out, some disagreement arose, which prevented them from completing the arrangement, and the result has been that the project is now abandoned, without any further attempt being made elsewhere. This we are disposed to regret: because, though we could not altogether set aside some anxiety, as regards the opinion of the medical authorities, we so strongly approve the principle of the introduction of remunerating labour that we would willingly have submitted to some problematical physical danger to secure it. The first instance of infection as a result, would perhaps have led to the abolition of the *kind* of labour; but the substitution of some other kind would have been then more probable. To us, we confess, it seems marvellous that reasonable men, who have to pay so largely to support our prison establishments, have not long ago endeavoured to make these establishments as nearly as may be self-supporting. We hope to return to this subject, which involves matters of considerable importance, and the proper discussion of which would, in our estimation tend to remove much of the difficulty, in which our penal discipline is involved. Meanwhile we may remind our readers, that the real object of punishment, is not reformation of the criminal but to prevent him from committing an offence again; by reforming him, if possible, but at any rate by showing to him, and others by his example, that he is not to expect to commit crimes without a proportionate penalty. And clearly this punishment, while it should be as prompt and as efficient as possible, ought to be put in force at the least possible expense to rate-payers, and with the smallest possible indulgence to the prisoner, and the best possible prospects of amending his character. Hence *all* should be compelled to labour, on the ground that "he that will not work neither shall he eat;" and surely skilled labour of all sorts should be made to produce as much as possible, so as to reduce the demands upon rate-payers for their support; and unskilled labour should, where possible, be employed on the ground which would seem to be its legitimate outlet.

Before closing this subject, we may say that the Wandsworth manufacturer before referred to, has since made arrangements with the certified Reformatory at Bridge House, Wandsworth, where sheds have been erected, and that which was to have been done by prisoners is now done by the lads in that Reformatory. Rag-picking is going on in full force. We confess to some anxiety as to the result; because, while we quite recognise the prudence of making hard, or even disagreeable labour, a test of sincerity, we should fear, so far as the voluntary inmates are concerned, that it might be the means of driving many away and keeping others out.

Since penning the above remarks, we have been led to understand that the idea of remunerative labour from prisoners is not abandoned by the Surrey magistrates, and that an attempt is being made of a different nature. The principle involved is too important to be lightly passed over, and, as we said, we may return to its consideration at a future period. The subject is beginning to take hold of the public mind, and we shall be glad to receive any hints from such as are pondering it. It must be borne in mind that one great difficulty is to introduce a description of employment which shall not interfere with the discipline of the separate system, and, consequently, shall adapt itself, without occupying too much room, to each separate cell, and have some index of the labour and force applied. These are essential requisites, so long as the present system shall obtain;

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but we cannot think that they carry with them any obstacles which, in these days of advanced science, will not yield to the skill and perseverance of practical and mechanical genius.

RESULTS OF EMIGRATION.

It has always appeared to us that the best efforts of Reformatories and Refuges would be rendered null and almost useless, unless proper care be taken that the inmates, on their discharge, be placed not only where they may have a chance of gaining an honest living, but also where there shall be a reasonable prospect of the good impressions implanted in the Institutions being fostered and cherished. In short, that there should be some who, without unnecessarily prying into their secrets, shall yet keep a watch over them, and, if needs be, put in "the word in due season." It is folly to suppose that the best of training will make the hearts of the inmates impregnable to the seduction of temptation. It may be that experience of the misery attendant on vice and crime, and the comparative ease of conscience enjoyed while under the reformatory influence of a well established Institution, may have the effect of strengthening some very considerably against the inroads of future crime. But the influence of memory, unless backed by present encouragements, may not always be trusted. There can be no doubt that the emigrants, whom we annually dismiss from our institutions, to break as it were new ground in distant countries, will require still the eye of kindness, the voice of reproof, and the message of encouragement, to preserve them in the way. True the emigrants write most grateful letters, frequently detailing the whereabouts and doings of their companions; butare we so sure that, while they are glad to give such news as may encourage, they will always as conscientiously report the failures? That Institution which hears nothing but success of its former inmates, must either be deceived, or have been blessed with a very peculiar class. We do not say that any reflection must be made upon an Institution whose inmates do not so uniformly turn out well as another; but we are fully prepared to expect that there shall be in all, those who, when released from the good influences which surrounded them, and kept them in the straight path while in the Reformatory, shall again return like the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire. The importance of ascertaining how and what the emigrants are doing, seemed in the eyes of the Committee of the Reformatory and Refuge Union so great, that during the vacation they have deputed a very earnest-minded and intelligent member of their body to proceed to America, for the express purpose of ascertaining, as far as may be, the results of this kind of emigration. This gentleman followed up, as we are led to understand, all the cases he could hear of. He found thirty-three cases from English Institutions; one unsuccessful, one doubtful. He heard bad accounts of several boys from one Reformatory, a very large one, in the County of Surrey. He found seven girls and one boy from the St. Giles' Refuge, all doing well, and several men from the London Reformatory. Should such a step be again contemplated, it might be well that the enquirer should be previously furnished with a list, as accurately made out as possible, of those who have left each Institution, and their supposed whereabouts. Of course, much judgment would be necessary in the enquiries made, so as not to do injury to the emigrants; but much valuable information might and ought to be elicited. This gentleman thinks that much confidence may be placed in the Government emigration agents, who have consented specially to care for those sent with recommendations from the Reformatory and Refuge Union.

As regards the class of boys sent, it appeared to him that they were often sent too young and weak; and he gives it as his opinion, that they should be worked hard and fed well, to fit them for hard out-of-door employment. It is waste of time to give much book knowledge, beyond ability to read and write properly, and a little arithmetic. The best way of communicating with the lads is by letters sent under cover to the emigration agents.

The agents appear to differ very considerably as to the desirability of a Home in Canada for finishing the boys' training; one of them being of opinion that it would be self-supporting. We have ourselves great scruples on this point. We do not think any should be sent out whose training is not considered as finished, *i. e.*, who is not considered fit to enter at once upon employment. Even with the great advantage of a home on first landing, to which they might resort, under the surveillance of the Government agent, until provided with employment, we should doubt the prudence of extending more than is absolutely necessary the knowledge of their English antecedents. We think the prejudice thereby created would far overbalance the favour of the well-meaning. The enquiry made has been necessarily on a small scale, and for a short period; but the gentleman is thereby fully impressed with the desirability of some responsible and judicious person being sent on a six months' search, to make report on the success or failure of the three or four hundred cases which have been sent from England, both male and female; and it is extremely gratifying to be able to add, that, from his own limited search, he feels that so many would be found to have done well, and so comparatively few to have failed and sunk back into their old condition, that a very great stimulus would be created in favour of the cause.

REFORMATORY GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION.

Quot homines tot sententiæ. Although there may be one object the reformation of the inmates, in the minds of the different Governors of the Reformatories and Refuges, there will not be two among them who will not endeavour to accomplish that object in a somewhat different manner. Local associations and influences must needs vary, and difference in disposition, age, and sex, cannot fail to call forth different ideas of management. There will be none who may not derive a lesson from the experience of others—none who cannot convey information of an important character to his fellow-labourers in the same Christian work. We can conceive no one thing more calculated to advance the great cause of the reformation of criminals and prevention of crime, than the frequent communion of those who are engaged prominently in the work one with the other; so that their trials and encouragements, their hopes and fears, may be mutually discussed, and good-fellowship established. We have received with pleasure the card of the rules of the above Association, which is the more satisfactory, as it is clearly under the patronage of, and in connection with, the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, a body to whom we always look forward as holding an important position, and exercising a most beneficial influence on this movement; whereby we may feel in some degree secure that Reformatories or Refuges are not likely to be started by private speculators, but will be, so far as is consistent with every Englishman's liberty of action, watched and cared for. The Rules and Regulations of the Reformatory Governors' Association are as follows:—

1.—The name of the Society shall be the Reformatory Governors Association.

2.—The officers of the Society shall consist of a Treasurer and Secretary.

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3.—The objects of the Society shall be to form and cultivate Christian friendship amongst those who are engaged in the Reformatory work.

4.—The means for obtaining these objects shall be monthly meetings by special permission, at the rooms of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, for exchange of opinions and mutual edification. A plain tea to be provided, for which every member present shall pay sixpence, and if at any time there should not be twelve present, the deficiency to that number shall be made up out of the funds of the Association. *Tea at five o'clock.*

5.—That being a Governor, Matron, or any officer connected with a Reformatory Institution, and paying in advance not less than four shillings per annum, shall constitute membership in this association.

6.—That any member may introduce a friend (who must be somewhat connected with the work) at any of the monthly meetings. Each friend so admitted must pay one shilling for their tea.

7.—That all meetings of the association shall be opened and closed with a devotional exercise.

8.—That none of the above rules shall be altered or repealed without a special meeting being called for that purpose.

S. Wise, Treasurer.
J. Wood, Hon. Sec.

We hope from time to time to transfer to our pages some account of their doings, and their papers and discussions. It may be that occasionally polished scholarship may be missed; but we apprehend the earnest good feeling, practical truths, and the results of experience in what is, after all, frequently an almost hopeless task—the management of criminals—will at all times have weight with our readers, even though clothed in homely language. We give insertion to an account of a paper which was read by Miss Hargrave, just as it has been sent to us, because we feel that the subject treated is very important: "The removal of the inmates of our institutions to work in factories." We can understand that the visit paid by Miss Hargrave must have affected her, and given a tone to her thoughts on the subject, and we cannot of course wonder that such an establishment should soon be at an end. We should be deeply grieved to think that the larger part of the factories were in a condition even approaching to that of the one she visited. We do not think it. We believe that very much is done in many to remedy the evils attached to the working of so large bodies of children, girls and women, who must be perpetually brought into contact, with very little surveillance. Still we cannot but allow that there are evils connected with all factories, such as to render it unadvisable to transfer our Reformatory girls to them, where it can be avoided. As a general rule, no child should be sent to work of any kind without a prospect, a reasonable hope, that the reformatory influence over her will be in some degree kept up. It should be a great object with all Reformatories and Refuges to secure the co-operation of those good Christians, who are to be found in every locality, and who, without obtrusively interfering, will yet, in goodwill and fellowship, endeavour to fan and cherish the good feelings instilled in the Institutions, but not unfrequently endangered very much by subsequent contact with the world and its temptations.

GOVERNMENT AID TO REFUGES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Again has the Reformatory and Refuge Union placed the public under an obligation. We have previously reported in our columns a correspondence which took place between the Committee of that Union and the Committee of Council on Education, on the subject of the injustice done to several existing institutions, and the bar to further efforts, by the revocation on December 31, 1857, of the minutes of the 2nd of June, 1856. This correspondence has, however, together with valuable information on the said minutes, been published by the Union in a concise form, and the Committee having done all in their power to bring about a reconsideration of the decision, have come to the determination of appealing to the various institutions to exert themselves. Accordingly the following letter has been sent to thirty-two different institutions, together with the pamphlet in question:—

The Committee of the Union have done their utmost to induce Her Majesty's Government to reconsider the matter, and they must now leave it in the hands of the different Institutions affected by the rescinding of the minute of the 2nd of June, 1856. I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

Charles Gwillim.

The Committee seem to have felt a delicacy in so far even appearing to dictate to the institutions, as to suggest separate appeals from each to the Committee of Council. For our part we have no such scruples; and we strongly urge such a step, because we feel that the persevering endeavours of so strong a body as the Reformatory and Refuge Union, backed by separate appeals from the various Refuges and Industrial Schools now established, will probably have the effect of causing a movement to be made in Parliament; in which case we may firmly hope for the earnest and cordial support of Lord John Russell. As a ground for this hope we here append an extract from his lordship's speech at the opening of the Manchester Industrial School:—

"It appeared to him that the support of institutions of this kind was a duty incumbent on the nation. He was, therefore, sorry to see that the grant of Committee of Council for Education, which in 1856 was fixed at 50*s.* for each inmate, was diminished by a Minute of December, 1857, to 5*s.* Whether the former grant was too great he would not discuss. But he would say that the diminution that had been effected was most injurious to institutions of this kind. There was no manner in which the public money, derived as it was from the incomes of all, or at least that part of it which was given to education, could be better applied than in the support and maintenance of Ragged Schools. He did not at all wish that such schools should be entirely supported by the State. Yet, seeing the thousands of children in such a city as Manchester who needed such schools, a further contribution by the State than the small sum he had mentioned ought to be asked for and granted. In many instances, in which handsome schoolrooms had been erected, the State had granted as much as £300 to £400 at a time, when, in fact, the contributors to those schools would have erected the buildings at their own cost, if the grants had not been made. But, for the destitute children in our great cities, it was hardly to be expected that schools should be provided in sufficient number unless the State contributed towards the expenses. The consequence of having such schools would be, that the institutions which had been established of late years for criminal children who had been convicted, would not be supplied to a greater extent than it was possible for the State and for individuals to maintain them. He need not say how much better it was that a child who was exposed to temptations to crime should be taken into an institution where he would be taught and led into an honest way of life, than that he should afterwards be reclaimed after he had suffered the degradation and evils of a prison."

The exertions of the Reformatory and Refuge Union in this good cause have been continual and spirited. We shall do our utmost to second them, and only regret to find that their funds are still very inadequate to their requirements. When will the general public be wise enough to recognise their value, and support them as they deserve?

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART.

A laudable effort has been made to establish a Brighton and Sussex School of Practical Art, in connection with the Government Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, under the patronage of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, The Most Noble the Marquis of Bristol, The Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester, and the Lord Bishop of Chichester, with

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a large and influential body of Vice-presidents and Committee.

We shall perhaps best convey to our readers the plans and objects in view, by transferring to our pages the following Address from the Committee :—

"It is now seventeen years since the earliest provincial Schools of Art (originally known as Schools of Design) were constituted. They were at first established in our principal manufacturing towns, but other places soon found the advantage of possessing them; and accordingly they are now in full operation at Bath, Cheltenham, and Southampton, and even in such comparatively small towns as Tavistock, Reading, Torquay, and Petersfield. The south-eastern portion of England, however,—comprising the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex,—was, until the formation of the present school, entirely without such institutions, the nearest being those established at Southampton and Petersfield, or in the Metropolis.

"An intimation having been received in the past summer, that it was proposed to establish a School of Practical Art in Sussex, it was considered that Brighton was the place best adapted for locating the central school. Besides being the most populous town in Sussex, its central situation and ready means of access from the surrounding country appeared to enable it at once to give assistance, through the agency of its school and master, in the art education of other parts of the county, and perhaps to prepare the way for, or aid in the formation at a future time, of similar institutions, either as branches or independent establishments, in the neighbouring towns. A resolution in favour of establishing a School of Practical Art at Brighton was accordingly unanimously passed at a public meeting, held in the Town Hall, on the 31st August; and a Committee was appointed for the purpose of organising and establishing the school.

"The importance of art instruction as a branch of general education is, probably, now too generally admitted to require advocacy. It is known to give precision to the eye and firmness to the hand, so as even greatly to facilitate the acquisition of writing; it enables the employer to describe, and the mechanic readily to comprehend and execute, his work; it gives to its possessor the command of a language of singular accuracy, understood all over the world; it enables the artisan to render his work complete, by investing the useful with the beautiful; and it developes in all to whom it is imparted, that sense of beauty, which seems one of the appointed means for softening the asperities of life.

"The instruction proposed to be given is of three kinds :—

"1. Elementary, for all classes. This will include practical geometry, linear perspective, free-hand drawing and shading, model-drawing, figure from the flat, and elementary colour.

"2. Advanced, including drawing the figure from casts, painting, ornaments, flowers, still-life, landscape, &c.

"3. Special or Technical, as artistic anatomy, elementary design, modelling, architectural and mechanical drawing, &c.

"The manner of imparting this instruction will be as follows :—

"1. At the School of Art, by a master certified as competent by the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington.

A. Day Classes; for all ranks.
B. Evening Classes; for artizans, &c., at a low rate.
C. Classes for Schoolmasters and Pupil Teachers of Public Schools, at a still lower rate.

"2. At the various Public Schools,* by one or more lessons a week in the elementary courses, given by the master of the School of Art; assisted by lessons given in the intervals, concurrently with writing, to the less advanced pupils, by the master or mistress of the public school;—the master of the School of Art receiving from the public school an extremely small annual payment.

"A branch to be attended by our master, one day in the week, is being established at Chichester, which otherwise would probably not have had the services of an art master, as the Government will not appoint one, unless a fair prospect of remunerative employment is offered.

"A prospectus, containing detailed information for the use of students, schoolmasters, and pupil teachers, as to the hours of attendance, terms of instruction, &c., is in preparation, and will shortly be published.

"Although dependent chiefly on the fees received for instruction, important aid is rendered to the School of Art, by the Government Department of Science and Art. The department secures the appointment of a master certified to be properly qualified, and by its certificate allowances, as well as the pecuniary prizes to which he becomes entitled upon any of his pupils obtaining prizes, contributes towards his salary; it supplies to the central schools, and to schools for the poor, models, drawing materials, &c., at a reduced price, fixed for the present at 40 per cent. under the net cost; it lends valuable books, engravings, and other works of art; it sends from time to time properly qualified Inspectors, to examine and report on the state of the school; and it offers studentships and prizes to all students, (including schoolmasters and pupil teachers, and the children of schools for the poor); besides which, the School of Art receives valuable pecuniary and other prizes upon any of the students attaining certain grades of proficiency.

All fees, whether for public or private tuition, are collected by the Committee, who are responsible for the master's salary, dependent on the amount of the receipts, and for the expenses of management. There is reason to hope that, in time, the school will become entirely, as it is from the first largely, self-supporting; but this cannot at once be the case, and subscriptions are, therefore essential to its establishment. *Besides this*, it is absolutely necessary to have a fund of not less than £100 for providing the necessary fittings, paying the reduced price of the models, &c., and meeting the other expenses inseparable from a new undertaking."

PRIVILEGES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

"A subscriber of 5s. per annum may introduce a pupil free to the evening class for one quarter, (or half-session.)

"A subscriber of 10s. per annum, for two quarters, (or one session.)

"A subscriber of 20s. per annum, one year, or two pupils for two quarters each.

"And so on, in proportion to the amount of the subscription."

Here let us remark that it is not intended to teach *accomplishments* to the poor. Nothing of the sort is aimed at. The grand object is to instruct working people to do their work better by turning it out of hand neatly and handsomely as well as usefully, and thus enable them to command the best price for their labour, and to compete more successfully than at present with the foreign workmen, who, in these days, when the public require some sort of ornament and elegance about the commonest articles, in many cases beat the English workmen out of the market. Of the practical value of such a preparation for entering upon ordinary work none can doubt. If beauty is a legitimate object of human aspiration—and our instincts seem to settle that question in the affirmative—it is certainly desirable to point out the path by which it may most hopefully be pursued; a path especially pleasant to the labouring man, for whom so few innocent enjoyments present themselves. We cannot do better than close these remarks with the following extracts from the papers which the Committee have circulated.

The Committee of Council on Education, in the Directory of the Science and Art department, state that "it has been found by experience, with reference to instruction in drawing, that it greatly facilitates the acquisition of writing, geography, and other branches of knowledge,* and that even among the working classes parents are ready to contribute a small additional sum weekly for the additional advantages offered; moreover, they are willing to leave their children longer at school, perceiving that they learn something, the direct *use* of which they can at once understand."

In reference to the details of the scheme in question, a room in a central situation in Brighton, we believe, will be appro-

* By public schools are meant, schools for the poor, National schools, &c.

* It was stated publicly, at a large meeting of schoolmasters at Marlborough House, and assented to, that if of five hours a week devoted to writing, two were given to drawing, more progress would be made in writing in the remaining three, than in the five hours previously, and the general power of drawing would be a clear gain.

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priated as a School of Art, where evening classes for artisans, at the rate of about a penny an hour, and day classes for all ranks, on a higher scale of charge, will be conducted by the Art-master, Mr. White, (late head-master of the Leeds School of Art); who will also give elementary art-instruction, at national and other Schools for the poor, at the rate of £5 per annum from each school, however numerous the children taught.

The Government offers important aid on certain conditions. To obtain this aid it is necessary to raise a capital of at least £100, for the expense of fittings, purchase of models, &c. Besides this, annual subscriptions are required, as the school cannot at first be self-supporting.

The Committee appeal to the public, and we hope not in vain, to supply them with the means of establishing an institution of so much consequence to the town and county. They are desirous of opening the school at an early date, and with an adequate supply of models, &c., to insure its thorough efficiency.

As the Government provides materials at half-price, every guinea subscribed will purchase two guineas' worth of models.

All persons desirous of more detailed information, are requested to communicate with the honorary secretary, Mr. Frederick Merrifield, 4, Dorset Gardens, Brighton.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

THE JEBB AND CROFTON CONTROVERSY.

It will be remembered that at the Social Science Conference held in Birmingham twelve months back, our Recorder succeeded in drawing the earnest attention of those present to the system by which Irish convicts are, to a great extent, so trained and instructed as to be able to resist temptation after they leave gaol. Mr. Hill's opinion was that by means chiefly of what is known as the "intermediate" period of probation, the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland had practically solved the problem which has so long perplexed Government and the Legislature—what shall we do with our convicts? The interest thus excited in the minds of the noblemen and gentlemen present in the Town Hall on the occasion to which we refer, seems to have borne good fruit. The possibility of the application of the principle to English convict prisons has in the interim been pressed upon the attention of the authorities in London. We at least presume this to have been the origin of a report lately published by Colonel Jebb, Inspector General of English Prisons, and which has been largely discussed, chiefly from an affirmative point of view, in the columns of the metropolitan press. Colonel Jebb's ostensible object is to show that the intermediate system is not applicable to England; but as he states that he considers the movement a retrograde one, analogous, indeed, to the hulk system, and gives his reasons for forming this opinion, Captain Crofton, the chairman of the Irish Prison Board, has entered the field in behalf of those views of which he is probably the ablest exponent. Without attempting to decide which of these gentlemen has the balance of the argument in his favour—for each may be regarded as the very highest authority in the two countries—we may usefully give a summary of the chief opinions and facts brought out in the controversy.

As the Recorder explained in his paper, the chief novelty of the Irish system is this: After the man sentenced to transportation or penal servitude has spent nine months of solitary confinement in Mountjoy prison, he is sent (according to his fitness for out or in-door work,) either to Philipstown Prison, or to Spike Island, in the Cove of Cork, where fortification works are in progress. Here he is no longer in solitary confinement, but has to work hard. So far the system is similar to that pursued in England in connection with the convict establishments at Portland, Portsmouth, Dartmoor, &c. At Phillipstown and Spike Island, however, the character of the convict is tested in various ways, until he reaches a class which entitles him, during the last one-fifth part of his sentence, to be transferred to certain "intermediate prisons." Here he is gradually inured to freedom by being allowed to go about the neighbourhood on errands, and to provident habits by being allowed to spend or save sixpence a week out of his earnings. The best behaved and most industrious are permitted to live together in association in iron huts; and without any of that "coddling" which used to tend to make rascals hypocrites, and gave rise to the axiom, "the worse the man the better the prisoner," everything is done to make the intermediate prison a half-way house betwixt the prison and the world. Colonel Jebb is strongly opposed to association for the purpose of training convicts for liberty, and fortifies his opinion by reference to an experiment tried at Portland. He says—

"What first raised a doubt on the subject was, that the best men asked leave to go back to their small and comparatively confined sleeping cells, giving up the increased liberty of taking their meals together, and reading and conversing during the evenings. This was not thought much of at first, but when the embarkations ceased, and the men were located in these rooms for a longer period previous to their discharge, the demoralising effect of association, even to a limited extent and carefully regulated, was unequivocally manifested."

Captain Crofton regards this case as showing the necessity of some further change in treating convicts before they are liberated; and he fairly argues that if, notwithstanding the discipline of the early stages, the tone of the associated room of first-class prisoners was so bad as to induce the more exemplary to request removal to the cells, how was it possible to suppose that these first-class men were well prepared for discharge, or that they could do well after liberation? "This result," he says, "is a further *proof* of the fallacy of an ordinary prison character, and is in accordance with the experience of the community; directly the first-class prisoner is placed in temptation, *id est*, in association, his real character comes forth. *Hence* the low appreciation of characters earned in prison, *hence* the difficulty experienced by convicts in getting employment through them." Captain Crofton asks whether it would not be wiser to retain the more exemplary men in association, and remove the offending members to the cells? He says that under proper training the tone of the association will be what it is desirable to attain, and of such a nature as to improve those removed to it; and he affirms as the result of thirty-two more observations, that this is, and has been, the case with several hundred prisoners, whose conduct will favourably compare with any association of labourers whatever.

Captain Crofton quotes later statistics than any yet published, to show that the results of the intermediate system still continue more satisfactory than could have been anticipated. Since January, 1856, there had been discharged from the intermediate prisons 1327, of which number 511 were discharged with commuted sentences unconditionally, and 816 on license. Of the 511 unconditionally discharged, only five have been reconsigned to the convict prisons. Of the 816 discharged on license, forty-five have had their licenses revoked, fifteen of these being for keeping bad company, drunkenness, failing to report themselves, &c. The reconvictions, amounting to only thirty, not four per cent., though 467 of the 816 are reported on, and the information is in their cases positive, and therefore reliable. Captain Crofton adds:

"When I further state that from fifty to sixty discharged convicts are under constant notice in this city (Dublin), and that amongst them are those whose evil and daring deeds have formerly made them but too notorious to the police—that many of these have for upwards of two years been in daily work; that I am in the habit of constantly and regularly communicating with the police, for the purpose of checking and correcting any report I may receive—it will, I think, be evident how much the Intermediate System and its training have accomplished, not alone, but in conjunction with the power of prevention, the firm, judicious, and not inquisitorial use of the police."

The conclusions which Colonel Jebb draws may be briefly stated. In the first place he says that the character of the convicts in this country and the circumstances differ so much from those in Ireland, that any plan for congregating them together under less control than is at present exercised, would not be calculated to render them more fit for discharge, or give the officers to whose care they might be consigned better, or even the same opportunities of judging of their character as those which exist at present. Captain Crofton denies that the character of the convicts and circumstances of the two countries are essentially different; draws attention to the assumption that knowledge of character may be desirable in Ireland, but that it is unnecessary and inapplicable to England; and says the assertion, that officers have a better opportunity of judging the character of men in large masses than in the smaller

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number located in intermediate prisons, is contrary to all experience. Secondly, Colonel Jebb is of opinion that even if the objects he mentioned could be promoted by removing selected convicts into separate small intermediate establishments, with diminished control and more voluntary action, the exhibition of convict discipline in such a form would impair the exemplary character and deterrent effects of a sentence of penal servitude, which, on all accounts, it is most essential to preserve as the most formidable of our secondary punishments. Captain Crofton shows that this objection has no applicability to intermediate prisons as they *ought* to be established, inasmuch as no prison dietary or system, seen or unseen, should be of a character to sacrifice the deterring element of punishments. The third conclusion drawn by Colonel Jebb is, that however desirable it may be in a penal colony, and however successful in Ireland, it would be impossible in this country to carry out any general superintendence over discharged prisoners by the police without interfering with the means of their obtaining employment, and thus a greater evil would be created than any good which could possibly follow. Captain Crofton on this important point urges that supervision not having been *even* tried in England, it is premature to *conclude* a failure, if inaugurated under a *well*-considered system; and he asks *why* statements of convicts who have again been convicted, and are endeavouring to excuse their idleness and crime, are to be assumed to be correct, when there is reliable evidence to the contrary. It is in evidence, he says, before the House of Commons Committee, that the police did not properly distinguish between ticket-of-leave men and other discharged convicts. He has the experience of Ireland to prove that the system has worked well under precisely similar circumstances to England.

We cannot enter more fully into the details of the controversy, but the impression on our mind, after reading the arguments *pro* and *con.*, is that Captain Crofton has successfully defended his own position, and shown that the introduction of the intermediate system into England is far from being an impossibility. It is worthy of notice, also, that the Board on whom has devolved the working out of the system comprises two gentlemen, (Captain Whitty and Captain Knight), who are acknowledged by Colonel Jebb to have very great practical experience of the English convict system.

HOME FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM PRISON.

The urgent want of a place of temporary refuge for females convicted of slight offences, and discharged from prison after undergoing punishment, with perhaps a shilling in their possession, but no home of any kind to proceed to, whereby they are of necessity compelled to fall back upon evil practices, had long been felt in Kent as in other counties; but no steps were taken to remedy the crying evil up to within a recent period, when the respected governor of the county prisons at Maidstone, Mr. G. W. Hillyard, set on foot a movement which was speedily taken up by the Lord-Lieutenant and by other noblemen and gentlemen of influence in the county, and an establishment, necessarily at present limited in its operation, was formed, under the rules of which females, after a *first* conviction, having been under the zealous religious ministrations of the chaplain, are received and instructed, and put in the way to retrieve their characters, to obtain good situations, and to become useful domestics and worthy members of society. This philanthropic measure has, we are happy to say, worked remarkably well, and it is sincerely to be hoped that its sphere of usefulness will be largely increased by the erection, at an early date, of a building somewhat similar to that known as the Refuge for Female Convicts, at Fulham. Of this admirable institution, a London contemporary writes thus:—

"The Refuge at Fulham is a new and very interesting establishment for the reception of female convicts during the last twelve or fifteen months of their sentences of penal servitude. They are here placed in an intermediate stage of discipline, in which, though apparently left very much at liberty, they are still under that degree of superintendence which, while it ensures regularity, does not manifest itself in control.

"We have never seen so happy a combination of these and other elements of training, nor a more striking instance of their effect in the spirit of cheerful industry and good order which is observable throughout.

"The establishment consists of a large old mansion and certain new buildings. The former has been converted into offices, stores, &c., as far as was required, and into dormitories for about forty or fifty prisoners.

"The buildings, however, most deserving of attention are those which have been added, namely, the chapel, a new wing containing the separate sleeping places, and a laundry, all connected together by an arched corridor, and each conveniently adapted for its purpose. The main building contains on the ground floor four large rooms, two of which are workrooms, a third is for school purposes, and the fourth for taking meals, &c. The centre is occupied by stairs and offices; and the dormitories which are on the first floor, are ranged in two stages or storeys on each side of a corridor, the upper one opening on galleries. The sleeping places, divided by corrugated iron partitions and open railings, are nine feet long by five feet six inches broad, each with a small window and a flue for ventilation. They contain a bed, washing stand, table and stool, shelves, pegs, &c.

"These buildings are disposed round three sides of a square, a portion of which is divided off by iron railings as a drying ground, the remainder being laid down in grass and gravel for exercise.

"The inmates, amounting to about 180, are, as already explained, sentenced to long terms of of confinement, few being for less than four or five years; and the discipline under which they are brought is the last of the progressive stages applicable to female convicts under such sentences.

"Varied and continuous industrial employment, combined with religious, moral, and school instruction, and great liberty of action, are the leading features of the discipline, rising at a quarter before six, and going to bed at nine. The daily routine comprises prayers, morning and evening, of about half an hour's duration, washing, laundrywork, cooking, baking, house and needlework, employment in the garden and grounds, &c. A portion of the women are at school, or under the Scripture reader, daily; and during the evening, when all have the privilege of working for themselves, the matrons read to them.

"We learn that 173 prisoners have been discharged since the first was liberated, in August, 1856, the establishment having been opened on the 8th of May preceding. To those who are practically acquainted with the class of women under consideration, and are aware of the difficulties with which they are surrounded on discharge, liable, as they are, to meet the scorn of the world on the one hand, and its still more dangerous allurements on the other, it will be a matter of astonishment that so many are doing well, either with their own families, or in service, or otherwise gaining an honest livelihood.

"The following is the carefully digested account of the Chaplain, in reference to them up to the present time:—Total discharged 173, of whom 129 on expiration of sentence, forty-one on license, two on free pardon, one on medical grounds. Of these during the period of two years and a quarter there have been re-convicted one, awaiting trial one, licenses revoked three, unfavourable accounts received fourteen, doubtful cases (about one-half of which may be reckoned favourable) thirty-five, favourable cases recommended to and taken in hand by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society twenty-five, good reports received as decidedly hopeful cases ninety-two, have died since discharged two.

"In the attainment of this result, the authorities speak most gratefully of the effective assistance they have received from the Prisoners' Aid Society, and Elizabeth Fry Refuge, the clergy generally, and other benevolent persons, without which many of the women who are now living respectably would, doubtless, have been unable to put into practice the good resolutions they might have formed, and all the care bestowed upon them would thus have been thrown away.

"We may conscientiously say, in conclusion, that we do not believe there is an institution in this or any other country which will, in the minutest detail, bear a closer examination, and in which the management in all its essentials is more admirably carried out."

An institution like the above, but upon a smaller scale, would be of immense benefit in this county, and we heartily trust that we shall soon witness its establishment.

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REFORMATORIES AND FACTORIES.

The following is a brief account of a paper read at the monthly meeting of the Reformatory Governors' Association, held at the rooms of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, on Wednesday, the 13th October, by Miss Hargrave, on the question, "Is it desirable to send the inmates of our institutions to labour in factories?" The paper was a very interesting one, containing, among other matters, an account of the treatment which some of the girls had been subjected to, while in a factory near Manchester. In the course of her paper she made the following remarks:—

"I never was in a more miserable place in my life, than the mill in which these girls worked. At my request they were brought to me for inspection, and those that came under my notice looked thin and ill. One had been there four years, and was employed in the winding room. Said she had been frequently beaten by the master for not satisfying him as to the quantity of work she had done. Was occasionally kept without food; but, according to the master's account, being a better behaved girl than the others, she was better treated than they. She did not know what she earned; but at the fair held in the summer, she received five shillings to spend, as a reward for a year's work, *if there were no stoppages!* The next had been there the same time, and worked in the winding room. Her treatment was more unkind than that of the others, perhaps from having had a bad temper. She received a smaller sum to spend at the fair than her companion. The third was much more depressed, and it was evident she was not a favourite. She weighed out the cotton to the hands, and I afterwerds found that it was no unusual thing for her to lose three, and sometimes four dinners a week, because it was said she wasted the cotton. I next saw the overseer, who had been there three months. He, it appeared, had improved the condition of the inmates; and, had all power been given to him, he would have cleared the mill of all objectionable characters, that had probably been there for years. It would not be necessary, neither would it be profitable, to relate all the facts brought before me by this overseer. He said great dissatisfaction prevailed generally among the hands, and that they frequently ran away. He complained of the food as being of a very inferior quality, consisting of brown bread, frequently sour; boiled lights, &c. They worked in the mill from six in the morning till six in the evening, and after that they did the washing, mending, cleaning, &c., in the house. They were not allowed out of the grounds, except when going to church, where they were frequently sent without stockings. They never went to school, and the only instruction these poor neglected girls received was an occasional hour's reading on Sundays. At last the mill was closed, the master declaring himself bankrupt; and at the end of four years' labour, 11 girls, from 15 to 19 years of age, were sent from the factory with two and sixpence, and two loaves of bread, *amongst them*, to make their way to London or elsewhere, if they felt disposed. After begging by day, and sleeping in barns or under trees by night, a few of these poor girls arrived in London, after being eight weary days on the road. The others, not being able to endure the hardships of a "*tramp*" to London, were compelled to return in a day or two. A week or eight days again passed, and the only remaining children at the mill were two girls, 13 and 14 years of age. These two were sent, like the others, to find their way to London, as best they could, with one loaf, some meat, and a shilling, *amongst them*, to carry them on their way to the metropolis, where they arrived in 14 days. Such cruelty to unprotected children, it is hoped, is seldom heard of, and the fact of these things taking place under any circumstances, should make us very particular as to the situations we provide for our girls; and it is my firm opinion, based upon past experience, that it is *not* advisable to send any of them to factories which are not in the immediate vicinity of London. There must, surely, be vacancies nearer home, where one would have some kind of moral control over them, after they had left our institutions."

WORTHY OF ALL SUPPORT.

A new local effort is being made at Hastings to aid in the important work of domestic education. A "School Kitchen" is about to be opened in St. Mary's-in-the-Castle in this town, having for its objects the instruction of girls in plain cooking, It is for this object that we specially commend the undertaking and wish it success. The following prospectus will explain the movement in its details:—

A kitchen has been built, with rooms for a manager, fitted up with everything requisite for cooking for the sick and poor of the parish of St. Mary-in-the-Castle.

The objects proposed are two, namely:—

1st. To instruct some of the elder girls in the St. Mary's Parochial Schools in plain cooking.

2nd. To provide well-prepared food for the sick, poor, and aged, especially the *sick* poor.

A large outlay has been made in the building and fitting up of the kitchen, &c. Though some kind friends have very liberally assisted in donations to this object, yet a further considerable sum is required to set the whole in operation, as speedily as possible, before the winter sets in. Annual subscriptions will also be required to pay the salary of the manager, for coals, &c.

Tickets will be issued at two prices, 6d. and 9d., the 6d. ticket entitling the holder to broth or pudding—the 9d. ticket to a plate of meat and vegetables, or good beef tea. The holders of tickets must bring them to the manager before three o'clock in the day, and come to receive their portions on the following day, at twelve o'clock (Sundays excepted).

The manager (Mrs. Payne) will be under the direction of a committee consisting of the following ladies:—Mrs. Davis, West Hill Lodge; Mrs. Mackness, 22, Wellington-square: Misses Sayer, Marine-parade; Miss Loft and Miss J. Loft, 3, Castle-place.

Donations and subscriptions, either to the general fund or for tickets, will be received by any of the ladies of the committee, or by Miss Thatcher, at the Pelham Baths.

The Clergy of St. Mary's—the Rev. Thomas Vores and the Rev. H. Geldart, under whose sanction the whole of the arrangements have been made—will gladly undertake to distribute tickets for any subscribers who may desire them to do so.

The *News* in reference to the movement, says:—Many a drunkard has been made what he is by bad cooking and a slovenly home, and by a scolding or a lazy wife—one hardly knows which of the two latter qualities is the worst! A frugal and tidy wife, with brains enough to be otherwise attractive, is the surest thing in the world to make a man love his home better than the tap-room and the "free and easy."

One great defect in the early education of poor people's children—the girls who are to become the wives of our artizans and mechanics—is seen in the want of ability to manage a home with tidiness and economy. Why should one woman always have her meals properly cooked, and her house cleaned up at the proper time (that is the time at which her husband comes home tired and perhaps vexed in temper from his work)—whilst another of the same means has bad dinners and an untidy house, a poor entertainment and a cheerless welcome? Difference in temperament has much to do with it, doubtless: for an energetic woman will soon discover her defects and set about rectifying them; but the main reason is the want of a right early training. Anything that helps to supply this want is to be hailed as a good to society, come in what shape it may; and will do much towards removing the causes of drunkenness from our land.

Recordership of Newcastle-under-Lyne.—We have much satisfaction, says *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, in announcing that our respected stipendary magistrate, Mr. Kynnersley, has been appointed by the Crown to the recordership of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Although we cannot congratulate Mr. Kynnersley on the emolument of the appointment, we are sure that it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to him to be thus connected by responsible office with the county in which his family has been seated for so long a period. The duties of the recordership, we may add, are so light that the learned gentleman will not be called upon to make any considerable sacrifice of time in discharging them.

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Philanthropist.

SIR,—I beg to offer you my hearty thanks for having inserted my letter of October 25th in your November number, and, while I would not attempt to encroach upon your columns, I would beseech you to give a place to this letter in your next issue for December. It is true I have found by sad experience that letter-writing will never settle this painful business of mine; still, Sir, by your aid in granting me this additional favour, the matter may be brought into that channel that at last a fair public investigation shall become unavoidable.

I have before this stated over and over again that I court a public investigation: I now demand it. In this, I think, I shall have the support of all my brethren, the prison chaplains, indeed, of all members of her Majesty's civil service. To every one of them I could say, as Horace said, after giving the anecdote of his Athenian miser—"*Mutato nomine, de te,*" &c.

The following copy of a note, which I have recently received, will show the position to which I am reduced, as a subject of the Queen in her world-wide empire, where the sound of Christ's blessed gospel is never unheard as the revolving sun carries round the rolling hours of each day. You shall know by it, and by what I shall besides tell you, that my punishment is carried to the bounds of endurance,—that my "name is cast out as evil,"—that in fact I am cast out with those with whom "no man might buy or sell," &c. (Rev. xiii. 17.)

I have already given you to understand that, since my unrighteous dismissal, I have been pursued with the most unfounded calumnies, which have cut me off from the hopes of church livings, and even curacies.

The note to which I refer is from the patron of a living, who, from the great age of the incumbent, was looking out for a curate. It is as follows:—

"C——, Nov. 9th, 1858.

"Rev. Sir,—Under the circumstances of your case, I much regret that I am about to disappoint you; but I feel so sure that —— (the rector) would agree with me in considering you ineligible for the curacy, that I have no other course to take.—I am, &c., ——."

You may suppose, Sir, that this was a heavy blow to me, as I had looked forward to this curacy as *a haven for the winter*. Now I know not what step to take, nor whither to turn. It is only He who is "touched with the feeling of our infirmities, and was in all points tempted like as we are," who can guide me, and dispose the hearts of His followers to look into my wrongs. After being in holy orders close upon a quarter of a century, and now turned adrift upon the world, with every avenue closed against me through the calumnies which are sown broadcast, as I have found, through England, I think you, and every dispassionate judge, will decide that I have been punished with a vengeance for having "offended the superior officers" of the convict hulk, "Defence," at Woolwich. It is above twenty-one years since I commenced my first duties with her Majesty's convicts, and I challenge all the governors and officers that I have worked with, anywhere in the world, to come forward, and state *upon oath*, that my conduct was not *invariably* that of a gentleman. All the schoolmasters and Scripture-readers of prisons with whom I have worked would affirm what I state; and I know that the hundreds upon hundreds of convicts with whom I have had dealings would say the same. I feel sure, Sir, therefore, you will give me all the aid in your power towards clearing my name from the cruel dishonour and falsehood which has been cast upon it.

I beg, Sir, you will allow me to add to the remarks which, by your favour, I have already made public, on Col. Jebb's letter in your October number, that Col. Jebb in that letter does but give a farther description than I had done of the weapons by which I was destroyed, although he professed to inform you of the truth. I would remind Col. Jebb that the *roots* of the *real truth* date much farther back than the two or three letters to which he made allusion merely by their dates. He did not tell you that when, feeling my heavy responsibilities to my God, my queen, and my fellow-countrymen, I made a certain communication to Sir George Grey (March 20, 1856), he took offence at that communication, and wrote to me in such a strain, that I saw his object was to pick a quarrel with me, and mark me, the chaplain, as the scapegoat for the amazing sins and iniquities of the convict establishment. I would only ask Col. Jebb whether I did not tell him in my answer, that I saw he intended me for the "scapegoat," and whether in about eight months thereafter he did not bring his designs to pass.

I advance nothing, nor ever have, nor will, but what I can prove in public; and then the public will see how their interests have been sacrificed. But who, Sir, *can* the public know anything of these matters, until some one devoted to destruction through them shall bring them to the light?

The public know absolutely nothing, nor can know, nor ever will, concerning our dark, secret, and mysterious prison system, until they demand an open explanation. It may be all very well for a time for a wealthy and luxurious community to content themselves with "*fiant experimenta in corporibus vilibus;*" but——I will say no more.

The whole of the correspondence which I have carried on will be published in due time.

I must beg your permission to remark that, when Col. Jebb says my dismissal was the only remedy remaining to allay the "discord" which prevailed; he could not have remembered how differently he treated my predecessor. He was charged with the same alleged offence as myself, and by all accounts "discord" raged; still the above-named gentleman was only *removed* elsewhere by Col. Jebb, and he is chaplain of a convict prison to this day.

I perceive that "One who knows the Truth" has addressed you, and of this I knew nothing until, meeting him, he told me he had written to you. His letter speaks for itself, and requires no comment from me, except just to say that I should hope Col. Jebb will candidly and straightforwardly reply to *all* his heads seriatim. Sir G. Grey's Commissioners, to whom he alludes, were Messrs. Perry and Arnott,—in February, 1856; and I would most respectfully call upon the Right Hon. the Home Secretary, as he tenders the Queen's honour and his own, to publish the evidence taken by Messrs. Perry and Arnott, and their Report to the Home Secretary; also, the evidence taken by Capt. O'Brien, Capt. Whitty, and Capt. Gambier, in April, 1856 (just previous to the Governor's absconding), with their Report. And lastly, the evidence given before Mr. Hall, of Bow-street, in November, 1857, with his Report.

You may believe me, Sir, when I assure you that your correspondent, "One who knows the Truth," is *a man of truth*, and is so known and respected by his circle of friends, some of them in high positions.

I call upon you to witness, Sir, whether you cannot perceive by my letters that I am most anxiously desirous for a *public* investigation; while, on the contrary, what you have as yet seen in reply evidently deprecate any farther publicity.

By inserting the above, as an impartial and christian "philanthropist," you will deeply oblige

Sir,
Your faithful servant,
J. K. WALPOLE,
Late Chaplain in Her Majesty's Convict Service.

Plumstead, Kent,
November 24, 1858.

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THE PROPOSED COAL MINERS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—I regret to state that the conflict between the coal masters and their miners of this district, relative to the proposed 15 per cent. reduction of wages, still continues, without any prospect of a speedy settlement of the question, as both parties appear to be as firm as ever: the masters having twice refused the proposed arbitration of the men, as well as another offer. My great object ever since the struggle commenced, now more than seven months ago, has been to encourage the miners to persevere in their just claims, in order to secure funds to carry out the proposed Coal Miners' Benefit Society, the first draft of which I now lay before your readers, in order that they may see the necessity of supporting our cause, and of correcting my proposed payments if they consider that they are either more or less than they ought to be to obtain the objects proposed. I have just consulted a venerable and pious old miner, who has worked sixty years in the coal pits, as to the allowance which he could wish to have provided for his brother workmen who have to follow that dangerous calling, and which, from his own premature old age and broken down constitution, he is no longer able to endure.

I have not had the benefit of any person's advice or suggestion as to the proposed payments—they are entirely my own; and, therefore, I should esteem it as a favour if parties taking an interest in these matters would be kind enough to write to me on the subject, with such suggestions and amendments as they think proper to make.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe that, should my calculations be nearly correct, it appears quite clear that if the coal masters are successful in their reduction of 15 per cent. of the money wages, and which can only be effected by starving out the men, there will be an end of the eight hours' blessing, as well as the proposed Miners' Benefit Society, and all its advantages; for, supposing the miners' age average forty years, and they commence paying 3s. per week in order to obtain the advantages hereafter alluded to, it is just the sum per week of 15 per cent. off their old wages. I hope, therefore, the coal masters will perceive this fact, and at once come to amicable arrangements with their workmen. And should the masters still stand out, surely the public at large, and all rate-payers, will insist, in a voice and manner which cannot be resisted, that the poor fellows shall have such a remuneration in wages paid to them as shall secure to themselves and families a comfortable maintenance, as well as to provide funds for sickness, and for those accidents and deaths to which the dangerous nature of their employment renders them peculiarly liable, and which, if not provided for out of their wages, will have to be made up sooner or later out of the poor rates of the country at large

To show the necessity of allowing the men employed in coal mines sufficient wages to provide for the maintenance of themselves and their families in a proper manner, as well as to form an union to raise funds for their sick, disabled, and widows, it may be stated, that according to a parliamentary document lately issued, there are no less than 230,000 persons employed in the coal mines of Great Britain; whilst the lives lost during the following years were as under:—

984	lives lost in	1851	963	lives lost in	1855
986	do.	1852	1027	do.	1856
957	do.	1853	1119	do.	1857
1045	do.	1854			

7081 lives lost in seven years! Who can refuse to sympathise with that portion of our hard-toiling population subject to such lamentable visitations? But these awful figures tell only part of their tale of misery. Only consider the numerous accidents of which there is no account, the number of widows and fatherless children thrown on the wide world for want of a proper provision being previously provided to meet their wants; to say nothing of that deep distress arising from the loss of the younger unmarried men, who during their lifetime are either partially or wholly maintaining their widowed mothers, whose husbands had lost their lives in the pits on previous explosions.

THE PROPOSED COAL MINERS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.

1st. Miners not under fifteen years, nor above fifty years of age, may become members by paying a contribution of from 1s. 6d. to 6s. per week, varying with the age they entered the society, will entitle them to receive the following allowances:—2nd. An allowance of 10s. per week to be paid to the members during sickness or temporary incapability of labour. 3rd. An allowance of 5s. per week to be paid to every member from the 60th birthday to the close of life, or during permanent incapability of labour until death, and 4s. per week during the widowhood of any member's wife. 4th. An allowance of £5 to be paid on the death of any member, and £4 on the death of any member's wife or widow.

If a miner be forty years of age, he will have to pay 3s. per week in order to reap the advantages alluded to.

RICHARD BAYLDON,
Treasurer to the Wakefield and Methley Miners' Association.

Methley, near Wakefield,
Nov. 8th, 1858.

FALLEN CHARACTERS AND UNIONS.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—May I hope for a corner in your December number of the *Philanthropist*, to state a few thoughts which have arisen in my own mind since reading one of the leading articles in the *Times* of November 12th, where the editor suggests thoughtful enquiry as to the future occupancy of the unoccupied wards of our English workhouses? It seems to me—and I speak from the experience of ten years' visiting in workhouses and among the poor—that great moral good might be effected, and with very slight increase of poor-rates, if we would now think of how to benefit one particular class of our land, for whom nothing is now provided by parochial charity but the dreaded "foul ward" of our Unions, where hope cannot enter. The editor of the *Times* honoured me last winter by inserting a letter of mine on the present hopelessness of the unfortunate women who have once fallen in seeking recovery. I there said, "Why not have a reformatory-ward in every Union-house, where, when relieved from the first pressure of bodily illness which brought them in, they might be trained to earn their bread when they left?—a simple reformatory ward, where those weary of their former lives might learn to live decently and seek situations from thence?"

Now, sir, recalling the recent agitation on the subject of the existing 'social evil of our land," and thinking of the difficulty (till Diocesan Penitentiaries are established) of laying any chance of amelioration before these unhappy ones, except in a few isolated cases,—and what are they among so many?—and, then, falling back on the statement in the *Times* of the inadequately filled workhouses—could not the attention of the Poor Law Board be roused,—of Poor Law *Guardians* (the very word suggests kindly supervision over those who wish to reform!) and of our magistrates as *ex officio* guardians, to give the matter due consideration, and thus see if in every large county town there might not be organised a sort of Home or Refuge in the workhouse, where these poor girls, placed under the sole care of a tried and judicious matron, might be led to "arise and come to their Father," and so once more struggle upwards to newness of life.

I speak advisedly when I state that, under the present state of things, scarcely one poor degraded girl in a hundred who is sent to gaol for disorderly conduct, and there begins to consider her ways, and to long for an opening to escape from the often abhorred life, scarcely one will return to the workhouse, where the diet is inferior to the prison fare; the oakum picking, to which she is at once put, is a degrading unwomanly employment, and very hard work too to fingers which have perhaps been unused to such rough occupation; and life is so dull, so hopeless, that she leaves the Union and goes back to her miserable life. Oh! how different would it be could those interested in such matters meet the subdued girl, as she steps

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over the threshold of the goal into the world again, and say to her, "Come back to the workhouse, but not to the 'black ward,' and you will find shelter there, and be taught a business of washing, ironing, needlework, &c., and if you are sincere in your wish for reformation, and remain there, where ladies may visit you, and kind discipline may protect you, till you have become sobered, altered, humanised, and then that the guardians will do their best to get you a place of service, and you have once more an honest walk in life opened to you."

I offer these few "*yeasty*" observations, only deserving insertion—if you so honour them—as emanating from one who deeply mourns over the present hopeless condition of such fallen sisters.

Yours obediently,

AN ENGLISH LADY.

Nov. 20th, 1858.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—In your article in the last number of the Philanthropist, on the "Reformatory and Refuge Union," you notice and lament the want of "a large body, a central focus," for the promotion of the cause of Homes and Penitentiaries for women. I should have thought that the existence of such a society as that of the "Church Penitentiary Association," established in ———, must have been widely known by this time. But as it seems to supply exactly the need you point out, I may mention that its objects are precisely those which you desire to see carried out. It *is* "a special society" for the purpose of organising help for the class of persons you allude to; "for promoting and aiding the establishment and maintenance of Penitentiaries and Houses of Refuge for fallen women throughout the country." The office is at 35, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where information may be obtained about the Refuges and Penitentiaries already established.

Your obedient servant,

L.

Nov. 25th.

THE NEW-CUT RAGGED SCHOOL.

THE annual meeting of subscribers and those interested in ragged schools was held on Tuesday, Nov. 23rd, at the St. Thomas School room, Waterloo-road; the Lord Mayor presiding. A report was read by the Secretary containing an account of the progress of the New-Cut Ragged School since its commencement. During the past year 210 boys had been admitted, and the average daily attendance 89, of whom a great proportion could not read or write when they joined the school. From the financial account it appeared that a small balance was due to the treasurer. The Lord Mayor made some observations in favour of ragged schools. He said that if education of a wholesome character were not offered to the poor children of the metropolis, they must obtain that cheap but pernicious education of the streets, where they soon learned to thieve, and finally got confirmed in their evil habits by the deteriorating influence of a prison residence. It was to prevent crime rather than to punish it among those unfortunate children that the duty of society lay, and there was no means half so efficacious for attaining that end as that of ragged schools. It was impossible to believe how many had been saved from the streets and from the gaols by the beneficial operations of such cheap and humble institutions. Mr. W. Locke, in moving the adoption of the report, also spoke of the advantages derived from ragged schools, and said that there were not now so many idle, neglected children in the streets, as 20,000 of them last year attended these schools. The Rev. R. Robertson, Mr. G. Cruikshank, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting in further advocacy of these schools, upon the behalf of which a collection was made. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor concluded the proceedings.

ESCAPE OF BOYS FROM A REFORMATORY.

On Monday, November 15th, at the Leeds Court-house, four boys, respectively named Samuel Seaman, Samuel Parratt, Samuel Mason, and James Wilson, were charged with absconding from Adel Reformatory, near Leeds, and Martin Weatherill and Sarah Weatherill, and Eliza Collins and Mary Ann Rowan, and Francis Fallan and James Haley, two well-known thieves, were charged with harbouring them. The lads escaped from the Reformatory at Adel on the previous Sunday morning, and came to Leeds, and went to a house of ill fame in Templar Lane, kept by Collins and Rowan, and there changed their reformatory dress. They then arranged to go to York fair on the following day, for the purpose of picking pockets, the money for their journey being found by Fallan and Haley. Mason and Wilson then left the house, and went to see Mr. and Mrs. Weatherill, the latter of whom was Mason's sister. Here they were found by the police concealed in the coal cellar, both Weatherill and his wife having previously denied all knowledge of them. The other two lads were taken in Lady-lane by the police. Weatherill and his wife were discharged upon their pleading that they intended to return the boys to the school, and all the prisoners were remanded.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Friday, November 19th, at Exeter Hall—Mr. Burchett in the chair. The report of the committee, after alluding to the great increase in the pauperism of the metropolis, caused by the commercial crisis and the consequent increase of the parochial rates, in some cases to the extent of 56 per cent., proceeded to say that such a state of things pressed heavily upon the society, as it not only added to the number to be relieved, but also crippled the means of those who might feel inclined to contribute towards its funds, so that to meet the expenditure of the year it had become necessary to sell out £500 stock. The general income of the society, including donations and subscriptions, was £1703 16s., and the extraordinary income £91 11s. 11d.; making in all £1795 7s. 11d., or £39 less than in the previous year. For the purposes of the society the committee have divided the metropolis into 21 districts, which are under the care of 370 visitors, who, during the past year, relieved 6340 cases of destitution, or about 30,000 persons. In administering this relief they paid 29,290 visits, and expended £1620 4s. 3d. This report was adopted and some routine business transacted, when the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Charles Ratcliff, brother of Sir J. Ratcliff, Mayor of Birmingham, and who is so intimately connected with the Saltley Reformatory, and indeed almost all charitable institutions, was called to the bar, on Wednesday. Nov. 17th. Mr. Ratcliff and his brother are two gentlemen ever ready to assist a good cause, and it is no inconsiderable honour and compliment which has been paid to Sir J. Ratcliff that he has been elected for the third year to fill the honourable office of Mayor of Birmingham.

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North-West London Institution	99	3	7
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Gun Street Refuge	28	19	0
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Eastern Refuge	22	0	0
Rescue Society	15	14	0
Wandsworth Reformatory	265	13	11
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The Philanthropist,

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SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

January 1, 1859.

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THE GIRLS' LAUNDRY AND TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG SERVANTS.—*West End House, near Hampstead, N.W.*

This institution, which has been got up by the Reformatory and Refuge Union, was opened in July last, and now has fair promise of great usefulness.

The object is to receive girls of the age of fifteen and upwards, in order to afford them protection, to give them employment, and to prepare them for future service.

It is important that it should be clearly understood that this Institution is neither a Refuge nor a Reformatory, but an *Industrial Home*, under the protection of which young women may work for their own maintenance, instead of encountering the dangers and temptations of small places at an early age.

The inmates are treated in every way as young servants, and it is hoped will so be rendered fit to take good situations in gentlemen's families.

Each case for admission will be decided upon by the Ladies' Managing Committee.

The sum of £10 per annum is required for the admission of a girl, except under some peculiar circumstances, or where there has been previous training in a Laundry. Payments to be made quarterly in advance, on the first days of January, April, July, and October.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable locality for the Girls' Laundry. It was desired to have country air on account of the health of the inmates as well as for the laundry work, while it was important that the institution should not be too far from London, in order to secure the services of those ladies interested in its establishment both for management and visiting. After six months of unavoidable delay, West End House, between Kilburn and Hampstead, in the West End Lane, was decided upon as most eligible, on account of its airy situation, distance from surrounding buildings, and capability of accommodation in the house. The rent was higher than had been originally intended, viz., £150 per annum, but on all other considerations it was determined by the Committee to secure it, and the lease was signed at the beginning of July, by the Treasurer, Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., and by Robert Smith, Esq., and A. D. Chapman, Esq., members of the finance Committee.

On the 5th July last, the Matron took possession of the house, and the building of the washhouse was immediately commenced.

On the 12th July, the first three girls were admitted. Their number has gradually risen to seven, which it has not been desirable to increase until the completion of the washhouse and the other arrangements necessary for a public laundry.

The Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, of Hampstead, kindly met some of the friends of the Institution on the 9th of July, and conducted a meeting for prayer to God for His blessing on the work about to be commenced.

The girls with their Matrons have since then attended his ministry on Sunday mornings; but, as he is unable to provide them with permanent sittings in his church, or give them constant pastoral supervision, on account of his numerous duties, the Committee are anxious to make some other arrangements by which these advantages can be secured to the inmates of their Institution.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the Reformatory and Refuge Union for a grant of books for a Library, and for the valuable advice and assistance rendered by them at the commencement of the Institution. The services of their Secretary, Mr. Gwillim, are gratefully acknowledged.

The Committee have further to tender their thanks for a grant of Bibles from the Bible Society; also for a present of Bibles and Prayer Books from F. M. White, Esq.

The legal business connected with the lease of West End House was most kindly undertaken and carried out by Robert Holmes White, Esq., who volunteered his gratuitous services to the Committee.

The great kindness and attention of R. C. Greatorex, Esq, architect, who drew the plans of the building, and has since superintended the whole work entirely free of expense, also call for the grateful thanks of the Committee. Without this generous aid they could not have carried out their undertaking. Mr. Greatorex has during the whole year laboured most diligently and unremitingly for the Institution, which may truly be said to owe its establishment to his valuable co-operation.

The Committee have issued the following appeal to the public generally:—

The idea of establishing the "Girls' Laundry" was first entertained at the beginning of 1857, by some ladies of considerable experience in the work of female reformation, who have for many years conducted homes for the reception and training of female children. They felt the necessity of a longer period of protection and supervision for many of their inmates, who, by the degradation of their relatives, or their own peculiar characters, were especially liable to fall into temptation.

"Prevention is better than cure." This is peculiarly the case with young females. The almost hopelessness of permanently reclaiming those who have once left the path of virtue is painfully felt by all who have been engaged in the attempt.

The plan of this Institution has commended itself to the judgment of many of those self-denying labourers in this most difficult and trying path of Christian philanthropy.

It is hoped that, by God's blessing, young women may be induced to benefit by the shelter and home provided for them at West End House, before they encounter the temptations to which they must be exposed in future service. The training and instruction they will there receive will enable them to take better situations than could have been provided for them at an earlier period.

For this important object, which must be peculiarly felt in these days when the number and condition of our fallen sisters is exciting the grief and sympathy of so many, the support of the public is earnestly solicited.

It will be seen by the statement of accounts that the sum which was generously contributed last year is entirely exhausted. It has been expended with great care and economy in the building and fitting up of a washhouse, and the furnishing of the Institution, which is now ready for the reception of forty girls.

No orders for washing have as yet been executed, as the necessary arrangements are only just completed. The seven inmates, who have resided since July last on the premises, have been employed in the needlework necessary for the house and laundry.

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The Institution cannot be expected to be self-supporting for two or three years. Pecuniary help is therefore required to enable the Committee to commence and carry on their important work.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurers, Secretaries, and any member of the Committee, as well as by the Bankers, Messrs. Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, and Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; also by Messrs. Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners Street, Oxford Street; and by the Matron, Miss Sarah Woodhams, to whom Post-office Orders may be made payable.

The Reformatory and Refuge Union have published a little book, from which we have gathered these particulars; which also gives many further facts, as the Rules of admission, the price of washing, the dietary, &c., as well as a statement of accounts, from which it appears that the donations and subscriptions have amounted to £941 13s., the expenditure to £782 2s. 6d., leaving a balance of £159 10s. 6d., which will, we trust, be augmented by the benevolent, until such time as the Laundry may be expected to be self-supporting.

ADULT REFORMATION.

An Industrial Training School for Adults at No. 14, Park-row, Bristol, was established by Mrs. Reynolds, in April, 1855.

Adult Reformation has not been sufficiently attended to, and yet it is in every respect of extreme importance. The Institution at Bristol was commenced, and has been maintained, by the exertions and private means of a very few individuals, whose wish has been to extend a helping hand to a numerous class of young men, who are too old for admission to the ordinary Reformatories, and who are destitute and exposed at an age the most liable to temptation. Certified Reformatory Schools take youths when committed by the magistrates, but some of these schools limit the age of admission to thirteen or fourteen years, and none can receive inmates above sixteen. Hence has arisen the desire to maintain some place of refuge for young men in more advanced life, who, either when leaving prison, or otherwise determining to quit a course of dishonesty, will come voluntarily to ask for help to regain their characters and the means of earning an honest maintenance.

Excepting in London, there is no other English Reformatory Institution for adults who will strive thus to work out their own improvement. When such seek aid, is it not the duty of society to help these repentant ones, and not to "to thrust them back into crime by hard treatment and exposure to such temptations as we may in vain expect men of established rectitude to withstand?" What is the condition of youths discharged from prison? Some have no home—some have bad homes. Without friends, without work, and without character, they are thrown almost necessarily among the most depraved associates, who always wait ready at hand to allure discharged prisoners back into their evil courses. It is to save young men, who would wish to do well, from this terrible necessity of continuing in vice that the Bristol Industrial Training School has been maintained. It is to be looked on as a House of Industry. The inmates are kept at constant labour, and their steadiness at work afford a test of their sincerity. Those who are destitute by their own idleness can find no advantageous shelter in this Institution. When an inmate has shown, by good conduct and industry, that he can be recommended to a master, the managers do their best to find him suitable employment, and, when placed in work, continue to give careful attention to his subsequent conduct and welfare. During the last two years and a half thirty-five young men have received the assistance of the Institution. Of these, seventeen have either been placed in situations, sent to sea, or have emigrated by the assistance of the managers, who have the satisfaction of knowing that many of these are likely to continue doing well in life. Two inmates have been placed on board the *Akbar* Reformatory School Frigate at Liverpool. One died in the Bristol Infirmary. Five left, being unable to conform to the rules. Two only are known to have relapsed into vice. Eight are now in the Institution, and of these most give promise of an amended life. All inmates receive evening instruction from a competent schoolmaster, and every opportunity is taken of bringing the influence of moral and religious instruction to bear on their daily life.

Having thus for more than two years maintained this establishment in a small house, which has had many disadvantages, the managers have now removed it to much larger premises, where they hope to extend their operations, and by taking an increased number of inmates, to add materially to the usefulness of the Institution. How far they may be able to do so will depend on the extent to which they may be assisted with additional funds. They think they have much claim for co-operation, if only on the ground of the benefit done to society by withdrawing those who, uncared for, become every day more dangerous to the community. In improving those persons we shall ourselves share the benefit. Let us remember, also, that notwithstanding their guilt, all are children of the same Heavenly Father, and that in helping them we do but "bear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by either of the following managers:—Mrs. Reynolds (late of Shirehampton), Liverpool; Mrs. Charles Thomas, Woodcote, Stoke Bishop, near Bristol; Mr. Christopher J. Thomas, Clifton, Bristol, Treasurer; or Mr. Samuel Woolcott Browne, Clifton, Bristol, Correspondent, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

The Bristol Industrial Training School is under the periodical inspection of the Government officer. H.M. Inspector made the following report to the Committee of Council on Education, after inspecting the School, on the 4th December last:—

"The premises are roomy, airy, and excellent. Mr. Skinner manages the Industrial Department, and the lads live with him and his family. The teaching, as regards reading, writing, cyphering, and religious instruction, is excellent. It is most essential to provide a passage into and preparation for respectable employment for young discharged convicts, and not only is this Institution now well organized for such a purpose, but the managers have incurred great pecuniary liabilities in rendering it so. I have thoroughly inspected the school premises at three separate visits.

(Signed) "Jelinger C. Symonds,
"H.M. Inspector."

REFUGE FOR FEMALES AT FULHAM.

The description which is given in our last impression of the Refuge for Female Convicts at Fulham will be still further elucidated by the following letter, in which one of the objects of that institution is more fully explained.

It is satisfactory to learn that much success has attended the means of disposal of the women referred to, which is well-known to be the great difficulty.

The Refuge, Fulham,
London, S.W.

Sir,—I beg permission to mention to you that an establishment under the above title has recently been opened by Government, with a view to promote the reformation and industrial training of female convicts, who are transferred hither after a considerable period of discipline and instruction in other prisons; and I would earnestly solicit any aid that you may be able to give towards providing employment for the women on discharge.

The particular way in which assistance can be afforded by the clergy in their parishes, or by gentlemen in town or country districts, is by recommending the "Refuge" to the attention of any who may be in want of servants, and by requesting them to communicate on the subject with the Lady Superintendent.

The women are specially trained for domestic service, and acquire active and industrious habits, a knowledge of baking, cookery, laundry, and house work. Care will be taken not to recommend any but such as appear to have resolved to gain an honest livelihood.

The most suitable places for the women

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would appear to be those where only one servant is kept; many also would be well adapted for farm servants.

This effort on the part of Government in behalf of female convicts is one of public importance, in which all are more or less interested; for without employment, and in many cases without friends, what can they do, if turned loose upon the world?

On this account it is that they need assistance in finding respectable homes and honest occupation, so that the resolutions of amendment, which in almost every case they are led to form, may be strengthened and confirmed when they obtain their liberty.

I appeal then confidently to your sympathies on behalf of this unhappy and much to be pitied class of our fellow-subjects, trusting that you will be good enough to make known in your neighbourhood the Refuge at Fulham, and the objects in view.

Believe me to remain, truly yours,

(*Signed*) JAMES INNES, *Chaplain.*

TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS IN GERMANY.

THE following paper and remarks will be read with interest by those who had not the good fortune to be present on the occasion.

In the section of the National Social Science Association, on Thursday, October 14th, at Liverpool, a paper, by Matthew Davenport Hill, Esq., on the treatment of criminals in certain States of Germany was read, in his absence, by Lord Brougham, who prefaced the reading as follows:—

Before proceeding to read Mr. Commissioner Hill's important Paper, it is fit I should mention that he occasionally refers to his work on "Repression of Crime," which I presume is in the hands of most of our colleagues. It is one of the most valuable works that have ever appeared on this subject,—this all-important subject,—and contains not only the opinions and the reasonings of the learned author, but the results of his long and varied experience, both professional and general,—as an advocate and a judge.

I may add, that the great interest felt in the present paper, both by myself and others, has induced me to leave the Section of Jurisprudence, where I preside in the absence of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in order to read this paper and attend at the discussion of it.

During a short visit to Germany, made in the summer of the present year, I had some opportunities of acquiring information respecting the treatment of criminals in that country, which I proceed to lay before the Section.

Communications from Mr. Baillie Cochrane,* the Rev. Chauncy Hare Townsend, and the late Mr. George Combe,* have called public attention to the system of discipline pursued now for many years by Governor Obermaier at the State Prison at Munich; all speaking of it in the highest terms. To this testimony in its favour I was able, two years ago, to add a very important document, consisting of answers to various queries which I had sent, through the intervention of Sir John Millbanke, our envoy at the Court of Bavaria, to the Minister of the Interior for that kingdom. These answers supported, in the main, the statements of the three travellers.† Some months ago, however, I found that the success of Governor Obermaier's treatment was controverted by no less an authority than Dr. Mittermaier, the celebrated professor of criminal law in the University of Heidelberg; whose opinions on prison discipline are very much in unison with those entertained by our noble president, Lord Brougham, and reduced to practice in their highest perfection by Captain Crofton [Lord B.—I have the pleasure of knowing that we have here the great benefit of Captain Crofton's presence; he now sits by me‡] and the Directors of the convict prisons in Ireland. The professor's work, published in May last, and entitled "Prison Improvement," contains a passage on the gaols of Bavaria, a translation of which will be found in the Appendix to this paper.

Being desirous to ascertain upon what proofs the facts rest which had led Dr. Mittermaier to unfavourable conclusions, I proceeded to Heidelberg, and obtained the advantage of personal intercourse with him. I found that he had not been able to visit the prison himself, but had relied on information collected from the debates and reports in the Bavarian Legislature, and from other highly respectable sources. Still, however, this evidence, being dissected, resolves itself pretty much into hearsay.

From Heidelberg I went to Munich, to investigate for myself, so far as time and opportunity (both much limited) should permit, Governor Obermaier's plans, and the results of them; and to enquire upon the spot into the charges to which they had become obnoxious. At Munich I found that the impressions under which Dr. Mittermaier wrote had had their effect in quarters deserving of all deference; but I failed to obtain any reliable *data* in support of them. Having received from the Minister of the Interior the requisite authority to inspect the prison, I waited upon Governor Obermaier, who accompanied me through the establishment, and kindly devoted many hours to my enquiries; which were as strict and searching as I was able to make them.

I feel that I lay myself open to the charge of presumption when I venture to decide between Germans of great eminence and unquestioned ability, on the subject of one of their own prisons; and even if I had gone so far as to form my present opinion very decidedly, I should not have been bold enough to give it public utterance had I not the best grounds for belief that the adverse criticisms which have been passed on the discipline of the Munich gaol are founded, not on ascertained facts, but are deductions drawn from what the reasoners consider the inevitable consequences of a system which they believe to be unsound in principle.

As an ample notice of the Munich prison is contained in the Appendix to the Reports on Transportation, made by a Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1856, I shall say little more of the system in this paper than is necessary to explain the points in dispute.

The great end which the Governor pursues with unwearied assiduity is the reformation of his prisoners. To effect this object, he engages them in manual labour, applied to various arts and manufactures; so as to employ each individual according to his previous habits of life, or his capacity, mental and bodily. The prisoners are urged to industry and good conduct by rewards and punishments. So far as the law permits, their treatment is mild, and the Governor aims to act more by encouragement than by severity. Kindness, as distinguished from indulgence, is the characteristic of his regulations. Indeed, the law in Bavaria is sufficiently harsh. The terms of imprisonment are of enormous length. Two prisoners were brought in from a distant gaol while I was present. One had been twenty years in confinement, the other twenty-four. To come under the care of Obermaier must, if I may judge from their appearance, be a happy change for them. Their countenance and bearing were those of men from whom life had been almost crushed out by a routine of gloomy and monotonous existence. Much to the Governor's regret, his prisoners wear chains; his power of rewarding exemplary conduct being limited to a diminution of the weight of these revolting appendages. In rare instances, however, as a reward for good conduct long continued, individuals are relieved of their chains by Royal command.

His prison answers in some respects to the convict prisons of England and Ireland. None of the inmates remain for a less term than six years. After that period, a certain limited discretion is allowed to him of recommending well-conducted prisoners for pardon, which recommendations are always acted upon by the authorities. Notwithstanding the rigors imposed by law, many of the prisoners appeared healthy, and a large proportion of them had lost that repulsive expression which marks the face of the criminal in the lower stages of discipline.

So far, there is nothing in the conduct of the gaol, as dependant on the Governor, from which Professor Mittermaier would dissent; but he, in common with many members of the Legislature and certain authorities in the government, have formed a very exalted opinion of the separate system, to which Obermaier is opposed. True it is, that even if the Governor were

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* Transportation Committee, H. C., 1856, Second Report, Appendix, page 160. See, also, "Suggestions for the Repression of Crime," page 543.

* "Suggestions for the Repression of Crime," page 578.

† "Transportation Committee Reports," H. C. App. 169. See, also, "Repression of Crime," p. 564.

‡ Lord Brougham had come into the room after Capt. Crofton sat down, and was therefore not aware of his having been already presented to the Section.

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ts partisan, he could not carry it into operation, as the Ministry, however they may think it desirable, have avowed the inability of the finances to bear the great expense of introducing cellular separation into the prisons of Bavaria. For myself, I cannot but think that the truth lies between the two extremes.

To separate the prisoner from his fellows at the commencement of his incarceration is, I hold, most desirable; nor would I give him associates until both he and they had manifested a steady desire for self-improvement, and a capacity for acting, to some extent, on their better aspirations. But looking upon him as hereafter to be returned to society, I cannot believe it wise—and herein Dr. Mittermaier agrees with me—to deprive him of companions up to the moment when he is again launched into the world,—a period at which he will be called upon all at once to resist, by his own strength, influences from which he has been artifically guarded for years, and to resume the fulfilment of social duties so long suspended.

On the whole, I must think it fortunate that the zeal of Governor Obermaier, who had no alternative but to keep his prisoners in association, was not damped by the conviction that he was deprived of an expedient deemed essential, by himself, to the success of his reformatory labours; for that he has been successful to a very considerable degree I found no reason to disbelieve. From the answers furnished to me by the Minister of the Interior, it would appear that the average of reformed prisoners cannot be much less than from 70 to 80 per cent., perhaps even more. And, without pinning my faith to figures, I am strongly persuaded that in this instance they do not materially differ from the truth. Assuming, then, that the success which is officially claimed for the training of the Munich prison has been established, we may look upon the Governor's practice as a long series of experiments in reformatory training, of great value in aiding us to separate the essential conditions of reformation from those which are either merely accidental or at best only auxiliary, or what are demanded by some peculiarity arising out of the race, or nation, or class, to which the prisoners may belong.

The possibility of reforming criminals while in association does not, however, rest entirely on the experience of Governor Obermaier. Colonel Montesinos, at Valencia in Spain, appears without any concert with Governor Obermaier, and (so far as I know) without the slightest knowledge of his proceedings, to have pursued much the same course, and to have equally attained his object.* And other instances might be cited in proof of the proposition.

But the disapprobation of Governor Obermaier's system is not confined to the absence of separation, although I am very much inclined to the opinion that this defect predisposes the minds of his critics to look unfavourably on his whole scheme of discipline. He is accused of having recourse to the spy system, and thus subverting the moral sentiment of the prisoners where it exists, or of preventing its growth where (as in the majority of cases, perhaps,) it is yet to be inspired. The circumstances which have led to this grave charge are these:—The Governor inculcates it as a duty on the prisoners to inform him of any misconduct on the part of their companions. Such information being given, he proceeds to a public examination of the case in the nature of a trial, and the accused is convicted or acquitted, according to the evidence; no benefit whatever accruing to the accuser for executing his invidious office.

Does such a regulation prove the employment of a spy system? The practice has been followed, say the critics, by the usual consequence of employing spies. Three instances have occurred in which the individual charged has risen upon his accuser and murdered him. This is true; but when it is known that the regulation has been in force for upwards of fourteen years, and that the prison contains from 550 to 600 inmates, it will seem too much to condemn the practice without carefully examining whether any system of discipline applied to criminals, who, like those at Munich, have been convicted of grave offences (deeds of violence for the most part), has been able effectually to restrain outbursts of revenge against officers or comrades, through whom prison offences have been brought under the notice of the authorities.* For myself, I am not acquainted with any device, short of suffering such offences to be committed with impunity, which either has stood, or can reasonably be expected to stand, between the accused and his accuser as an absolute safeguard. But here, the essential criterion of a spy-system seems absent; that is, advantage operating by way of bribe upon the accuser, whereby a motive is created to inveigle the accused into the commission of an offence, or to fabricate evidence against him in order to sustain a false charge. I enquired most anxiously as to the possibility of such motive being in action among the prisoners, and was assured that neither directly nor indirectly could the informing prisoner be a gainer by fulfilling the duty which the injunctions of the Governor had cast upon him.

[Lord Brougham.—In this important particular, the difference between Mr. Commissioner Hill's inquiries and those of Professor Mittermaier, is very remarkable; the former being a direct observation and examination on the spot; the latter being chiefly upon hearsay. It would be difficult to conceive any course of questioning more likely to give different answers according as the questioner came nearer or was less near the parties whom he examined, or on whose cases he made his observations.]

In the absence, then, of any sinister motive, it is hardly possible to believe that false or frivolous charges will be preferred, except where the parties may have quarrelled, a contingency which has nothing to do with the spy-system, but which is necessarily incident to association. The natural order of things must be, that the comrades of the offending prisoner will have tried the effect of admonition and exhortation, before they proceed to the extremity of reporting their companions for punishment.

That such a regulation does not become a dead letter, furnishes to my mind cogent evidence that the moral tone of the prison is high. To suppose that an individual prisoner unbribed, and yet not impelled by a sense of duty, he having no other possible motive, personal spite excepted, would step out from the throng to denounce a comrade, is to suppose that he would encounter the scorn and hatred of the community to which he belongs, without *any* motive. Before he moves he will require the support of public opinion, which will be against, and not with him, unless the moral sentiment of the general body is in favour of the proceeding which he is about to commence; *his* public being composed of his fellow-prisoners. If this be the true light in which to regard the regulation in question, it should be looked upon, not as an objection to the Governor's discipline, but as an invaluable test of efficiency in the moral training of the prisoners. And I cannot but believe that the first indication of the tone having become relaxed would be that the Governor and his officers were left to find out delinquents by their own unaided efforts.

I also visited the State Prison of the Grand Duchy of Baden, at Bruchsal; which is under the zealous and humane superintendence of an intelligent physician, Governor Fissling. The prisoners are, with few exceptions, in a state of permanent separation; not only during the hours of labour and of rest, but at all other times,—at school, at church, and on the exercise ground. The cell is larger than is customary in England. It is lighted by gas, and in the winter is supplied with warm air. The prisoner has the full command of his own window; which gives him the means of complete ventilation. The cell contains a work-bench or loom: the prisoner being employed in various handicrafts, at which many are adepts. Each inmate has books furnished to him from the prison library. He has materials for writing and for drawing. He receives visits from the Governor and Chaplain, and other official persons. I went into many of the cells; and was pleased with the appearance of health, and the absence of evil passions and stolidity, observable in the countenances of the prisoners. As in Bavaria, and indeed throughout Germany, the terms of imprisonment are very long. They are, however, mitigated by pardons granted for good conduct, but not until after a dreary length of confinement. At the expiration of six years a well-conducted prisoner has the option of passing into association with others who have gone through a similar probation; but the Governor informed me that comparatively few availed themselves of the privilege. My surprise at this announcement was somewhat lessened when I went into the quarter of the associated criminals and found among them a considerable proportion of idiots and harmless lunatics; who were considered unfit to be left alone, and who had, therefore, not been confined in cells. Still, however, there is much which requires investigation in this unnatural

* Transportation Reports, App. p. 163 et seq. and p. 171. See, also, "Repression of Crime," p. 555 et seq. and p. 571.

* In June, 1858, the number of prisoners was 620.

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preference for a life almost solitary; and for an entire separation from those with whom the prisoner stands upon an equality. Captain Maconochie states that he has found a long course of separation so to foster all the self-regarding desires of the individual, and so to weaken all his sympathies, as to have made even well-disposed men very unfit to bear the little trials of domestic life on their return to their homes.

In England, as we all know, the disposal of the prisoner on his discharge is our main difficulty. Unless we are content that he shall be all but forced to return again to crime, from the impediments which stand in the way of a liberated criminal, who is abandoned at the prison gates and thrown on his own resources, or, what is far worse, exposed to the temptations offered to him by his former partners in crime, we must take upon ourselves the onerous task of aiding him to find honest employment by which he may procure a maintenance. In Baden and in Bavaria little or no difficulty of this kind is felt. Neither of those countries, I am assured, suffers under that organization of capital and labour among criminals out of prison, which so prevails at home, as to make the criminal classes a distinct and potent order in the community, composed of whole families addicted to dishonest pursuits. It seldom happens, I was told both by Obermaier and Fissling, that a criminal on his discharge is entirely destitute of honest relatives willing to receive him; and, in any event, there is a demand for labour sufficient to render it comparatively easy for him to find employment.

One consequence of this state of things is, that the Patronage Societies have fallen into disuse; the want which they imply not being sufficiently urgent to keep them in activity. It would be both interesting and useful to ascertain what share long imprisonments may have in preventing the formation of a criminal order. My own impression is, that they must be very effectual to this end. Long terms of imprisonment certainly enable each individual to become expert in some calling by which he makes himself acceptable to employers. They completely break up his old evil companionships; and give him time for maturing principles and confirming habits in direct antagonism to those of his past life. Doubtless, however, the paucity of large cities in the German States ought not to be disregarded while investigating the causes of the superiority which most of them, perhaps all, may claim over England, as to this important ingredient in social comfort. Let me observe, in passing, that the prisoner's faculty of contribution towards the expenses of the gaol must of necessity increase with his progress in the art or manufacture to which his labour is applied.

Bruchsal has been under its present system for some years. Hitherto, no tables showing its reformary effects, as indicated by the permanent well-doing of its discharged inmates, have been published, but as experience of sufficient length is now considered to have been attained, statistical information on this most essential point will shortly be given to the world. With regard to the cause of crime in Baden and Bavaria, each of the Governors whom I have mentioned assured me that it was *wine* in the one country and *beer* in the other which filled their gaols.

[Lord Brougham.—Nothing can be more important than this statement; for although the proportion of crimes of violence to other offences is very great in the Bavarian prison, that proportion is not said to exist also in the Baden; and even supposing both prisons to have the same proportion, and that intoxication has not as much to answer for in producing crimes of a different description, still it is no small addition to the evidence in favour of temperance if drunkenness is found to be the main cause of violent crimes. But, in leading to all crimes, it must have a direct and powerful operation. Intemperance affects the whole character, as well as the whole comforts, of the working man; makes his labour more painful, his gains less considerable, diverts them to unworthy purposes, and lessens the means of satisfying his wants, while it increases their number and intensity. It is the especial curse of the working classes.]

Although I had no opportunity of visiting other prisons, I had the great advantage of two long interviews with Dr. Wichern, the distinguished founder of the Rauhe Haus, near Hamburgh, whom the King of Prussia has lately appointed Chief Inspectors of Gaols throughout his dominions. The difficulties in Prussia, arising out of the laws which regulate punishments and prisons, and the present state of opinion among official men, are such as to offer very serious obstacles to improvement. Dr. Wichern, however, has struck out a most happy expedient for gradually introducing the required changes. At the Rauhe Haus, in addition to the juvenile outcasts of both sexes who are cherished in this establishment, Dr. Wichern opens its doors to earnest and disinterested young men, who seek him with the intention of devoting their lives to the good of others. Members of this body, who feel a vocation to Reformatory labours, he sends, after a training of three years, to the Prussian gaols, to fill the inferior offices within their walls as vacancies occur. They reject no duties, however servile, attached to the post to which they may be appointed. They are instructed to act on the minds and hearts of the prisoners; but rather by kindliness of manner, and by the example of self-sacrifice and unsullied moral conduct, than by precept or exhortation, which might be deemed an encroachment on offices filled by others.

Dr. Wichern has a lively and, I trust, a well-founded belief, that the unassuming labours of these devoted men, all acting under the impulse of strong religious convictions, will work a silent amelioration in the prevailing spirit of the intercourse between the prisoner and those under whose control he is placed, by proving the superior efficacy of gentle treatment as compared with harshness of demeanour; and thus a foundation will be laid for a gradually arising superstructure, combining all which a wise benevolence can desire. It is impossible to contemplate so noble an enterprise without emotion. Doubtless it will have the cordial wishes of this audience for its triumphant success!

Lord Brougham having expressed very strongly the feelings which the concluding portion of this paper occasioned, and the extreme gratification in which he entirely joined Mr. Commissioner Hill at viewing the admirable labours of these young men, was induced, at a subsequent part of the sitting, to advert again to the topic, in consequence of a member stating that without other inducements than their own the services of these young persons could not be relied upon. Lord Brougham said he was very far from denying that they should have held out to them the prospect of promotion in consequence of their pious labours, at first gratuitous; and it should seem that the promotion of Dr. Wichern gave room to expect such a course to be taken by the Government, and by himself.*

APPENDIX.

Extract from "Prison Improvement" by Dr. Mittermaier, Professor of Criminal Law in the University of Heidelberg, pp. 57, 58, and 59.†

In a critical examination of the state of the Bavarian prisons, valuable assistance might be derived from a comparison of the Reports of the Bavarian Chamber, of 1846,‡ upon prisons, with the Reports of the Legislation Committee of 1857, mentioned in section 2.

Whilst in 1846 all the members of the Bavarian Chamber (with few exceptions) spoke of separation as an impracticable system, and could not find words to laud sufficiently Obermaier's proceedings in the Munich prison, in 1857 even those who did not think separation should be continued for a long period, voted, at least, that each prisoner should be isolated on his entrance into the prison. The majority of the members of the Committee were impressed with the high importance of separation by a visit to the prison of Bruchsal, and even the Minister of Justice admitted that the system in force there did, at least, return the prisoners to the world not worse than on their entrance into the prison;§ but he remarked, that as there were at this present time 4,000 prisoners in the Bavarian prisons, the introduction of the system of solitary confinement would make an expenditure of at least 8,000,000 florins necessary. It is enough for our purpose that the unanimous decision of the Committee was to the effect,‖ that it ought to be considered whether or not the system of solitary confinement should be introduced as one species of punishment.¶

Upon the present state of Bavarian pri-

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* Not quite gratuitous, unless I misunderstood Dr. Wichern; but remunerated only by the small stipends attached to the offices when filled by the very inferior class of persons, who alone can be expected to accept them, in the absence of the higher motives which influence the young men from the Rauhe Haus.—M. D. H.

† Die Gefangnissverbesserung Erlangen, 1858.

‡ See thereon "The Year-book of Prison Facts," vol. ix., p. 285.

§ The Minister remarked that the Governor of Bruchsal himself had admitted, that sufficient experience was wanting to show how many had left the prison really reformed.

‖ See note in the original.

¶ Reprts, p. 104.

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sons, official statistics* state that there are five prisons and two compulsory labour-houses on this side of the Rhine. We may see from the tables that indeed several kinds of employment are carried on in them, but that many of these are not adapted to teach the prisoners trades which can support them after their liberation. In these establishments the system is still in force† which was attacked as early as 1846 in the Second Chamber, and according to which into one prison only Catholics, and in the other only Protestants, are confined, and Obermaier's system fundamentally regulates the discipline. Every unprejudiced visitor to the prison in Munich must acknowledge that, to outward view, it is governed by a spirit of order and industry which gains favourable opinions for this institution; that Herr Obermaier, whose character, though firm and austere, is at the same time benevolent, awards to industrious prisoners many a coveted privilege;‡ and that, being gifted with great powers of observation, he inspires the convicts with respect; and that his efforts are directed to their reformation; but it is just as certain that the Director labours under self-delusion, inasmuch as he regards the diligence of the prisoner as a principal element in the means of his reformation, and from the silent subjection of the prisoners draws the conclusion of their good disposition, without suspecting the hazardous mutual understanding which exists among them. Of the most important elements of reformation, moral and religious training by conversation and instruction, none, or only the most limited use is made.§

Highly injurious is the use which the Governor makes of the spy-system, thereby corrupting the morality of the prisoners, and allowing the feeling of revenge to grow in their minds, till it results in the murder of the spy; but he is deceived when he believes himself to have been so successful as to have had but few relapses.|| Distinguished members of the Committee of the Bavarian Chamber lately declared¶ that it was high time to change the present distressing state of prisons, inasmuch as it was known, upon the testimony of the Governors of the prisons themselves, that they are not able to reform even *one* prisoner, and that the spy-system is productive of the most pernicious consequences, —such a declaration sufficiently pourtrays the present state of the Bavarian gaols.**

As to recent improvements, it should be mentioned that two special institutions have been erected for juvenile criminals, and that at the house for compulsory labour at Kaisheim, the following system has been successfully introduced. Prisoners who have behaved well, and whose term of imprisonment will expire in from four to ten months, are put to agricultural labour with the use of the spade; and again, about fifty prisoners have, for the last four years, been employed in the manufacture of agricultural machines and implements; this system has so good an effect upon the health, and also upon the morals of the prisoners, that in the whole of the country around, such prisoners as have been employed either in agricultural labours, or in the manufacture of machines, are gladly taken into service, and confidence rises so much the higher, as but few instances of relapse occur.*

[As Professor Mittermaier has frequently honored me by citing my book on "The Repression of Crime" in the course of his work, I am surprised at his omitting all notice of the evidence which it contains in favour of the Munich prison. Even if it were permissible to pass by the testimony of respectable English travellers like Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Townsend, and Mr. Combe, it is difficult to understand why the explicit information of the Bavarian Minister of the Interior should be withheld. The high character of the learned Professor is, nevertheless, a perfect guarantee that from whatever cause the omission occurred, it did not arise from any sinister motive.—M. D. H.]

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Of this institution was held in the Pontypool Town-hall assembly-room, on Wednesday. The chair was occupied at the first meeting by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., and among those in attendance were Mr. Bosanquet, Chairman of Quarter Sessions; Mr. Hort, Hardwick; Mr. Charles Prothero, clerk of the peace, and one of the honorary secretaries to the reformatory committee; Mr. Chas. H. Williams, Mr. W. W. Phillips, Mr. W. W. Phillips, jun., and Mr. E. B. Edwards, Pontypool; the Rev. S. C. Baker, Usk, one of the honorary secretaries of the reformatory; the Rev. Edward Hawkins, M.A., vicar of St. Woolos; the Rev. Thomas Prothero, Malpas; the Rev. W. Horwood, Pontypool; the Rev. Dr. James Panteague; the Rev. Thomas Davies, Trevethin; the Rev. Thomas Evans, Goitre; the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Pontypool; the Rev. — Baker, Newport; the Rev. — Morgan, Pontnewynydd; the Rev. — Hooper, &c., &c.

The Chairman observed that the meeting might be said to partake somewhat of a religious character, inasmuch as its object was the suppression of vice, and the promotion and encouragement of virtue, and called upon the Rev. S. C. Baker to invoke the divine blessing.

The Rev. Gentleman having offered up prayer,

The Hon. Member said he was very happy to have the pleasure of meeting them there that day. He had received a letter from Sir Charles Morgan, who expressed his anxiety to be present, but stated that he was compelled to be in London, it being the day of the Smithfield Club cattle show, which, as a member of the committee, he was bound to attend. Mr. Rodney, Mr. Williams, of Llangibby, Mr. Williams, jun., Mr. Gratrex, Mr. Homfray, Mr. Cordes, the Mayor of Newport, and Mr. Levick were unavoidably absent. He (the chairman) had said he was glad to meet them. His gladness arose from being able to officially announce to them the completion of the work sometime since taken in hand. It was now his pleasing duty to announce to them that the work was completed—the establishment and preparation of a reformatory school for the reception of the juvenile part of the population, who now and then, too frequently, he was sorry to say, were led into the commission of acts contrary to good manners —contrary to the laws of God and man. It would be in the recollection of some present that in August, 1856, a meeting was held in Newport, when it was proposed to establish a reformatory for this county. That meeting was numerously attended. The subject was taken up with great zeal; and a committee was formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolutions then adopted. They were fortunate to secure a site, and everything, it was thought, was going on very well. But, unfortunately, objections were raised by the residents of the neighbourhood to the presence of the proposed reformatory. On account of the people being unfavourable to, and combining in opposition against it, the committee came to the conclusion that it would not be desirable to establish such an institution in the vicinity of persons who entertained objections to it. For himself, he confessed he could not enter into their objections. He could not see anything tangible that could be advanced against a Reformatory for children of the description in question. He did not think it was likely to encourage vice. He did not think it was likely to have a prejudicial effect upon the neighbourhood. He believed

* "Contributions to the Statistics of Bavaria," vol. iv, edited by Von Hermann, Munich, 1855.

† "The Year-book of Prison Facts," vol. ix, p. 285.

‡ For example, in some divisions [of prisoners] to cultivate flowers for themselves.

§ The most detailed and impartial description of the Munich Prison is by an experienced Governor of a prison, in the "St. Gall Zeitung," 1855, Nos. 84 to 88. An entirely favourable picture of Obermaier's views is to be found in "Fischer on Prisons,"—Ratisbon, 1852, p. 164.

|| Herr Von Hermann, in his preface to the "Contributions to Statistics," declares that out of 965 penitents liberated from the prison at Munich, nearly 800 showed themselves completely reformed. In the Essay mentioned in the last note it is stated that no proof whatever is given of the correctness of this statement. The Criminal Statistics of Bavaria show a greater number of relapses. [I could find, on my late visit, no criminal statistics subsequent to the year 1854; for that and the four preceding years the account stands thus,—Discharged prisoners 298, Reformed 206, Doubtful 48, Relapsed 26.—"Repression of Crime," p. 566.—M. H. D.]

¶ Reports, 1857, pp. 101-103.

** It makes one shudder to find that at Kaisheim, in the years from 1852-54, 544 prisoners died; that at Munich mortality amounts annually to 15 per cent., nay, in 1851, to 20 per cent.; and at Amberg to 10 per cent. It must however be added, that according to Obermaier's statement, the prisoners arrived in the very worst state of health, owing most likely to the circumstance that those awaiting their trials suffered seriously in health in the many bad prisons from which they came to Munich.

It is quite true, that according to the statements which are made, there occur in the Munich prison neither cases of suicide nor of insanity. Accounts of the state of the prison at St. Georgen, by Fischer, the physician of the prison, are contained in the work mentioned in note †, at page 228. Another work, lauding Obermaier's treatment, after quite an ideal view of it, is by Pfeufer (a most able physician), bearing the title,—"The Reform System of Obermaier," Heidelberg, 1848.

[Governor Obermaier informed me that, excluding the prisoners who came to him in bad health, the mortality of the prison was not greater than that of the city of Munich, in which, however, from the want of drainage and other causes, the rate is very high. As well as I could ascertain, it was nearly twice as great as that of London.—M. D. H.]

* Special notices on this subject are contained in the "Allgemeine Zeitung," in the Supplement, No. 325, Nov. 19, 1856, and in No. 29, Jan. 29, 1857. For more detailed accounts, the author of the present volume is indebted to Baron von Gaisberg, those labours for the institution are highly meritorious.

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that if the school were properly managed the children would, so far from committing depredations or other unlawful acts, only furnish examples of good order and conduct. As to mischief, they would not be allowed to go out, and would therefore have no opportunity of trespassing or trampling upon the lands of their neighbours; or if any should escape, the immediate vicinity would be the last place where they would commit any depredation. They would make their way off as soon as possible. He must say that, so far as his opinion went, a reformatory was less to be dreaded than a boarding-school of young gentlemen. They were not kept under the strict surveillance attaching to the other, and were more likely to get into one's gardens and orchards, and trample over the grounds. The committee, then, found themselves thrown upon the wide world. At last, however, they succeeded in obtaining another site, which seemed to be a convenient and desirable one, being close to the railway station at Little Mill, and of easy access by rail to all parts of the country. The site had been secured and paid for, and the necessary buildings had been erected, and were in a state of completion. It was now no longer a question in the abstract as to the benefits to be conferred by a Reformatory. That had been settled by the steps taken. All that remained was to carry into effect the objects in view, and bring into use the building which had been completed. But certain furniture, fittings and implements, remained deficient. To provide those necessary appliances for the proper organization of the establishment was the object of the meeting, which he hoped it would consider and sanction. Nobody could doubt for one moment the advantages arising to all communities from keeping young people in a proper moral condition, and, where they wandered out of the paths of right and virtue, in bringing them back again, and restoring them to the position from which they had strayed. He regretted to say that in this county there were a great number of children, especially in Newport and among the hills, who were perhaps not altogether of an innate bad disposition, but from improper training and the bad example set before them, perhaps by their parents, were encouraged and induced to commit offences. When a child committed an offence, it was not hardened, unless it were one of those remarkable dispositions, of which, though a few—thank God, but a few—were sometimes to be met with; but it might with care and attention be brought back and made a useful member of society. When a child was made to see—when any person was made to see—the error of their ways, they became better individuals, better subjects, and better members of society than those who remained in a position unconscious of pursuing a course that might be wrong. The Hon. Member concluded by calling upon

Mr. Charles Prothero, who read the Report of the Committee.

"The Committee for the promotion of a Reformatory School for the county of Monmouth, in meeting their friends and supporters at the first anniversary, have the satisfaction to say that though they have had to encounter, since their first formation, various delays and discouragements, such as almost unavoidably arise on the introduction of a new and important principle before its details can be well understood, they are enabled now to report the completion of the necessary outbuildings on the site purchased at Ty Draw, and that the institution will be ready for opening as soon as the furniture and implements are provided, and the certificate from the Home Office obtained.

"It will be remembered that at the general meeting held at Newport in August of last year, it was stated that the attention of the committee had been directed to a spot possessing greater advantages than any that had previously come under their notice. The site referred to was described as a small farm in the parish of Mamhilad, comprising twenty-two acres of good dry land, capable of spade cultivation, with a small dwelling and a large barn upon it, open and salubrious in situation, with an excellent spring of water running through it, and in a position most central, accessible by all the country railways, sufficiently retired to prevent too much publicity, and sufficiently prominent to invite observation.

"This eligible spot the committee have since purchased, and the conveyance of it for the purposes of the Reformatory School has been made to the following gentlemen as trustees, viz:—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., Colonel Clifford, M.P., and the Chairman of Quarter Sessions. The sum asked for Ty Draw was £1,020, but the committee having resold to Mr. Morgan (of the Little Mill), the detached portion of land south of the railway, have thus come into possession of about thirteen acres, at a cost of £570.

"The sums promised and announced in August of *last* year were—Donations £640, annual subscriptions £194, of which £550 had then been paid up on both accounts. The promised donations have since been augmented to £808, (including about £12 from collecting books) and the annual subscriptions to £208. Of these amounts £775 donations, and £161 annual subscriptions, have been paid into the hands of the treasurer.

"The purchase of the land and other previous expenses having amounted to £627, there remained but £148 of the sums received as donations applicable to the purposes of building; the subscribers were therefore requested to permit the first annual subscriptions to be applied to this use; by which means a sufficient fund was raised for proceeding with the work. The buildings on the farm having been found, after careful inspection, capable of adaptation to the requirements of the Reformatory School, the committee ordered plans to be prepared for their conversion; and the work, having been put up to competition was placed in the hands of Mr. David Lewis, of Raglan, for execution.

"The total expense, with additions ordered in the course of the work, has amounted to £297. For this sum, the committee have been enabled to complete a substantial school-house (with dormitories, lavatory, cells, and offices) capable of accommodating from twenty to twenty-five boys; and to provide separate residences for a married superintendent and for a labour-master. To meet this outlay the committee had on hand (inclusive of the subscriptions paid) £309 7s. 9d., from which, after the expense of the building is defrayed, a balance is left of about £13, the use of which will be more than required for the purposes of fencing, draining, clearing, and other expenses incurred in finishing off the work.

"The Reformatory School and masters' dwellings being thus completed with the funds already received, the committee have now to consider the subject of furnishing and providing implements, agricultural stock, and materials. They consider that thus to put the school in full working order will entail an additional expense of at least £150, and to raise this amount without trenching on the second year's annual subscriptions, they are desirous of forming a special fund.

"When the Reformatory School is in full operation its annual cost of maintaining, clothing, instructing, and disposing of about twenty-five boys, (a number which the committee cannot expect for some time to exceed) is estimated, from a careful inspection of the balance sheets of several existing reformatories, at £575, independently of farming outlay and profits.

"A part of this expenditure will be of a *permanent* character, and a part *variable*: the former being independent of the number of inmates, and the latter entirely regulated by it. The superintending staff, with certain general school expenses, will form the permanent outlay of about £200 per annum.

"The maintenance, clothing, and other individual costs incurred by the boys will constitute the variable portion which, with twenty-five boys, would amount to at least £375 per annum.

"The government allowance of seven shillings a week for each boy, will probably cover these variable expenditures, leaving the permanent charge of about £200 a year to be met by the annual subscriptions.

"The committee are happy to say that they hope sufficient means will be found to meet this demand in the annual subscriptions already promised, if all are continued and realised. As, however the school advances other expenses will arise, in providing for the disposal of boys who have passed well through the institution, and who will have to be placed in service, or otherwise assisted: an expenditure which must be undertaken if the reformation commenced, as it is to be hoped, in the school, is to be permanently carried out, and which will then probably call for some additions to the sums annually contributed.

At present the only further requirement of the committee is the sum above mentioned, of £150, to supply furniture, implements, and farming materials, and towards raising this sum they now invite the contributions of the friends of the institution.

"The committee would, in concluding their report, congratulate the friends of social order and morality in this county on their having been enabled thus to advance by one material step in the task of seeking to reclaim as well as punish the depraved; and though this work, especially as it respects the young, is still in its infancy both in this county and the kingdom at large, yet the committee feel sure that by God's blessing on the efforts employed, Monmouthshire will not fail to contribute its share towards the important undertaking, in which twenty-five other counties are already engaged, of checking crime at its source, and attempting, ere too late, to rescue juvenile delinquents."

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

Receipts.—Donations, £763 2s.; first annual subscriptions, £161; collecting books, £12 6s. 6d. Total receipts, £936 8s. 6d.

Expenditure.—Purchase of land at Tyrdaw, and law charges, £576 9s.; cost of buildings, £296 2s. 2d.; cost of plans for proposed building at Abergwelfane, £12 15s. 9d.; other expenses for sites abandoned, £3 16s.; printing, postages, stationery, and miscellaneous expenses, £33 17s. 11d. Total expenditure, £923 0s. 10d.

Balance in hand, £13 7s. 8d.

Mr. Fenton Hort proposed the first resolution:—

"That the report now presented be received and adopted; and this meeting, feeling assured of the advantage of well directed efforts to reclaim the young persons depraved by neglect and bad example, and to prevent them from becoming confirmed criminals, views with approbation the progress that has been made in establishing a Reformatory School in this county."

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He remarked that he ought perhaps to apologise for assuming such an office and bringing forward a resolution of that kind; but agreeing as he did with Mr. Barwick Baker, who at their last meeting laid before them so many interesting details, that a good committee could be formed of three persons, two of whom did nothing but assent to the arrangements of the third, he felt he owed something to the committee, who had carried into effect the object, and of whom he was a member. And in the first place he must express his firm adhesion to the principles of the great cause in which they were all engaged; secondly, he would state that he would give it the utmost support of which his feeble voice was capable; and, thirdly, he would call upon those whom God had blessed with the means of doing so to bring to completion and a permanent foundation the work so well begun. He could not conceive an object so worthy the notice of the Christian and the philanthropist. An evil was growing upon and threatening to overwhelm us. It had made such progress that it was almost impossible for us to grapple with it. Yet some effort must be made to arrest its progress. And in doing so, they had the comfort of knowing that the experiment was not made for the first time, and that where experiments had been made the effects were somewhat marvellous. They must, however, remember that not only in man's work but in God's also, in seeking his glory, and to carry out his objects, they must ever look for his blessing. They would then be sure of success. But if God worked with them, they must not leave Him to work for them. He worked through human agency. Paul must plant, and Apollos must water; and, with a humble reliance upon the divine goodness, they might be sure that success would crown their efforts to the blessing of a large and interesting portion of our race. When they spoke of reforming criminals, it must be remembered that they did not undertake to deal with the great mass. With adult criminals they did not seek to have anything to do, leaving them to the law against which they had offended. They had a more hopeful and pleasing task in dealing with youthful minds, and in seeking to reclaim and rescue those not yet hardened in the ways of vice. There was nothing so impressive as the heart of a child—nothing more joyous and open; and while it was grievous to see them turned aside, it was a comfort to feel that if they were given fair play, remembering the circumstances under which they were brought up, every hope existed that with the benefits of religious assistance, a change of great advantage would result in their minds. Let them look at the manner in which such children were reared. They were born in misery, amidst the very dregs of the population, and from their infancy made to be familiar with scenes of every vice and profligacy. What chance, then, had they of anything like religion? What could they be, with the impressibility to which he had referred? They could not but be affected by the things around them. But might it not also be expected that on being taken from those scenes, they would also be impressed with the teachings of which they were made the objects. To go further; they were not only found young, but possessed of active and quick perceptions, many of them being most useful in assisting older pickpockets and criminals in their nefarious proceedings. Were those children—children of such parts—to be left to the control of wicked men, and no effort made for their rescue, to place them in a position where their qualifications might become a benefit to the community? He, therefore, thought there was no reason to fear that with God's blessing they would succeed. It was a most useful and hopeful course to have to pursue. It was one that might be looked forward to with the greatest hope and interest; and he trusted England, and this county in particular, would have to bless the effort now being made to lead the juvenile classes out of the evils surrounding them into a course more beneficial to themselves and those around them. To suppose that all would be reclaimed were expecting too much. But as the happiest scholars were those in well disciplined schools, so with a regiment of soldiers, that officer was the best served, and the men most cheerful, where a proper and wholesome supervision was exercised. Why should that not apply to boys in their institution? When they found they were not hunted, and harshly and rigorously treated, but held up and taught to feel that an interest was taken in them, why should they not discover that the ways of religion were the ways of peace, and be brought to show the fruits of the training afforded them? They must not forget the number of deserted orphans cast upon the world, and what hope could there be that they would be rescued from a course of profligacy and vice but in the establishment of institutions such as that they were now asked to provide? He called upon them to remember what was the great object sought to be accomplished;—not only to make the community more happy; but it was also the work of God they were called upon to carry out. And as it was with that feeling they were actuated, so he trusted they would obtain happiness from their efforts. They could not estimate the value of the soul; and who could tell the awful result if some steps were not taken to rescue so many poor children from sin and degradation? Might He from whom all good counsels and all just works do proceed, look down and guide them in the work, so that there may be an improvement in the rising generation, and an increase of happiness to the kingdom at large, but especially that county in which they felt the most peculiar interest.

Mr. W. W. Phillips alluded to the interest he had felt and taken in the establishment of the institution, on behalf of which he should always be happy to render any assistance, supported, as he was, by Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury Leigh, who fully recognized the importance and benovolent nature of the work. An idea had obtained abroad that the movement was not so successful as it ought to be—that reformatories were partial failures, and that in many instances the results had not been in accordance with expectation. But to show the fallacy of such a belief he mentioned the report of Mr. Macgregor, the associate of Lord Shaftesbury, upon whom Mr. Phillips *en passant* conferred a high eulogium. From that document it appeared that out of the 20,000 ragged school children in London 200 had been sent to Canada and the United States. "Out of those 200," he says, "I have a pretty fair view of 100; and I can bear my testimony that only four have in any way disgraced their characters." One, it seemed, was a waiter at a large hotel in New York. The poor fellow was placed in circumstances of temptation, laid hands upon £400, and was at present suffering in prison for it. Many young women who were sent out had married, and occupied a respectable position; while many young men were in possession of land, and pursuing a satisfactory course of life. Those facts, he (Mr. Phillips) considered were sufficient to show that the work in which they were engaged was productive of good. Might God bless it, and might they do their utmost to carry it out. It was a valuable work. They wanted to do the bodies of those unfortunate children good,—they wanted to do their souls good; and it would always afford him great pleasure to do anything that lay in his power to further such objects. He begged to second the resolution.

This was put to the meeting from the chair, and adopted.

Mr. Bosanquet said he had been asked to move the second resolution. It was to this effect:—

"That this meeting hearing, with satisfaction, that the Reformatory School buildings have been completed, and that furniture and implements only are now required, recognises the necessity for raising a special fund by donation, to meet the expenditure necessary for placing the school in full working order."

That was the resolution he had to submit to them, and he trusted the meeting would recognise the propriety of appealing to the county generally to make efficient those means at present in hand. They had heard from the report read to what the committee had arrived. The building had been completed after considerable difficulties, and was now ready for occupation and use, with the exception of furniture and implements, which latter was no small item as affecting the success and efficiency of the institution. When those should be provided, he trusted that, with the annual subscriptions, shortly due, and which he hoped would be soon received, they would be able to put the reformatory in process of working, and that in the beginning of the coming year it would be found in full work. In asking them to support the resolution, and to confirm it by contributing the means sought for, he would draw their attention to the state of the individuals for whom the building was provided. Their aid was solicited on behalf of a most unhappy, and hitherto most neglected class of society. For the children of most classes institutions had in past years been provided. For the children of soldiers, of sailors, of clergymen,—for children who had no parents, schools had been provided; but he was about to speak for those who had worse than no parents, inasmuch as they had vicious parents to tempt them into or incite them to crime. Perhaps a more dreadful situation could hardly be imagined than that of those inured,

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brought up to, and nurtured in crime. It was probably the most affecting—the most lamentable consideration that could be presented to the human mind, that of persons not only uneducated, but those whose faculties had been actually perverted to wicked purposes—who were, in fact, apprenticed in crime. The system of apprenticeship was one of the most beautiful and important that could be conceived in the social relations of life. After children had received an education, it was necessary that they should become independent and be taught to rely upon their own resources, and by the beautiful system of apprenticeship, they became the adopted children of persons who were conversant with business, and instructed them in the way to gain their own livelihood by honest and respectable means. Now, those for whom he pleaded were in a manner apprenticed to crime. From their childhood, they were cleverly taught, all the abilities they possessed being applied to wicked purposes and an evil course of life. They were apprenticed in sin. Even those who were not taught in that way—whose parents merely employed them to assist in furnishing the means of subsistence of the family—were in a condition much to be pitied. They knew that in that neighbourhood how lamentable an evil it was when children were placed to endeavour to render some support to their homes by honest means. They were introduced into the works, and the mines underground, obliged, when they should be at school, to be earning money honestly for their parents. Look, however, at the position of those children who were taught to support themselves by dishonest means. He would not use words of his own to express the effect of such early training, preferring to quote the graphic language of Mr. Baines in a lecture delivered by him in the course of a lecture at the Leeds Mechanics' Institute, and who, after describing the miserable condition of those children from the earliest period of existence, exclaimed that by a miracle only could they be good. Yet they were born to form part of society and were destined for eternity. A still more painful picture was presented in a little work having reference to the girls' reformatory at Birmingham. This was a description of the state of the children when first brought there:—"When first taken in charge at the institution, several of the elder girls frequently broke out into violent bursts of passion, lasting sometimes as much as five hours. They sang, screamed, tore their hair and clothes, and destroyed everything that came in their way. This, after a time, entirely disappeared. They became docile, obedient, and industrious; and although there are occasionally outbreaks, no scenes of violence take place, and they soon pass away." This is the work, continued Mr. Bosanquet, we have in hand and hope to accomplish. "Many of them," the report went on to state, "glory in their shame. One girl was heard to say to another, 'You have not been in prison so many times as I have, —you are not so wicked as I am,—you have not done half the things I have;' and then laughed excessively after taunting the other with not having committed so much crime." Again, it was remarked—"Left as they have been to themselves, with violent temperaments, and surrounded by temptation, it could not be matter for wonder that they had committed crimes. Which of us can say he has not done the same?" He would not trouble them with farther extracts, but would ask them to consider the work done. Might not such persons as those described upon their entrance into the institution be described as demoniacs? And how were they to be conquered? By the love and power of God. It had been done,—it would be done; and by the love and power of God they hoped to do it—to take those demoniacs—those frantic beings—by the hand and present them calm and undefiled as an offering to society. That was the work they had undertaken. That was at least their hope and endeavour. He asked their aid in the work. He was sure they would not be backward in rendering it. Every offering made on behalf those individuals—those poor neglected children of Christ—was an offering made to the Lord himself, who had placed the poor and neglected, the friendless, the orphan, and the destitute, in the keeping of their more fortunate brethren. He knew the benevolence existing in that town and neighbourhood, but he wished to address himself more particularly to the ladies, asking their especial assistance and co-operation. Of all the discoveries made in the advancement of civilization and social science, none were so great as the discovery respecting the beneficial results of female influence upon society. In many good works they had been the means of doubling the contributions. Look at what had been done by Mrs. Fry in the prison, by Miss Nightingale in the hospital and in the camp, by Mrs. Chisholm in the convict emigrant ship, and by Miss Carpenter and Miss Sawyer in the reformatory. Was it possible to say what they might not do? He appealed to the ladies of Pontypool. The institution was placed in the neighbourhood, within easy reach; and he asked them for an occasional visit—a kindly visit—not of curiosity, amusement, or flattery, but a kindly visit to the orphan and the friendless, which they might feel as healing balm to their minds, having never experienced a kindly word or action before. He asked them for a visit which might produce a ray of light in the darkness where a ray of happiness and goodness had never shone before. He asked them, too, for the tender and sympathising tear. It might apparently be upon dry and barren ground, but a shower from heaven might convert it into a kindly soil, of goodliness, loveliness, and holiness. The ladies might exercise kindly and beneficial influences such as those he had mentioned; and he trusted all would consider the resolution now submitted to them to furnish the funds necessary to provide furniture and fittings for the institution. Mr. Bosanquet, who was frequently greeted with marks of approval, resumed his seat amid applause.

The Rev. Thomas Davies, in seconding the resolution, observed that, although the meeting was small, he was pleased to see several present who could not conveniently attend in the evening. The subscribers to the funds had manifested much liberality, but the subscriptions had been nearly exhausted by what had been accomplished. It would, perhaps, be discouraging to think that a house had been prepared, and that the committee now lacked the means to furnish it. The object of that special meeting was to furnish those means. While he hoped that much success might follow all that had been done, there was one greater object still in view—the real improvement of the children placed in the house. He entertained no doubt of success, because it had been realised in other institutions; and he was sure that brought into operation under their auspices would attain all the ends and accomplish all the designs in view. He trusted the meeting would be productive of much fruit, not exactly by means of the audience, but that the report of their proceedings would be widely disseminated, and that a more extended feeling of interest, with additional pecuniary aid, would result. He should always feel a personal interest in the institution, and should occasionally visit it, that, perhaps, being a task to be discharged with the greatest propriety by clergymen, who, if they could not give much money, might do something by visiting the institution, giving kindly advice to, and showing their heartfelt sympathy for, the poor children confined there. He trusted the blessing of God would rest upon the efforts of the subscribers, and that much praise would ascend to God.

The motion was agreed to.

The third resolution was moved by the Rev. Thomas Prothero. It read as follows:—

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General and Managing Committee, and that they be requested to continue their labours."

Resolutions of that nature were generally of a formal character, but he thought they would agree with him that it was not a mere formal proposition to give thanks to those who took part in such a matter. Unfortunately so few came forward to take their part in ameliorating the condition of the class under consideration, that it was the more incumbent upon them to express their earnest sympathy with those who really did share in the work. The gentlemen who acted upon the committee were generally the most anxious to forward measures for the public benefit, and could not but be deserving of their warm thanks. Connected as he was with the neighbourhood, and being acquainted with its requirements, he could not but feel satisfaction at the movement, and hope for its success. The experience of the Governor of Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, with which part of the country, they were aware, he (the Rev. Gentleman) was associated, was that a large number of children remained as they went in, but a large number became useful members of society. After the very beautiful and truthful addresses they had heard, he had little to add but to express his own earnest wish that this county would look, more than it had hitherto looked, to the necessity for a scheme of the kind in question, and that a far larger number of persons would come forward, and take part in it.

Dr. James seconded the resolution, declining to detain the meeting except to state his cordial approbation of the steps that had been taken in order to carry

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those beneficial effects produced by civilization in the country to a class of persons that heretofore had been neglected and left, as it were, in a very uncivilized condition. At the commencement of the proceedings the Chairman read a number of notes from parties, excusing their attendance; and as he (the Rev. Doctor) listened to the mention of one name after another, it struck him after all that those gentlemen were men of deeds rather than of words—that they had helped and would again help the good cause. He was not himself in the parish of Trevethin, or connected with Pontypool; but living adjacent, perhaps he might be allowed to say a few words in vindication of the town. That meeting, if small, was influential, and he saw a great many present who could do much by their suggestions and exertions. In Liverpool he remembered the morning meetings were thinly attended, but in the evening large numbers assembled. He had no doubt it would be so that evening. Upon several occasions he had attended evening meetings in that room for charitable and other purposes, and the experience he had gained led him to anticipate a numerous gathering in the after part of the day. He thought it right to say this, that the reporters, who probably would not be present at the subsequent meeting, might not leave the town under the impression that there was a lack of interest concerning the institution in that neighbourhood. As to the partial failure which might have occurred in some establishments, he was not disposed to take a gloomy view of the matter, inasmuch as time was required before they could be properly organised, and the arrangements and discipline properly perfected and understood. But as time rolled on, the best principles for the conduct of reformatory schools would be arrived at, and the results achieved be much more satisfactory. The human heart had to be dealt with. There was no child, however hardened his past conduct, who had not a conscience; and an appeal to that upon the principles of Divine Revelation could not fail to induce a good effect. If the individuals, therefore, who were to conduct the institution had not been selected, he trusted great care would be taken that they should be filled with love, sympathy, kindness, and condescension, willing to take to the poor unfortunate children as well under their care as on a par with themselves, not treating them as a degraded set of children, for without such qualifications on the part of the conductors, no good result could be expected at all. They might look at the bad character of one and another of these children, and imagine that every effort to reclaim them would be unsuccessful; and they might feel inclined to give them up. But he, for one, would never give up a child. They should try again and again, and when once they made way into the affections and heart of the child, and obtained his ear, they must ultimately attain his confidence, touch his sensibility and his reformation must be the result The Rev. Doctor concluded by offering his congratulations upon the part taken by the magistrates in the Christian work.

The resolution having been agreed to, Mr. Charles H. Williams moved the usual complimentary vote to the chairman; and it was carried by acclamation, having been seconded by Mr. W. W. Phillips, jun.

The Hon. Member briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

The meeting then separated.

A meeting was also held in the evening, when the chair was occupied by Mr. Chas. H. Williams. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. S. C. Baker, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Mr. Bosanquet, the Rev. T. Davies, Mr. W. W. Phillips, the Rev. Dr. James, Mr. W. W. Phillips, jun. The first named reverend gentleman spoke of the great necessity of a reformatory school from the number and character of juvenile delinquents, and showed the unsuitability of a prison for their punishment and reformation. He described the nature of a reformatory school, its operation and probable results; and related several striking incidents illustrative of the evils of parental misrule, from cruelty, drunkenness, and over-indulgence. In the course of his address Mr. Baker described the former state of the prisons in England, and the miserable condition of the prisoners, illustrating the description by an account of the prisons at Monmouth and Usk when visited by John Howard the Philanthropist, in 1770-80, which presented a striking contrast to the present condition of the two establishments. Out of the £150 required, £83 18s. 7d. has been raised, among the contributors being Mr. Hanbury Leigh, £10; Mr. Hanbury Leigh, £5; Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., £5; Mr. S. R. Bosanquet, £10; Mr. John Lawrence, £10; Mr. J. Rennie, £5; Pontypool Iron Co., £5; and Mr. T. T. Cordes, £5.

"THE GREAT WEN."—Cobbett.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Dear Sir,—I am about to leave my woods and pastures to take a survey of "the great wen," as Cobbett emphatically called it. I wonder what he would think of it now—to reduce this "great wen," without injuring the health of the subject, requires all the science of the ablest practitioner; my remarks, therefore, I would insert with a note of interrogation. Some years ago, in conversation with a Brighton Railway Director, I observed that if a suburban village were built upon a waste, within a few miles of the London Terminus, that the daily traffic to and fro might be the means of increasing their revenue; and we now know by experience, that it is the million that furnish the dividends. The plan was laid before the board, and approved, *nem. con.*, but the £100,000 more or less required was not forthcoming. 1000 labourers might be brought up daily by train, and put down nearer to their work than they are at present, and taken back to their clean, healthy, comfortable homes every evening. The vexed question of Sunday excursion travelling would be in a great measure set at rest, for a suburban village might be attached to all the railway termini, consequently, many engineers, stokers, and porters, would enjoy a day of rest. The suburban village should be built in a square, with a Chapel, Schoolrooms, Reading-rooms, Bake and Washhouses, Souphouses, Brewery, and an Emporium for every article of food and raiment; in short, the habitation of one great family, governed by rules and regulations, and raising a fund by a trifling weekly payment against sickness, in short an *Imperium in Imperio*.

Utopian as this scheme may appear to many, yet I am convinced it might be carried out advantageously to all parties, But I have not quite done with "the wen!" We all know that our great thoroughfares are choked up by the immense traffic. Suppose that an Iron Tunnel be laid down on the London side of the Thames, catching all the sewers from the extreme west, and disgorging its vile, but valuable refuse, into a capacious cesspool, conveniently situate below Blackwall, there to be deodorized for agricultural purposes. Upon this *cloaca maxima*, two lines of rail might be laid, and the immense city traffic would thus be diverted. The sale of the manure and the traffic on the rail, would, I imagine balance the outlay.

I here subjoin a rough estimate of capital and revenue, as regards the suburban village.

20 acres of land at £100 an acre	£2000
1000 cottages at £80 each	80,000
Chapel, Brewery, Washhouses, Bakery, Reading-room, Gasometer, &c., ...	18,000
	£100,000

£100,000 raised at 4 per cent	£4000	℔ ann.
Rates and repairs.....	1000	
	£5000	
1000 cottages let at £5	£5000	

Dormitories for single men may be made over all these buildings, except the Chapel and Brewhouse, which would increase the revenue.

Each family to pay 5s. yearly for Church purposes	£250
A Priest and Deacon, holding two full services on Sunday and a lecture on week days and Sunday evening	£250

Schooling, voluntary and self-supporting.
Do. Reading-room.
Do. Provident Society.

The expenses of each family would run thus:

	£	s.	d.
Cottage with use of washhouse per ann.	5	0	0
Church	0	5	0
School, say	0	5	0
Provident Society, and Reading-room	1	0	0
Railway, to and fro	5	0	0
	11	10	0

Beer to be sold at cost prices.

Thus each family would pay for these benefits, weekly, 4s. 6d.

I send you this off-hand statement to induce a more able correspondent to render it practicable.

I remain, yours truly

John Gurdon.

Assington Hall, December 8th, 1858.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorised to give Receipts.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

**** Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3*d.* per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1*d.* per line extra.

The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

January 1, 1859.

THE PAST YEAR.

ANOTHER year has rolled over our heads and is buried in the irrevocable past; full of deep importance, as well to nations as to individuals. Like our betters, we feel it a wholesome duty to call into exercise the wonderful gift of memory, and in a mirror of her framing to cast the eye of thought over the events it brings to mind, which have intermingled with the general account, but which bear more especially upon our own peculiar sphere of action. Looking back over the twelve months which have fled for ever, we find but little difference from the ordinary retrospect of mortal man. Some few pleasurable spots there are upon which the eye may rest awhile, if not with boasting, at least with hope of ultimate good fruitage; but more, far more, to fill us with sorrow, to make us acknowledge, in spite of many noble and spirited efforts both of individual and collective charity, to stem the torrent of vice and crime, to ameliorate the condition of the poor, and to generate "more sympathy" between the different members of the body social, that at the close of 1858, society, whether as respects mutual sympathy and forbearance, or its general prosperity manifests but little, if any, real symptoms of a healthy condition. Let us not be thought to undervalue the progress, which in some respects has been very decided. What we look for as the only true source of national greatness, is the progress made in the one thing needful. Were social prosperity dependent upon growth in scientific enlightenment or the spread of taste for the arts and sciences; were mercantile stability, manufacturing skill, or even political steadiness, the true foundation of national glory: were proximity of nations and the rapidity of galvanic intercommunication the proper element of true peace; were the victorious arm of power wielded by the few over the many, yet with unvarying success, a guarantee of a people's fitness to claim the name of Christian; we could perhaps look back with pleasure, and feel that England has indeed advanced during the past year. But it is impossible to overlook the fact, that permanent greatness cannot be founded on any one of these elements of success, nor on any others of a kindred nature, nor indeed on a combination of the whole. They may indeed elevate the mind—they may even in some instances generate a proper feeling of humility. But this is rare. The tendency of worldly success is far more generally to weaken the feeling of dependence upon a higher power, and wrap the mind in contemplation of self. Nations proud and prosperous as our own, have in the very midst of their prosperity sunk into oblivion, until the traveller scarcely finds the place where their power and magnificence were known. Seats of empires have been changed; and nations, raised for a brief period above the ordinary level, nay, even to the highest pinnacle of glory, have fallen back again and sunk into the mass from whence they rose. But if we look back to history we shall observe that it is not the hand of nature, nor the destruction of pestilence, the earthquake, or the storm; no, nor even the conquering arms of an avenging people, that have brought ruin in their train: these are but the instruments in the hands of a mighty Ruler; not the causes of natural decay. We must trace the fall of nations to other influences—to national sins, to corruption of private manners, resulting too often from prosperity unacknowledged as to its source—to injustice or oppression of internal government—to ambition or avarice in national policy.

We have ever repudiated political discussion. We have dismissed the very word "party" from our vocabulary. Our eyes and thoughts have ever been occupied in an endeavour to check the leading sources of social disorganization, and to point out how these may be best met and eradicated from the system. It is but folly to try to hide from ourselves that the leading national sins of England are drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking. Good and true men are striving with energy and fair success to battle with those evils. It is well that large and noble attempts are made to reach the people in their own homes and alleys, and teach them how rightly to appreciate the day of rest—not simply as a physical boon, as any other holiday; but a great levee day, when all may freely carry their petitions to a monarch who can give them rest far above that of the mere body—a peace totally independent of the world in which they are doomed to labour. It is well that associated bodies, as well as individuals, strive to deal with the deadly evil of intoxication; it may be gratefully acknowledged that these labours have been attended with very evident success. Still it must be patent to every thinking mind that the nation is too regardless of the sacredness of the Sabbath, and that the facilities and legalized encouragement to drunkenness are too powerful for a thoughtless people; that drunkenness still maintains an awful sway over a very large portion of a so-called Christian people; eating like a poisonous canker into their very life-blood, and putting a frightful blot and blemish on their otherwise fair renown.

As a necessary consequence, crime and poverty stare us in the face in every direction: with these we have to battle, as the fruits of our own neglect; and when we look back on the efforts made during the past year to carry on this battle, we think we see much to comfort and encourage. So far as the Reformatory Schools Act is concerned, we never permitted ourselves to be alarmed, as many were, with the idea that the schools would ever be looked upon by the masses as a premium to crime, that the number of juvenile criminals would soon greatly exceed the probable accommodation, and entail an almost incredible and increasing expense on the

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country. We ever felt that, though at first they might be filled to the utmost limit of their accommodation, the very manner in which they would deal with their first inmates would in a short period greatly diminish the class for whom they were intended. This result has followed in a most marked manner the judicious efforts of Mr. Barwick Baker, whose views on the subject are, we are glad to find, gaining ground; and we may say generally that the Reformatory system has worked well. Bad boys are being gradually disposed of under the Act, their evil influence removed, and already a very sensible diminution is everywhere observable in this class. In the course of a few years we may fairly hope that a thoroughly criminal boy will scarcely be found at large. But there are yet hundreds that have what may be termed the makings of criminal boys; the ragged, poor, and untaught little creatures who live by begging. To deal with these—mainly such as are forced into their habits by drunken and abandoned parents—a legislative weapon exists, which we can only regret has not yet been wielded. We look anxiously to the only body that appears to us likely to bring the Industrious Schools Act into active and useful operation. We mean the spirited committee of the Reformatory and Refuge Union. Great is the debt of gratitude which the public owe to that Association, and we hope it will be properly and substantially acknowledged.

The well-being of society being now acknowledged as a science, Birmingham and Liverpool having witnessed with marked effect the birth and progress of an associatiation expressly formed to promote and encourage it as such, we certainly feel justified in hoping that those subjects to which we have from the first devoted our humble pages, as connected with the social improvement of our fellow-men, have fallen into able hands, and will be well canvassed and considered, and that we may in all sincerity, in hope—nay, almost in confidence—wish our readers a happy new year.

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

As we have more than once said, this Union richly deserves the warm support of the public, especially such as feel it incumbent on them to aid in the Christian work of restoring the wandering to a sense of their duty and their privileges; and it deserves this support because of its *practical* character; little time is occupied in debating—a good object is found to be feasible in connection with their sphere of action, and straightway measures are vigorously set on foot to carry that object into effect. We make no apology for drawing attention to some of their doings during the past twelve months, and for the greater convenience of reference we will divide the work under several heads.

The Social Evil.—Ninety-two young women have been rescued from the streets of London, and placed in penitentiaries, &c., through the agency of two female missionaries, who have been visiting fallen women in the streets and in their own homes during the past nine months, under the supervision of a sub-committee appointed by the Reformatory and Refuge Union.

This success encourages the Committee to appeal to the Christian public for further funds, to enable them to carry on the work with efficiency. The money already subscribed has been nearly expended in payment of missionaries, and donations with cases sent to institutions.

A handbook, containing separate accounts of fifty Penitentiaries and Homes for Females, with the terms of admission, &c., has been published, and can be had at the office of the Union; also tracts and handbills for the special use of missionaries to fallen women.

Contributions will be received for this object by the bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne and Co., 1, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie and Co., 1, Pall Mall East; also by the Secretary of the Union, Mr. Charles Gwillim, to whom post-office orders should be made payable.

The following contributions since the last advertisement are thankfully acknowledged:—T. Fowell Buxton, Esq., 25*l.*; R. C.L. Bevan, Esq., 10*l.*; Lord Radstock, 10*l.*; C. S., 10*l.*; Charles Ratcliff, Esq. (an.) 1*l.* 1*s.*; William Robinson, Esq., 3*l.*; George Arbuthnot, Esq., 3*l.*; G. W. Bell, Esq. (an.) 10*s.* 6*d.*; A Friend, per W. J. Maxwell, Esq., 1*l.*; A Sailor, per Ransom and Co., 1*l.*

The School Ship.—We know not that we can better aid this cause than by giving a copy of the circular which is ready for issue. It is under the patronage of the Prince Consort; and the president, vice-presidents, and committee are composed of names of the best description.

It is proposed to establish a Reformatory School Ship for London and the Southern Counties, on the plan of the *Akbar* School Frigate, which has proved so successful at Liverpool.

The "School Ship" will receive and train as sailors such boys of the vagrant and criminal class as are fitted by their love of danger and adventure, and by their more active and unmanageable tempers, for the risks and hardships of a seaman's life. Lads of this class are to be found in all Reformatory Schools and Refuges; and the want of such a training ship as is now contemplated, has been long felt and strongly represented by almost every manager of such institutions.

It is proposed to certify the "School Ship" under the "Youthful Offenders" Act (17, 18 Vict. 86). By this means the Treasury allowance for the care and maintenance of the boys received under a magistrate's order will be applicable to its support. The parents of such boys will be liable to contribute towards their maintenance; and the boys themselves will be retained under religious instruction and practical training for such a period as may fairly ensure their moral improvement and their acquaintance with a sailor's duties.

By this means also the "School Ship" will be available for that large class of cases which the regulations of the Marine Society exclude, and for the admission of boys, anxious and suited for the sea, from other certified Reformatories.

The Admiralty have granted the *Cornwall*, a 50-gun frigate, no longer required for active service, and have promised considerable aid towards rigging and fitting the vessel.

H. R. H. the Prince Consort, as Master of the Trinity House, has kindly consented to become the patron of the Institution.

The ship will be moored in the Thames, sufficiently far from London to ensure that the boys will have full opportunity for boat exercise, and be out of reach of interference from their relatives and former companions. It will be commanded by a naval officer, and the whole of its management and regulations will be arranged as far as possible on the model of a man-of-war.

The sum of about 3000*l.* will be requisite for the fitting, furnishing, and initial expenses. The subsequent expenditure will be mainly provided for by the Treasury allowances for the inmates.

The Committee would respectfully ask your aid in raising the necessary funds, trusting that the importance and practical utility of the object will ensure your co-operation with their efforts.

The following donations have been made:—Messrs. Baring, Brothers and Co., 100*l.*; Cavan, Brothers and Co., 100*l.*; Daniel Thomas and Co., 100*l.*; Finlay, Hodgson and Co., 100*l.*; Overend, Gurney and Co.; 100*l.*; Rothschild and Sons, 100*l.*; Smith, Payne and Co.; 100*l.*; Truman, Hanbury and Co., 100*l.*; Williams, Deacon and Co., 100*l.*; Barclay, Bevan and Co., 50*l.*; Boddington and Davis, 50*l.*; H. E. Gurney, Esq., 50*l.*; Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., 50*l.*; H. T. Hope, Esq., 50*l.*; Jones, Loyd, and Co., 50*l.*; Masterman and Co., 50*l.*; Prescott, Grote and Co., 50*l.*; Thomson, Bonar and Co., 50*l.*; Reformatory and Refuge Union, 50*l.*; Wood, Field and Co., 30*l.*; Thos. Baring, Esq., M.P., 25*l.*; Bosanquet and Co., 25*l.*; Stephen Cave, Esq., 25*l.*; G. H. Chambers, Esq., 25*l.*; Charles Coles, Esq., jun., 25*l.*; A. Gibbs and Sons, 25*l.*; J. S. Gilliatt, Esq., 25*l.*; R. and H. Green, 25*l.*; Thomas D. Hill, Esq., 25*l.*; Lockwood, Randall and Co., 25*l.*; Ransom, Bouverie and Co., 25*l.*; Robarts and Co., 25*l.*; James Thomson and Co., 25*l.*; Hankeys and Co., 21*l.*; Thomson Hankey and Co., 21*l.*; W. B. Hume and Co., 21*l.*; Joseph Marryat and Sons, 20*l.*; E. H. Chapman, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; J. B. Chapman, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Finnis and Fisher, 10*l.* 10*s.*; G. Lyall, Esq., M.P., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Scrutton, Sons and Co., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Oliver Farrer, Esq., 10*l.*; J. Gurney Hoare, Esq., 10*l.*; Mayo and

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Man, 10*l.*; Lord Radstock, 10*l.*; Rev. W. Smyth, 10*l.*; Joseph Tucker, Esq., 10*l.*; Captain A. Boyle, R.N., 5*l.* 5*s.*; the Hon. G. Denman, 5*l.* 5*s.*; T. A. Shuter and Co., 5*l.* 5*s.*; E. Charrington, Esq., 5*l.*; J. C. Mansel, Esq., 5*l.*; G. Melly, Esq., 5*l.*; Reed, Louch and Co., 5*l.*; Rev. W. Tyler, 5*l.*; Johnson and Sons, 1*l.* 1*s.*; S. Wimbush, Esq. (ann.) 1*l.* 1*s.*; A Friend, 10*s.* 6*d.* Making a total of 1993*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Grants to Institutions.—The Union have resolved to endeavour to meet the difficulties caused by the last alterations in the minutes of Council; and at a full general meeting, the following resolutions were proposed by Rev. Sydney Turner, Government Inspector of Reformatories, and unanimously carried:—

1. The Committee of Council having intimated their intention to withdraw a large portion of the assistance hitherto given to uncertified Reformatories and Refuges, it is expedient that grants be made in aid of the efficient management and support of such Institutions by the Reformatory and Refuge Union, and that a Fund be raised for that purpose.

2. That in connection with such grants, and as a means of promoting their efficiency and good management, all uncertified Reformatories and Refuges so assisted be regularly visited and reported on by Inspectors appointed by the Union.

Cases for certified Reformatories.—Much assistance has been given to London Magistrates and others in obtaining entrances to Institutions. Not less than twenty-two have been thus provided for, and we understand that there are now vacancies in several Schools for both boys and girls.

Cases for Refuges.—Of forty applications, thirty have been secured admittance, mostly with some payments, varying from 1*s.* to 5*s.* per week, from parents or friends.

Certified Industrial School.—Mr. Adderley having sent about a boy whom Mr. Selfe wished to commit under the Industrial Schools Act; admission was obtained for him into the Boys' House, 44, Euston Road. This is the second case under the Act; and, as we have elsewhere remarked, we look to the Union to bring this Act into knowledge and operation.

Exchange of Inmates has been effected for several Institutions. Managers of institutions should send particulars of any inmates they wish to exchange.

Conducting boys through London.—This has been done several times with boys sent from Somersetshire to join H.M. navy at Sheerness. Others from the country have been conveyed to institutions.

Notice of inmates absconding or dismissed.—Forms are prepared and have been used in several instances.

Articles sold and orders received for Institutions.—This has been done to a very considerable extent, and great satisfaction has been expressed.

Books for Libraries have been granted to several Institutions, forming, in many cases, the nucleus of very good Libraries.

Applications for Employment.—Nearly a hundred have been on the list during the year, and many have, on good and careful examination, been found worthy of recommendation, and have been appointed to situations.

We need hardly say that all this has caused an immense amount of correspondence, activity and energy, and has not been accomplished without an outlay of money; yet we are ashamed to record that, excepting of course the special funds, as for the Laundry, the Social Evil, and the Ship School, there are but 164 Subscribers, amounting in all to £130; the donations averaging about £300; while the unavoidable expenditure in connection with the working of the office amounts to £580, or £150 in excess of the income. That a society so eminently practical, and which has conferred such benefits on the public in so many various ways, should be so little supported, is a positive disgrace to the rich benevolence of this country. All societies should be judged by their actual deeds, and we challenge our readers to name one which, with so little public support, has effected such a varied amount of good. What has been the cause? The Committee exerted themselves at its commencement, and collected upwards of £2000 for the Metropolitan Institutions; they have collected another £2000 towards the School Ship; they have collected large sums also for the Social Evil purposes, and £1000 for the Laundry. Perhaps they feel ashamed to ask for themselves. It is a natural feeling, but it should not be permitted to prove an hindrance to them in their labours. Let the generous public acknowledge their exertions, by legacies or otherwise. For what the Committee have done with their little, is surely a fair earnest of what they would do, were they not labouring under the embarrassing feeling that their necessary office expenditure exceeds their income, but supported as they so fully deserve.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, WINDSOR.

We have been favoured by the founder and promoter of this school, the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey, with the printed account of its operation and system, and can only express our regret that his feeling of modesty confines it to private circulation among the writer's friends who may be interested in the subject of education. We say regret; we would even go further,—to express an opinion, that, as there are so many who may not be personally acquainted with the rev. gentleman, but yet are deeply interested in the subject he has so well treated; as there are so many thousands springing into life to whom proper education is a point of the deepest moment; and as, moreover, anything tending to throw even the faintest light on this professedly difficult subject must be hailed as a boon, we think this is a case in which modesty should give way to patriotism, and Mr. Hawtrey should permit the circulation of his book far and wide. The system on which this school is founded and sustained is so unique, so contrary to the usually received notion, that many might be disposed to cavil and find fault; and, so long as the enterprise was merely in a state of experiment, we can understand an unwillingness to enter upon public contest, supported merely by theory, however excellent and promising. But this school is of ten years' standing, and has apparently borne such fruits as fully to justify a hope, that when the bushel is removed from the candle all may see the light. Many similar schools might spring up, and Windsor tactics become a foundation for a really sound system of education. Considering that the whole of the debates on National Education, whether in parliament, in congress under the presidency of the Prince Consort, or in the educational department of the Social Science Association, have resolved themselves into an acknowledgment that scholars leave school too soon, and then shake off further control, it is no slight triumph for Mr. Hawtrey to be able to assert, "*We have gained the two points that promoters of schools have most at heart. We retain the children at school quite as long as can be expected, and we keep up a connexion with them after they have left the school.*"

We feel that we can hardly do justice to St. Mark's School by anything we could write. Let those who ponder on what National Education should be, visit the schools, or apply to Mr. Hawtrey for his book: we can only say the book should be published. It is very true, that even yet there are a large number of heads of families and employers of labour who think that we are over-educating at our National Schools. They affirm that servants were more conscientious when they knew less; that apprentices were more obedient and tractable when boys did not learn so many things. It may therefore be startling to find that Mr. Hawtrey not only advocates, but proves by experience, the advantage of a still higher and

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more intellectual teaching than that at present in vogue. The whole system, however, seems to be founded on such true principles, and such a perfect knowledge of human nature, and there is such a judicious cultivation of sympathy between master and scholar, that success is hardly to be wondered at, and we would not have our readers condemn the plans until they know them. Mr. Hawtrey observes, very justly, that the business of a school is to teach our scholars how to learn. That school will not be best from which the scholars go forth with the largest stock of information, however valuable and practical it may be. The best school will be the one where the training has been such as to fit them for carrying on self-education after they leave the school. And while the intellectual and moral training is under admirable order, we confess to no less approbation of the system of physical training adopted. Had we permission we should extract much of the valuable hints given in this part of the *private* book. Suffice it to observe, that whether in the school-room or the playground, the great endeavour is to call out all that is good, to generate a love of truth and brotherly kindness, and invigorate the frame, while the tone of the mind is preserved.

One thing more and we have done. For nearly ten years this school has been carried on in the only buildings attainable for the purpose. These buildings have been condemned in the last minutes of the Privy Council, and, such as they are, have been rented from year to year by the Rev. gentleman so often alluded to ; and should it please God to remove him, the whole might come to an end. To remedy this it is contemplated to erect suitable buildings, when Mr. Hawtrey trusts to make the school self-supporting. The estimated cost, including master's house, &c., is £4,500. A grant of course may be expected from the Privy Council ; a site valued at £600. has been given by A. Vansittart ; Esq., and it appears that an appeal made to his friends, by Mr. Hawtrey,—himself a donor of £200.—has already resulted in donations of £700. He will find more friends if only he permit his endeavours to be more widely known. There is such a general feeling prevalent, that our educational efforts are inadequate to the requirements of the age, that we should have no fear for the result of a general appeal to the friends of education at large. The principles adopted at St. Mark's appear to be the true ones, and if in addition such a school can be found to be self-supporting, the satisfaction will be all but universal. The walls of the new schools will not, we trust, be long before they rear their heads, and the generous promoter have the comfort of witnessing the accomplishment of his desire, and we trust he may live to see other schools flourish, conducted on the principles of our great public schools, yet adapted to the condition and requirements of the poor.

(T.)

COTTAGE IMPROVEMENT.

It is not impossible sometimes to combine a decided boon to the poor with an advantageous investment. Our readers will hear with pleasure that this has been done in a society formed at Hastings, for the purpose of improving the cottages, and so the comforts, of their poorer brethren. We have pleasure in inserting the following half-yearly report of their operations for the six months ending October 7th, 1858 ; the very commencement of which has a satisfactory sound.

On the occasion of paying to the shareholders of the Hastings Cottage-Improvement Society their third half-yearly dividend, the Committee think it will not be unfitting to give a very brief account of the progress and proceedings of the Society during the last six months.

In April, five houses were purchased in Gibbon Square, (in St. Clement's parish,) accommodating seven families. One set of rooms was vacant when the property was purchased. Three of the houses were overcrowded, there being only four bedrooms for twenty-two persons of all ages. These three families, therefore, had notice to quit, and two of them (who behaved very well on the occasion) received a small gratuity from the Benevolent Fund.

In September, the three Portland Cottages were purchased, (in the parish of St. Mary-in-the Castle,) occupied by three tenants, who will remain.

In the same month the Society purchased four tenements in East-hill Passage, in the parish of All Saints. These are calculated to accommodate six families, but are so much out of repair, that they have been unoccupied for many months, except by one family, who live in a single room, at the rent of one shilling per week. The necessary repairs and improvements will be commenced immediately.

The loss of rent from empty houses, during the past six months, among the Society's habitable property, has been about £6 8s. 6d., and would have been less if the Committee, in the case of each empty house had always accepted as a tenant the first applicant. They have, however, continued to make inquiries into the chaaacter of each person who applies for any of their houses, and are determined, as far as possible, that all their tenants shall be persons of respectability. For the last two months, all the Society's houses that are fit for habitation have been occupied, which is the best proof that the tenants are satisfied with their position.

The Committee have agreed to purchase two small tenements in Church Street, in St. Clement's parish ; and they are also in treaty for several other properties varying in price from about £40 to £600.

The Society has hitherto suffered no loss from bad debts ; but in two instances the Committee has been obliged to resort to the County Court, in order to procure the payment of the arrears of rent that were due. In both cases the tenants were persons of very indifferent character ; and it was mere folly and obstinacy (not poverty,) that induced them to persist in refusing to pay their rent.

The arrears of rent due to the Society are gradually diminishing, as most of the new tenants pay weekly, and in advance, with considerable regularity. The old tenants (most of whom, however, are very respectable persons,) have not yet been induced to conform to the wishes of the Committee, by paying their rent punctually, though they are aware of the rule, that no one, whose rent is in arrear, can receive any assistance from the Benevolent Fund.

This fund which was originally founded by a contribution from the Society's revenue), has been supported by voluntary donations from the Shareholders, and other persons who took this mode of testifying their sympathy and approbation of the objects and operations of the Society. The Committee continue to regard it as a valuable and efficient part of the Society's plan of assisting the labouring classes.

The Penny Savings' Bank (which was alluded to in the Society's last report) has since been established, and has succeeded as well as could have been expected in the commencement. The number of depositors has been five, and the amount deposited is £2 2s. 4d. Nothing has yet been withdrawn. The Committee commenced the Penny Bank as an experiment ; they are now sufficiently persuaded of its usefulness, and have no doubt but that, by degrees, a greater number of their tenants will take advantage of it.

The Capital stock of the Society has been increased to £3,500 by the issue of thirteen and a half new shares of £100 each, all fully paid up. Only about half of this new capital has been expended, as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Purchase of property	555	0	0
Expense of conveyance.....	13	2	2
Repairs & improvements, &c.	51	12	9
Surveyor	4	3	0
Sundries.....	0	2	0
	620	19	11
Balance remaining	778	5	9
	£1402	5	8

The balance is much larger than the Committee wish, in ordinary cases, to keep lying idle ; but in the present instance it was considered prudent to take the money when it was offered, and it is expected that it will all be wanted, in the course of a few weeks.

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At the beginning of August the Committee determined to raise the price of shares to £101, and to give the premiums to the Reserve Fund. In doing this they had a threefold object in view: 1st, to increase the Reserve Fund more rapidly than could be done by maintaining it entirely out of the Society's revenue; 2ndly, to test the amount of confidence in the stability and management of the Society entertained by its friends and the public; 3rdly, to check, as far as possible, any future tendency to private speculation in the shares, by making the Society itself the gainer by the premiums arising from the confidence of the public, instead of letting them go to the benefit of any individual Shareholder. The experiment has succeeded even better than could have been expected, as no less than £1000 has been raised on shares issued at the increased price. For the next six months the price of the shares has been fixed at £102.

The Reserve Fund has been augmented by £21 16s. 3d. during the past half-year, and now amounts to £36 16s. 3d. This is but a small sum in itself, but it is expected that it will increase in a greater proportion as the Society is more and more extended.

The net Revenue has amounted to £118 16s. 9d., and has been appropriated as follows, viz.—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dividend.....	74	4	3			
Interest on Money advanced by Bankers	0	6	1			
				74	10	4
Officers' Salaries ...	35	0	0			
Deduct fees returned	4	0	0			
				31	0	0
Reserve Fund				10	2	11
Sundries				3	3	6
				£118	16	9

The Shareholders have again received a half-yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, clear of income-tax.

The accounts of the Society are now audited in such a manner as to render it almost impossible for any error (whether arising from fraud or negligence,) to escape immediate detection. The Treasurer prepares a monthly Balance-sheet previous to each meeting of the Committee, which shows at one view, 1—the Society's total present balance; 2—how much of this balance belongs to capital and how much to revenue; and 3—how much is at the Banker's, and how much in the hands of the Treasurer. This balance-sheet is examined by the Auditors, who also present a report, specifying, 1—What payments (ordered to be made at the last monthly meeting of the Committee,) have been made during the past month; 2—What sums are still unpaid; and 3—What bills they have examined, and recommend the Committee to order to be paid.

The monthly appointment of Visitors has been continued, and has been found a very efficient mode of inspecting the Society's different properties, and also of managing many trifling but necessary matters, and thereby saving the time of the Committee at their monthly meetings.

The Committee think they cannot better conclude, than by bringing before the notice of the Shareholders the following extract from the last Annual Report of the "Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes." After mentioning some other provincial Societies, the Report states that "At Hastings the Local Society has met with great success, having purchased a third" [now a sixth] "property for the purpose of renovation. This Society has already been found to afford a profitable and benevolent mode of investment."

HOME FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN,

Cleveland Cottage, Millhill, Hendon, N.W.

It is rarely that any establishment of a really beneficial nature long exists in its solitude. Others of a like or kindred nature are sure to follow. Thus the admirable establishment for the reception of convalescents, at Walton-on-Thames, has not been without its offspring. It seemed but natural to ask the question, whether the class received at Walton were the only one for whom such an establishment were required. Some may have perhaps *thought* that children should be admitted to similar benefits; some may have rested contented with such establishments as the Margate Sea-bathing Infirmary. Lady Harding, however, not only *thought* but *acted*, and opened her own "Home," in April last, as an experiment; nor did she appeal to the public until authorized by beneficial results of her own private endeavours to hope that the public would lend their aid to enlarge her sphere of usefulness. Cleveland Cottage, Millhill, Hendon, where she has carried on her Christian work, is only adapted to receive twelve at a time, but upwards of eighty children have been admitted. All have left it much benefited, and the medical men have assured her that many have been permanently improved in health; the parents are much pleased with it, and it is a trait much to the credit of the London poor, that many of them have walked in heat and dust upwards of ten miles to see their children, during the month that they have been at Millhill. Lady Harding hopes, if properly aided, to move to a larger house, and in a more accessible situation, in the coming spring. Her objects and feelings will be best explained by the following extracts from the papers which she kindly submitted for our perusal:—

Fifty thousand persons die annually in London, of these no less than twenty-one thousand are children under ten years of age.

All those who have ever been familiar with the homes of the London poor, know well the numbers of children who pine away and die, merely from the combined effects of bad air and indifferent food; the former being much the most fatal evil.

Even children nurtured with the greatest care, and in the most healthy part of London, droop after a protracted residence in town: every mother is but too well aware of this. Parents who have watched the fading cheek of their own child, and then have experienced the delight of seeing the glow of renovated health and strength, produced by timely change of air, will sympathize with, and endeavour to assist, those less fortunate than themselves, who have to endure the agony of witnessing their children wasting away hourly, and of feeling themselves powerless to give them the only efficacious relief. The object of "*The Home for Convalescent Children*," is to afford this relief, by enabling the children of the London poor to enjoy the simplest, yet greatest of God's blessings, the blessing of fresh pure air, for a few weeks in the year.

This, united with other comforts, is found permanently to invigorate the constitutions of the little sufferers, who have never known any change from the ill-ventilated rooms and close courts and alleys inhabited by their parents.

"Good air, good food, and good water, at the moment when the health is failing, may be the means, with God's blessing, of transforming sickly helpless objects into blooming children, likely to grow up into strong men and women.

"While their bodily health is carefully tended, and is necessarily made the chief object, their spiritual and intellectual culture will not be neglected. The rudiments of an Infant School system of training will be attempted as far as circumstances will allow, and though little of actual teaching can be effected with children so young, and who are only received for a limited period, perhaps a short prayer, a text of Scripture, a hymn, or a proverb, learned here in their infancy, may return to them in after years, and be a support and comfort in the trials and temptations of life. The utter helplessness of those for whose immediate benefit this charity is intended, must call forth the sympathy of all who have the privilege of being able to give to their poorer brethren. To parents and others who have the guardianship of children, this good work must specially commend itself.

"*Whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me.*"—Matt. xviii. 5.

Cleveland Cottage, Millhill, Hendon, N.W., has been taken, furnished, and is now opened for the reception of twelve children, in the earnest hope and prayer that it may prove the germ of a larger institution of the same nature.

Those who may be disposed to assist in this undertaking are requested to communicate with Lady Harding, 30, St. James's Place, S.W.

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THE PLAYGROUND SOCIETY.

This Society is still actively engaged in its laudable endeavours to afford to the rising generation of the metropolis and large towns the means and appliances for healthy play. No one can for a single moment doubt the evil effects of a large body of poor children, having no place but the public streets whereon to enter upon the amusements and gambols so natural to, and indeed so necessary for, children. Every one must object to it, and the Playground Society is formed to meet the evil; but everyone does not see how it can be avoided, where wretched hovels are so crowded, and vacant space so valuable. It is possible that some may consider the expense of carrying out the Society's plans, on account of the value of the ground, more than the gain might be worth. These are, however, but shortsighted individuals, who look only to the present: the Society, on the contrary, looks into futurity. It is impossible to conceive the valuable influence on future generations, of rearing up our present young in such a way as to give vigour and tone both to body and mind. At any rate no one can deny that the object is purely philanthropic; and in the highest degree Christian; and while money to almost any amount may be collected for the spiritual improvement of the poor, or indeed for any object once clearly admitted to be good, surely both individuals and bodies of men will be found to lend a hand to give to the young that which is of the very deepest importance to them—the means of proper recreation. Especially when it is considered that the health and tone of the mind are influenced in an almost incredible degree by the physical tone of the body. We cannot deny that there are obstacles, especially in the metropolis; yet are there plots of land which might well be appropriated to so benevolent a purpose. With a view to obtaining the sanction and co-operation of the first magistrate in the realm, a deputation waited on the Lord Mayor on Friday, December 3, to bring the subject before him. The deputation was composed of the following gentlemen:—Mr. Alderman Rose, Mr. Harwood Harwood, Rev. Ed. Spooner, Rev. John Oliver, Rev. T. B. Coulson, Mr. J. T. Clover, Mr. Charles Ratcliff, of Birmingham, and Mr. Edward West.

Mr. Alderman Rose introduced the deputation, and spoke in strong terms of the benevolent and useful objects of the Society, and he was ably followed by the Rev. Mr. Spooner, and Mr. West, strongly soliciting his Lordship's patronage and support. The Lord Mayor received the deputation with every attention, listened with evident interest to the statements made, and concluded by promising to give the matter his best consideration, and then report to Alderman Rose. Unhappily, on the very same evening his Lordship was struck with paralysis, and lost the use of his right side. It is hoped, however, that the matter will again be brought before the corporation, and receive, as it undoubtedly should, their co-operation and support. If it be objected that children have hitherto done well without it, that the streets have hitherto answered the purpose, and may continue to do so, the answer is obvious: that the density of population increases year by year; that with that density grows also the amount of crime; and that one among many, and perhaps the best, means of obviating the contaminating influence of bad children will be to provide for them all healthful places of recreation and exercise, under proper control, as is the aim of the Playground Society.

CHARLES STREET, DRURY LANE, RAGGED SCHOOLS.

With the hope of aiding in some degree, schools of which we can, from personal knowledge, speak in the most favourable terms, we insert the following circular, to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Charles Street, Drury Lane, and to all friends of Ragged Schools, which has been issued by the Committee:—

The Committeeof Charles Street Ragged School having at a considerable outlay taken and fitted up an additional schoolroom, and having now accommodation for between 200 and 300 children, have recently engaged (in addition to the mistresses of the girls' and infants' day-schools, a master for the boys' school. The Committee appeal to you to help them in defraying the increased expenditure thus incurred, and enable them to continue the important work which has been growing up at this school for nine years. The operations of the school have been conducted in an unsectarian spirit, and it is desirable that this spirit should be maintained, for we fear that it may be said of thousands, who live and perish in this locality, that they are without hope, and without Christ, in the world. Those Christians who have been into the neighbourhood feel that here all minor differences must be laid aside, so that nothing may interfere to hinder them in feeding Christ's starving lambs. Besides appealing to you as Christians, we would speak to you as citizens and countrymen, and remind you, that if not taken by the hand of sympathy and Christian love, the young who live in Charles Street are, from the nature of their associations, likely to become the curse of our land. Those who officially know the criminal character of many with whom the children must mix, will more than confirm this statement. Surely, if you can do anything, either by personal assistance or giving a portion of the silver and gold which God may have entrusted to your care, we fondly hope this help will not be denied.

The fact that very large Roman Catholic Reformatory Schools have been lately opened in Charles Street, largely assisted both in the building and in its income by the Government, will perhaps induce some readers to assist the labours of this Committee, who rely under God's blessing on the unaided subscriptions of the charitable, in their efforts to instruct the young in the simple truths of the Gospel. Further information concerning the school may be obtained by a visit to the school, by perusing the Report; or on reference to the Rev. Samuel Garrett, 29, Burton Crescent; or to the Treasurer, Charles Corbin, Esq., 30, Great Queen Street.

Correspondence.

MEDICAL CHARITY.

The following two letters, under the head of "Medical Reform," have been extracted from the *Standard*, and appear to be worthy of consideration.

"Sickness is one to the poor, and one to the rich; or if not so, the poor, because of his poverty, needs the more in his sickness."—*Acland's Memoirs on the Cholera at Oxford.*

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Of all the questions which the subject of medical reform can raise, medical charity is one which is most deeply interesting, inasmuch as it concerns so many persons. It would not be too much to say, that it concerns every one to see that medical charity is rightly administered; but especially are the social economist, the philanthropist, and the medical man, interested in the solution of this confessedly difficult problem.

A dispensary or a hospital is the form in which the public gives expression to its medical charity. Each dispensary and hospital should be a model to the neighbourhood in which it is placed, both as a medical institution and as an exhibition of what charity should be; and, looking at the numbers which frequent these institutions, their social influence should bear the closest investigation. Socially, morally and medically, they should be unexceptionable *in principle.*

It may seem superfluous to say, that a medical institution should be *medically* unexceptionable in principle. But it is not so; a very little consideration will convince the most sceptical that the medical aid which is provided for others is a very different thing from that which is thought necessary for ourselves.

The very first element in a satisfactory provision for ourselves is the security that we derive from the competition which

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arises from the liberty we have to choose our own medical attendant. This is denied to the pauper, and if the recipient of alms attempt to choose from among the limited staff of a medical charity, he does so at the risk of great increase of suffering, as he may have to wait days, or even weeks, before he can do so.

Intimately connected with this first medical defect, the being unable to choose his own medical attendant, is a second—*the delay* which is inseparable from admission of patients by letters of recommendation. This, though less evident to the public, is of momentous import. There is delay in obtaining a letter; there is delay in the crowded "waiting" room; delay arises from limiting the attendance to certain hours of certain days in the week; much more when there is but one day in the week for admission of new cases, and even when great care is taken to lessen this evil, by giving permission to the patients to call at other times at the houses of the medical officers. I do not speak in figurative language when I say DELAY IS DEATH.

I purposely avoid more than a passing reference to the complaints that we hear occasionally against nurses, and possibly against doctors, because I believe that real cause for complaint against individuals is very rare. But it is the suffering which necessarily arises from the principles, or the want of principle, on which our medical charities are established that I desire to see removed.

Miss Nightingale's able paper, read at Liverpool, on the construction of hospitals, will do its work, and may serve as a warning to those who think that nothing remains to be done in the machinery, so to speak, to which patients themselves, abstractedly considered as so many isolated pieces of clay or other material, are submitted to be manufactured into healthy wholesome vessels for future use.

To the mind of the same noble woman we look with almost breathless suspense for a scheme for training and employing nurses; and if I should speak on this point, as I must, let me not be understood to be wedded to any pet scheme, but only to be striving to meet a crying want so far as I am able.

But the construction of an hospital and the training of nurses are matters of detail, and must not be confounded with matters of principle, such as is delay in seeking medical aid. In my former letters I have made special provision against delay, and chiefly on this ground have recommended the profession and the public to make "the fee the exception, not the rule," and to pay the family doctor a definite sum per annum. Now, principles in medicine, as in other sciences, are not limited to classes. That which is good for one is good for all; that which is necessary for the rich is necessary for the poor.

But now, besides the *medical*, we have *social* and *charitable* aspects, which demand attention. It is most encouraging to observe, that in proportion as the principles of the moralist and of the social economist are preserved, in the same degree does the character of the institution for medical efficiency improve. Nay, the unity of truth is so striking that, not unfrequently, the neglect of a principle which has been ignored from considerations of economy, or which has been judged unimportant because not obviously connected with medical aid, is found practically to be at the root of some medical defect which had previously passed unobserved.

Of this unity of truth I have already given one illustration; another is furnished by that "insuperable" difficulty the payment of the medical officers. The social—may I not say moral?—principle of "the labourer is worthy of his hire," is set aside. It is thought sufficient to reply, "There are always plenty of medical men ready to accept office;" but the consequence to the patients of accepting services on such terms is not considered; nay, so blind are we to the meaning of our words, that when a young medical man is obliged to resign office we congratulate him that he "has something better to do." Far be it from me to advocate that the officers of our medical charities should be paid so long as they are on their present footing. This proposition will no doubt be fathered upon me, but I reject it as one of those short-sighted solutions which, because they do not go to the root of the matter, only add to the confusion. We are paid indirectly. Our indirect advantage is gained at the expense of others who are not parties to the agreement. The advantage to the medical officers of a local charity is at the expense of the other medical men in the neighbourhood, and, worst of all, at the expense of the patients themselves, who lose the advantage of competition, and must submit to such an increase of suffering, disease, and even death, as makes in some cases the term "gratuitous advice" a sad misnomer.

The remedy for these defects will be found in the maintenance of the social principles of providence and self-dependence, and in the conservation of the essential features of genuine charity. The principles of providence and independence require a man to provide against that which is inevitable, and that he should do his utmost to help himself. And the first characteristic of charity is that it should be unostentatious; the second that it never fails; the wants of others is its only limit, and it ceases to exist when the right hand knoweth what the left hand doth. These principles are inseparable as they are incontrovertible. Let any one of them, be it moral, social, or medical, be fairly and fearlessly applied, and the rest will follow; it is base to say "we cannot" when conscience says "we ought." Having proved that that which is socially or morally wrong *cannot* be medically right, I shall, in my next letter, show that these principles of morality and of social economy may be successfully combined with medical efforts, and how in their rigid application every man who needs assistance, may provide for himself that which he cannot now be said to have—efficient medical aid in time of sickness; and this is medical charity.

Your admirable leading article a few days ago, exposing the sentimentalism of much that goes by the name of charity, makes me hope that you will pardon the length of this communication.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

National Club, Nov. 18. X. P.

TO THE EDITOR.

"The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all."

SIR,—In fulfilment of my promise I proceed to show how that, by preserving inviolate the principles of true charity and of social economy, every man who needs assistance may be put into the way of providing for himself and his family efficient medical aid in time of sickness.

Let me first remind you of the numbers who require this sort of assistance. The pauper being provided for by the state, we have in circles gradually widened every gradation of inability, or, to take a more healthy, because not paralysing view, we have various degrees of ability to make the necessary provision. Not only the labourer, the mechanic, the small tradesman, and in many cases the servant, the clerk, the dressmaker, but, must I not also say, the governess, the half-pay officer, and other ladies and gentlemen of limited means, who, having perhaps seen better days, are subjects of deepest commiseration in time of sickness. The very difficulty of meeting the requirements of such cases without wounding their feelings will prove a safeguard to their companions in poverty. In dealing with our equals our charity *must be* unostentatious, our medical aid *must be* efficient; we *must* allow them to preserve their self-respect, and let them help themselves.

We begin, therefore, by asking those whose charity never fails to assist this numerous class by forming themselves into a Provident Medical Association. All persons, lay and medical, who have time, talent, or money, may unite for the purpose, and we shall speak of them as associates.

Let there be a medical committee, with power to make suggestions, and with a will to carry out the regulations which have been affirmed by a council consisting chiefly of *lay* members.

The council to be elected by the *medical* associates, who place their character—their all—in its hands; to meet at least once a quarter, for the purpose of receiving a full report from the medical committee of all the work that has been done by the association. A certain proportion only of the lay and medical elements respectively to retire every year.

The medical committee to consist of the medical element of the council, with other medical associates, in number at least equal to the lay element of the council, and to be elected by the council. The committee to elect its own president, and one or more vice-presidents; to meet weekly, for the purpose of recording all the work that is being done by the association.

In the periodical reports, and other such authoritative documents, the names of the council to be printed alphabetically, and, immediately following, the names of the medical associates, as registered according to the Medical Act of last session, with only letters added, P., V.P., C., distinctive of their official character for the time being.

Members who wish to commit their own health and that of their families to the keeping of the association, must apply, in

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time of health, for enrolment to any medical associate in the district. They are to make their own terms, and thus a separate associate becomes *himself responsible to each* member separately that he will act according to the rules of the association. All monies to be paid to the account of the association.

It would greatly facilitate, by lessening the working expenses of such and of kindred charities, if a provident institution, a savings' bank, or a penny bank, open every day, were established. This would form a healthy financial basis for all the local charities, whether for the provision of food, clothing, coals, rent, or medical aid. Subscriptions might then be solicited for the general encouragement of principles of providence and independence, and it would be left to the circumstances of the time to decide the proportion of assistance which each different charity would require.

Not only would the expense and trouble of a separate organisation for the collection of weekly subscriptions be saved, but in the present case the very great difficulty of introducing a scale of payment graduated so as to include all who needed assistance would be much diminished. It is obvious that, unless the principle of a *graduated* scale of payment be adopted, the scope of charity must be restricted; and as may be seen by examination of the reports of the otherwise admirable institutions at Coventry and Northampton—the first-fruits of the philanthropy of Mr. Smith, of Southam—when charity is restricted, it is found necessary to restrict the numbers on the medical staff, and therefore the liberty of the members to choose their own medical attendant. There is also room for the imputation of unworthy motives to the privileged few medical men who are employed to the exclusion of the rest, and then arises the difficulty of excluding improper cases, and the evils of the crowded waiting-room spring up; and it becomes "impossible" to secure the co-operation of the druggists, which is desirable, and which is only right, for we are aiming a direct blow at the system of "counter practice," to which further reference will be made when I speak of the "Bill for the Restriction of the Sale of Poisons."

On the other hand, with a graduated scale, our charity is unrestricted both in its application and in its exercise: charity ceases where payment in full begins. The limit can be assigned only by the medical man concerned; it will vary according to circumstances, according to the estimate that he puts upon his services, according to his ability to make a pecuniary sacrifice, and according to his willingness to do so. These particulars ought only to be known by himself; he therefore should make his own graduated scale, and the member has the alternative of accepting or declining the offer.

Let it further be noted that the transaction is a private one, and that it takes place *prior* to the time of sickness; herein it differs essentially from the mode which theoretically obtains in all our hospitals and dispensaries. I say theoretically, because, happily, it is practically impossible, being abhorent to one's sense of propriety, to investigate a man's circumstances when he comes before you sick and suffering. This it is which is the practical objection in private practice, to the decision at the time of a visit whether or no to take a fee; the chances are that you will take it from the person least able to afford to give it.

The guarantee that one man will not undersell another is to be found in making each associate accountable to the rest for the work that he professes to undertake: and in this wholesome provision against mere self-seeking, of which there must not be room for even a suspicion, we have the machinery for securing a complete system of registration of those many little facts which, so important in themselves, are in the aggregate so valuable.

The contributions of the members are to be paid to the association, a certain proportion only being due for medical advice. If, therefore, three-fourths of the contribution of each member be received by the associate who takes charge of his health, the medical advice is highly estimated; the *principle* of payment in proportion to the service rendered is preserved; it is not to the interest of the medical man to order medicine, little or much; and withal his charity is unostentatious. The charity in his case, as that of every other associate, consists in accounting the effort made by the member as *payment in full*, and so establishing for the member *a right* to that which he needs.

The remaining fourth would be available under the direction of the council, with the assistance of the medical committee, for procuring the *adjuvantia*, viz. drugs, nursing, and aids to convalescence, including even change of air. That the latter is within compass, as it is within the province of a self-reliant medical institution, I can speak from recent experience.

Last summer, having received answer that a patient could be admitted into a seaside infirmary not sooner than three months (!) from the time of application, I did *not* appeal to the public to enlarge that hospital or to build another, but placed myself in communication with a clergyman at the sea-side, and, with the kind co-operation of one of his district visitors, procured all that was wanted at the trifing expense of 2s. per week, in addition to the effort that the patient herself was willing to make, and which did not exceed that which the seaside infirmary would have required.

A second case is that of an omnibus conductor, who, by a singular coincidence, is of the same name as the cab-driver who threw himself into the river, and received £70 reward. My poor friend was but a few weeks previously to that occurrence paying 6s. a week that his child might have the benefit of country air at Battersea; he was, I fear, ultimately obliged to apply to the parish, for his child died. But those who know the poor need not be informed that there are many who will make a considerable effort to be independent of charity as it is offered to them, and that the same persons are greatly encouraged when their own attempts are seconded by any one who is willing to help without paralysing such endeavours. But to return to the management of a Provident Medical Institution, certain regulations will be required to secure to each member proper advice and attendance in time of sickness.

To this end members must have *the right* of consulting, *without injurious delay*, their own medical attendants at their houses, or, when necessary, of sending a message, in which case they would be visited at home, provided only that the call should be made or the message sent before (one) o'clock in the day. This would be sufficient for all ordinary cases of illness.

Attendance at the time of lying in, and at such times as from accident or emergency are exceptional, must be specially provided for by agreement either with the ordinary medical attendant, and making, if need be, a proportionate reduction of the annual payment, or with some other medical man selected by the member, as recommended on public grounds in Letter IV., or with some associate residing near the member, selected and adequately paid by the association for every such special act of service.

Each member to have a card and a book, with a number corresponding. The number would be useful in all cases of the registration of facts, which lose none of their public value when recorded without the name of the member, *e. g.*, the registration of a case of sickness, though the number of such facts would in itself be some guarantee of privacy. All prescriptions to be written in the book, with the initials of the writer, and, if possible, prescriptions to be made up *by druggists*. The book to be returned to the medical man by the druggist or by the patient if requested.

A registration, according to a prescribed and uniform plan, of all cases of sickness, and of visits paid, and of all other work done, to be presented to the medical committee week by week, and to the council once a quarter. A special register to be kept of all members admitted in a time of sickness and of the terms under which they are admitted. The terms should, as a general rule, be not less than one year's subscription, quarterly, during the illness for the first time; and two, three, four, &c., times the amount for future occasions. A record also should be kept of those who, having once joined, leave the association, and of the reasons assigned. There should be every encouragement given to persons to join in time of health, and every possible guarantee that real causes for dissatisfaction should be removed.

I will now as briefly as possible point out the relations which might exist between such a provident medical association and existing medical charities.

Sound principles, like acorns, are of slow growth; so that, however favourably these suggestions may be received (and I rejoice to say they have in the main been favourably received by persons of unquestionable authority), yet existing institutions have a place, and must not be hastily removed. So long, for instance, as the present mode of medical relief obtains under the poor law, dispensaries, not to say hospitals also, are required to supply, though they should not be allowed to hide, its defects. The sooner it is made evident that a large por-

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tion of the work of dispensaries is that which ought to be performed by the parish the better will it be for the poor. The truest charity to *them* should be to investigate the causes why the poor prefer the dispensary to the parish. Every pauper case relieved by a dispensary conceals, and indirectly encourages, parish neglect. The sooner this tax upon our charity is removed the better will it be for the paupers, and, consequently, for dispensary patients, if any should eventually remain unprovided for by the Provident Medical Association.

As to hospitals, which, supported by voluntary contributions, are one of the glories of England, we would only ask them to encourage, to put a premium upon sound principles. They might at once lop off the out-patient department, or at least restrict it to those who have been in-patients, for to many others it is a system of refined cruelty.

Last year I travelled from Brighton more than once with a poor fellow from close by, the subject of phthisis, who was allowed to attend as an out-patient at —— Hospital. This, however, is only an exaggerated instance of an evil of every day occurrence. It would be altogether inexcusable if proper attendance could be guaranteed at home.

With regard to in-patients, we would ask that the members of a Provident Medical Association residing in the district round about an hospital should be admitted *on their own right*, when recommended by their own medical attendant, and under certain regulations he might be allowed to continue his attendance. The hospital staff would in such cases stand in the relation that consulting physicians and surgeons and specialists hold with respect to the wealthy. See Letters V. and VII.

Other in-patients, and in particular those which are sent from the country, should pay, or be paid for, so much a week. It is not right to allow subscribers to send patients from the country on the chance of there being room for them, for in that case the man from the country must often be admitted to the exclusion of cases of greater severity nearer home.

To hospitals also we look for the training of nurses, who might go forth with certificates, and be ready to be employed in home service. They should receive instruction in the lying-in hospitals, as well as in the general hospitals, and should afterwards be employed in the sick-room and in the lying-in chamber, under strict regulations, to prevent infection (see Letter IV.), and as nurses, but on no account as midwives. Providentially, the lower orders require less care than the higher; but the consequences of ignorance are sometimes so frightful that the possibility of suffering on that account ought not to be countenanced for an instant by any maternity charity whatsoever. The midwives are not to blame, but the persons who employ them.

Nevertheless, the nurse has her proper and honourable place. The lying-in chamber is the best possible field for the instruction and employment of nurses. The quiet demeanour, the gentle firmness, the unofficious watchfulness, the confidence without rashness, the power to exercise woman's good sense without presumption, the subordination to order, the tact of managing, the readiness for emergency, are all to be learnt in the lying-in chamber. But on no account let the nurse go beyond her province. The expense of employing a legally qualified medical man is no excuse, least of all when that first law of nature, which requires the mother to care for her offspring, is disregarded.

These suggestions on medical charity are made at the close of nearly five years' experience of what may be done by a charity, which I believe stands second to none in London in the endeavours of the committee and medical officers to make the medical aid efficient. It was in the endeavour to meet one evil, in the removal of which I myself had no personal interest, that my attention was directed to the defective principles on which our medical charities are founded. During the last two years I have examined carefully the reports for a series of years of all the provident medical institutions with which I am acquainted, and gradually have I become impressed with the extensive bearing of the subject on the whole question of the duties of the medical profession to the community at large.

Though I am far from thinking that the plan proposed is not capable of improvement (and suggestions addressed by your kind permission to the care of the editor of the *Standard* will be received most thankfully), yet I am sanguine enough to hope that my face is set in the right direction; first, because my suggestions are each of them founded upon some *principle* which in the abstract is unquestionably right; and next, because I am able, with the slightest possible modification, according to the variety of circumstance, to offer a similar course of action to every one, from the peer to the pauper, who wishes "to secure to himself and his family efficient medical aid in time of sickness."

The importance and comprehensiveness of this phase of the subject must again be my apology for the length of my communication.

I am your obedient servant,
National Club, Dec. 2. X. P.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—I am extremely glad to see that you have in your December number alluded to "The Jebb and Crofton Controversy." I believe that most of those engaged, even though in different parts of the same work—the Repression of Crime—will feel as I do, that this is one of the most, nay, the most important branch of our question. It is a good thing to check a beginner in a course of crime, or rather to aid him in checking himself; but so long as it is known and evident that there are many accomplished and expert and habitual thieves, carrying on what may be termed the higher branches of the profession, you will have many aspiring youths entering a career of crime in the hope of attaining the same bad eminence, and you may check 50 beginners without making so much impression on the mass of crime as would be done by the checking, in any way, of one really hardened old offender. But it is especially with this class of hardened old offenders that the convict system is required to deal, and accordingly upon its mode of dealing the greater or less amount of our national crime must depend. I have always believed that this subject has merited far more attention than it has usually received from the public, few of whom have ever marked the great and important changes which have been made of late years, or considered the many alterations which are still required.

For many years, our only idea in the treatment of criminals was, how to get rid of them. What became of them: whether they were made better or worse, or hanged, or made wealthy men, or condemned to a life far worse than death, was no affair of ours. If we *got rid of them* for the time, we were satisfied. But although we apparently *got rid* of shoals, yet the number left went on increasing to a most unpleasant degree. Then came a new phase. We found that, as we English always manage to do, we had glutted the market with crime as with manufactures, and our colonies would take no more. This induced Col. Jebb to commence a new system, which has certainly hitherto advanced with steady and satisfactory progress, and has gradually given our efforts an entirely new aim. Our former endeavours were limited to getting rid of our criminals. We have now adopted at least the attempt to make them good for something. Of course we have not attained, of course we never shall attain, to perfection in this attempt; still, very many improvements, (thank God) have been made, and many more we may hope to see. Col. Jebb found nearly all our establishments in this country as unfit for his new aim as they could well be. There was little, indeed, beyond the old form of convict hulk, which no one, (except an official now and then) ever pretended to be otherwise than execrable. But there was one ray of light in the darkness. Capt. Maconochie and Col. Reid had made a new experiment, and established a new system of treatment on the Isle of Portland. Its success had been great, and Col. Jebb adopted it as his model. The new prison at Pentonville was also in operation, and, having corrected some of the errors incident to a new experiment, was at this time in good working order.

On finding that our colonies refused to receive our convicts—that we could not continue our old, comfortable, easy plan of merely throwing our nuisances over the wall on to our neighbour's land—that we were obliged to consume our own crime, as we now are trying to oblige millowners to consume their own smoke. Colonel Jebb brought into practice the system of sending convicts first to the rigorous separate confinement at Pentonville, and then to the steady hard labour of Portland, Gibraltar, or the Bermudas, in the hope that the first would act as a severe punishment, and, by giving time for reflection and meditation, would soften the heart (and in truth this *commencement* for reformation, though from its entire seclusion it is the worst possible preparation for immediate contact with the world) while the second stage would, by its steady hard labour, association, and increase of *trust* and *trial*, prepare a man

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to mix again with society. This admirably conceived plan, which had it gone a little farther would have been as perfect as anything we could as yet imagine, was not indeed carried out in a moment, as some of its ardent admirers wished. Colonel Jebb did not at once burn all the hulks, and build New Portlands over the face of the land, but he went on with a steady, regular progress, probably as fast as was consistent with prudence. He established prisons, more or less on the Portland system, at Dartmoor and Portsmouth, Chatham, &c, ; and by a steady progress their increase has enabled him to dispense with all the old horrors of convict hulks, with the exception, I think, of one, the *Stirling Castle*, merely used "for the reception of convicts sent from Gibraltar and Bermuda for release in this country." We may now boast that *all* our convicts are treated on the system of Pentonville and Portland, and that the disgrace incurred by our hulk system is at an end, and we may thank Colonel Jebb for it.

Nay, he did more, for he showed us the way to a further improvement still. He saw that at the Female Prison at Brixton (which may be said to comprise in itself the equivalent of Pentonville and Portland), consisting of "a preliminary stage of separation as a period of probation, and afterwards of advancement into successive stages of discipline ; each having superior advantages to the one which preceded it," that even here in the very last and freest stage, there must still be too strict a discipline entirely to fit a prisoner to be turned adrift on the world. The change was too sudden. Accordingly he established a refuge at Fulham, where more liberty can be given—more trust reposed—more trials to the strength of good resolutions permitted, than was compatible with a regular prison ; and here the female convicts are gradually prepared for their return to full liberty. Such a system appears all that we can desire. We only hope to see Col. Jebb's system entirely carried out with men as with women.

Here begins the difference of opinion between Colonel Jebb and Captain Crofton. The latter gentleman, after serving for a certain time in the English convict department, and receiving Colonel Jebb's strongest testimonials of thorough efficiency and knowledge of the subject, went to Ireland, where he now holds the position of Director of Convict Prisons, nearly equivalent to that which Colonel Jebb holds in England. He has adopted Colonel Jebb's system, and only carried it out a little farther. The prison at Mountjoy (sadly inappropriate in name) is the equivalent to Pentonville ; that at Spike Island, in the Cove of Cork, much resembles those of Portland, Portsmouth, &c. ; but the Irish system for men includes (as an equivalent for the female establishment at Fulham) a refuge in Dublin called Smithfield, and sundry moveable iron houses, which may be shifted from place to place wherever Government works are required, and where may be located a large number of convicts, who just before they return to the world may have their sincerity tested, and be gradually accustomed to freedom. But there is another difference between the English and Irish systems. Both Colonel Jebb and Captain Crofton determined to try the effect of the ticket of leave, or letter of license (no matter what it is called), but they appear each by his own account to have tried it in a very different manner. Colonel Jebb gave to each man who had spent a certain portion of his sentence in prison without having committed *any breach of discipline*, a nominal ticket of leave, which, on account of his future conduct not being watched, *except when the ticket holder specially desired it*, became in fact simply equivalent to a free pardon ; while Captain Crofton granted his licenses only to such as he thought he could trust (at first a very small number, but now increasing) ; furthermore he had constant reports made of their conduct by the police till the term of the original sentence had expired, enabling him to keep a most salutary check on the newly-released man in the hour of his greatest temptation, preventing him from falling into those habits of idleness or dissipation which lead to crime, and thus establishing him in the very work and position in which he is to live when thoroughly free, and before the law has lost all power of gently guiding him for his good.

Colonel Jebb finds great fault both with the refuge or intermediate prison system, and with the supervision of the police. To the first he objects that he has tried it and failed. Some men at Portland were placed in associated rooms and treated much like those in Captain Crofton's intermediate prisons ; but the behaviour of many was so bad that, as Colonel Jebb tells us, the steadiest of the men begged to be sent back to their separate cells in order to avoid the association with such a set. Now, we must hold here, that although Colonel Jeb shews clearly that his own attempt unquestionably failed, inasmuch as the men on whom it was tried were not at all fit to be treated with this modified liberty of association ; yet it does not exactly prove that the same plan would not succeed with men who were fit to be so treated. But Colonel Jebb says that these were "the best men and nearest to discharge" who were the subjects of the experiment. If so, the question is irresistible—if they were not then fit to be trusted with the very modified liberty of association, how were they fit to be trusted with unconditional, unwatched liberty, such as Colonel Jebb recommends on their receiving a nominal Ticket of Leave ? By the way, this very question of entire freedom or partial surveillance to a ticket-holder is rather difficult to understand clearly, but I flatter myself that I have now made it out.

Colonel Jebb having given his opinion very strongly that any supervision by the Police must prevent discharged convicts from gaining employment, I quoted this in a letter to the *Standard* some months back. I was replied to by "A Convict Official," I know not who, but apparently a person of much experience in the work, as well as much talent and good feeling—who assured me that all such men were discharged in England or on the strict conditions of their respective licenses, and were necessarily under surveillance for some time after." I begged hard for a long time for an explanation of what this surveillance consisted, and at length I made out that there were two modes of watching them. One, that they often wrote letters to the Chaplain, doubtless telling him of their good conduct and prosperity, but probably omitting any little unfavourable circumstance ; and for the other, each man had earned a gratuity while in prison, the greater part of which was retained in hand and only paid upon the convict's application through the police at six weeks, three months, and five months after his release. If this be right, it would be a most interesting thing could we get the principle explained. To us it appears firstly, that those who intend to do ill, and who therefore require surveillance so that their tickets may be withdrawn, will probably not apply to the Police ; and will remain devising and doing evil without check or hindrance, while those who endeavour and hope to do well are obliged to go to the police, who must enquire all about them before they can give them a certificate of good conduct to enable them to procure their money. Yet if this system works well, as we are told it does, it shews that policemen do not always "hunt the convicts back to crime," and therefore might be trusted to watch the bad as well as the good. However, the present system is one which evidently wants explanation. Till we can have more light thrown upon the matter, Captain Crofton's system certainly appears to have an enormous advantage.

I regret to see that the extraordinary charges brought against Colonel Jebb by some person who signs himself "One who knows the Truth" in your November number have not been answered. Most probably Colonel Jebb may prefer to answer them in a more official form than the columns of a newspaper. If so, I trust you will give us his answer, or inform us where it can be procured,

I remain, Sir, you obedient servant,

T. B. Ll. Baker.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS AND PAUPERS.

Sir,—I beg to offer a few remarks and suggestions, with reference to the Employment of Prisoners, which subject was discussed in one of the leading articles of the *Philanthropist* for December.

The Rag-picking plan seems to be objected to by the Medical officer of the Wandsworth House of Correction—and not without reason—on account of the occupation being of a nature likely to injure the health of the prisoners.

Now, there are many other means of employment available, which are free from any such objection ; I would name wool-picking, horsehair-dressing, mat and basket-making, skewer-cutting, &c., some of which would be suitable for the hands of female prisoners ; but for the latter, we might add sack-making, and a variety of coarse needle-work of a similar description, also netting of various kinds.

The work need not be uniform, and as the inmates would in some instances be occupied in separate cells, it could be selected according to the requirements of individual cases.

It is not necessary, I think, for the in-

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dustrial occupation to form any part of the punitive element of the sentence, the work therefore need be neither hard nor repulsive, better that it should *not* be so; the imprisonment alone—*i. e.* the loss of liberty for the term, with the accompanying regulations, rigorous in proportion to the extent of the offence, *and carried out strictly in accordance with the sentence*—ought to be considered punishment enough; employment really being a *privilege*, it should be regarded by the prisoners in that light, and if judiciously managed, it might be made use of, as a means of reformation; the hitherto vicious—because idle—offender, whilst receiving the proper punishment of his misdeeds, might during the same time learn how to get his own living honestly, and his exit from prison might be the starting point of an industrious and a respectable career. As civilization advances, it is natural to expect that even the criminal will receive his share of the advantages resulting from the general progress—advantages not in any way arising out of his criminality, but I speak of those circumstances by which he may be surrounded, those *influences* which may be brought to bear upon him beneficially for the future. There may be some persons who are ready to quarrel with such suggestions as indicating a morbid sympathy, rather prejudicial than otherwise to the class for whose benefit they are proposed; but to those who have misgivings on that score, let me say, that an *undue* amount of severity tends to brutalize rather than to humanize, and every atom of harshness in the treatment of malefactors, over and above the *righteous* (and therefore *merciful*) amount of punishment for their guilt, does but harden their nature, and will render them more incorrigible, and less amenable to the laws of their country, when they have again the opportunity of transgressing them.

I have thrown out the foregoing suggestive ideas as to different kinds of employment, with the hope that they can be turned to some practical use; it is not for me to propose the manner of carrying out any plan. Doubtless, wherever the governors of Prisons decide upon giving the inmates remunerative employment and make such decision public, numerous manufacturers will come forward with offers of *material* for the purpose. Some of those occupations I have named, however, could be supplied by the Prison authorities at a very small cost in the outlay, and would soon return a good profit. It is not to be expected that all the prisoners of any one Gaol could defray the cost of their subsistence, but if they could but partly support themselves, a good principle would be set up, which might act beneficially in more ways than one.

Many of these suggestions as to employment, apply equally well to *paupers;* but I would name one kind of occupation especially suitable for the female inmates of Workhouses at this time of year, the *making of warm clothing with the grey selvage of flannel, which is most frequently, because thoughtlessly, thrown away.*

When it is recollected that at this season many many yards of flannel are cut up in families for winter use, it can be readily understood to what a great extent the simple commodity just named could be employed in making various articles of comfort for the poor, by sending it to the Workhouses in the respective localities; and as in a short time, much more would be made than the inmates could possibly require, the *out-door* poor might be supplied in this way, the articles either sold to them at a cheap rate, or given away by charitable ladies, according to the circumstances of the several cases, which would be known upon investigation. Should any of your readers feel interested in this plan and wish to know the method of making these articles, I shall be very happy to reply to any questions addressed to me on the subject, and enclosing a stamped envelope to M. A. B., care of Messrs. Simpson, booksellers, King's Road, Brighton.

Dear Sir, yours very truly,
M. A. B.

REFORMATORIES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.

THEIR COMPARATIVE ECONOMY.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—In the paper, inserted in *The Philanthropist* for November, on Reformatories and Ragged Schools, their comparative economy,—there is a numerical error, relating to the "Hampshire Reformatory." It is stated to have an average of 35 inmates in attendance for 1837, instead of 25; which renders all the calculations inaccurate.

For subscriptions per head, for £14 7s. should read £20 2s. 2d.; for salaries and wages, for £6 7s. 7d. should be £8. 18s. 3d. Provisions, for £193 13s. 6d. should read £228 4s. 0d. Per head for the year, for £5 10s. 6d. read £9 2s. 6d. Total salaries, wages, and provisions, for £429 19s. 6d. read £451 10s. 0d. Cost per head for the year, salaries, wages, and provisions, for £11 18s. 1d. read £18 1s. 0d. In labour results, for £15 0s. 7d. should read £25 10s. 7d. per head for the year. Total cost per head per inmate for 25 through the year, for £19 5s. 2d. should read £27 3s. 1d.

I am sorry I have to trouble you; but it arises as I have stated; 35 being estimated for, instead of 25.

The insertion of these corrections will oblige,

Sir,
Yours obediently,
JOSEPH ADSHEAD.

Manchester, Dec. 28th, 1858.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and Gardeners.

A. SHANKS and SON have made arrangements with Mr. THOMSON, of Dalkeith Park, to manufacture his powerful and economical BOILER, the simplest and the best in existence for the purpose of Heating by Hot Water.

A. SHANKS and SON continue to furnish Plans and Estimates for Heating Conservatories, Vineries, Halls, &c., by means of Hot Water, all complete. They have experienced workmen for this particular kind of work; and, in every case, guarantee a satisfactory working apparatus at a very moderate cost. A new plan is introduced of supplying the atmosphere of Vineries and Forcing Houses with moisture, in place of the ordinary Trough Pipe, to which it is vastly superior. The supply of moisture, which has a fine and healthy effect on the Vines and Plants, may be regulated to any extent.

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Manufactured only by the Proprietor, 3, Clifton Terrace, West Brompton, London. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Price 1s. 1½. and 2s. 9d.

THE HAIR.

THE BEST MEANS to ADORN it is to use CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is admitted to be the most economical article for the purpose extant. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s.

Decidedly the best Hair Dye is BATCHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBION, in the New York Original Packets. Price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s.

Sold by Hairdressers, and by R. HOVENDEN, Wholesale Perfumer, &c., No. 5, Great Marlborough Street, (Three Doors East of the Pantheon), W., and 57 and 58, Crown Street, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

D'ALTENBURG'S ORIENTAL OIL is the finest and most agreeable remedy ever used for Baldness. It speedily restores the hair when it has fallen off, from sickness or any other cause, strengthens and beautifies it, and imparts to it a permanent lustre and silky softness. It is eminently successful in restoring grey hair to its original colour. Price 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle.

D'ALTENBURG'S DENTIFRICE, an Oriental preparation of peculiar efficacy in preserving and embellishing the Teeth, imparting to them a brilliant polish and perfect whiteness, arresting decay, preventing toothache, strengthening the gums, and in rendering the breath fragrant and pure. Price 1s. 1½d. per box; post-free for 16 stamps.

CAUTION.—The unprecedented demand for these celebrated articles has called forth numerous spurious imitations, under similar names. None can be genuine without the signature of the proprietors, D'ALTENBURG and Co., on each article.—Sold by them at 38A, Lamb's Conduit-street, London; and by chemists and perfumers.

THE following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made pill in the kingdom—a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined—and their effect properly controlled by a dirrigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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BALM OF COLUMBIA.

It is unerring in its operations, highly approved in the leading circles of Fashion, and extensively demanded by all who cultivate the graces of the toilette.

IT STRENGTHENS AND NOURISHES,
Exerting a healthy influence, and occasioning an ample and luxurious growth of hair,—

PRESERVES
Where the hair is already full.—

RESTORES
When weak or falling off.—

BEAUTIFIES.
It, gives it a rich and beautiful appearance.

IT CLEANSES THE HAIR,
And for young people supersedes the use of the fine comb, as the most respectable heads of schools can testify.

THE NURSERY.
The peculiar mildness of the Balm, the action of which may be regulated at discretion, especially suits infancy and childhood. No well-regulated Nursery can dispense with it again.

Prices 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per Bottle.
No other prices are genuine.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM.
Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by the Proprietors, 13, Wellington Street North, 7 doors from the Strand, London, and by all respectable Perfumers and Chemists.

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HOMES for SERVANTS OUT of PLACE: 21, Nutford-place, Edgeware-road, W.; Superintendent, Mrs. Butcher.

110, Hatton-garden, Holborn, E.C.: Superintendent, Mrs. Peake.

52, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-rd., S.: Superintendent, Mrs. Garrard.

Lodgings, &c., at 1s. 6d. per week.

FUNDS are needed from the benevolent public. These Homes have been established many years, and have sheltered more than 6000 young women; 31,000, unable to pay, have registered free. Of the 100,000 servants in London, 10,000 are always out of place and changing places.

Treasurer—R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay and Co.

DANIEL COOPER, *Hon. Sec.*

AT SANDWELL, near BIRMINGHAM, a HOME is OFFERED to WIDOWS and SINGLE LADIES, and the means of Education to Orphan Children, suitable to their situation in life. Girls from thirteen to sixteen are received and trained as domestic servants by being employed in waiting on the inmates of the Home. Boys from twelve to fifteen years old are also received and employed in the house, stable, farm, or garden. Ladies without family ties are invited to join in this work of usefulness, whereby many young persons are rescued from idleness and its attendant temptations. Further particulars may be obtained by letter addressed to the Superintendent, Sandwell, Birmingham, enclosing a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Subscriptions are gratefully received by Messrs. LLOYD, Bank, Birmingham, to the credit of the Sandwell Institute.

THE GIRLS' REFUGE.—The KING EDWARD RAGGED & INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS and EASTERN REFUGE, Albert Street, Buxton Street, Brick Lane, Spitalfields.—The objects of this Institution are to educate and train in habits of industry that class of children who, for want of clothing, or the means of paying for instruction, are unable to attend other schools, and to gather in the vicious and depraved who swarm in our streets, and endeavour to civilize and instruct them, and, as far as the funds permit, to provide food, clothing, and shelter for the most destitute.

In the erection of this Institution, provision has been made for about seventy inmates, while accommodation exists for the daily instruction of more than 400 poor children. The number of Refuges which have of late years been opened for the reception of houseless and destitute boys induced the Committee to depart from their original intention, and make this a Refuge for girls. In addition to the large number of children under daily instruction, thirty-five destitute girls are now enjoying the benefits of the Refuge, and the Committee are desirous of extending the sphere of their usefulness, and to afford food, shelter, and clothing to at least thirty-five more.

The varied operations of such an Institution necessarily involve a large annual expenditure, to meet which, and to carry out to the full extent the objects contemplated in its erection, subscriptions and donations are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., Treasurer, Lombard Street; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Bankers, 1, Lombard Street; and by the Hon. Sec., 2, Penbury Grove, Hackney.

H. R. WILLIAMS, *Hon. Sec.*

NINETY-TWO YOUNG WOMEN have been RESCUED from the streets of London and placed in penitentiaries, &c., through the agency of two female missionaries, who have been visiting fallen women in the streets and in their own homes during the past nine months, under the supervision of a Sub-Committee appointed by the REFORMATORY and REFUGE UNION.

This success encourages the Committee to APPEAL to the Christian public for further FUNDS, to enable them to carry on the work with efficiency. The money already subscribed has been nearly expended in payment of missionaries and donations with cases sent to institutions.

A Handbook, (Price 6d.) containing separate accounts of 50 Penitentiaries and Homes for Females, with the terms of admission, &c., has been published, and can be had at the office of the Union; also Tracts and Handbills, for the special use of missionaries to fallen women.

Contributions will be received by the Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street; and Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall-Mall East; also by the Secretary of the Union, Mr. Charles Gwillim, to whom post-office orders should be made payable.

The following contributions since the last advertisement are thankfully acknowledged:—

T. Fowell Buxton, Esq.	£25	0 0	George Arbuthnot, Esq.	£3	0 0
R.C.L.Bevan, Esq.	10	0 0	G. W. Bell, Esq. a	0	10 6
Lord Radstock ..	10	0 0	A Friend, per W. J. Maxwell, Esq.	1	0 0
C. S.	10	0 0	A Sailor, per Ransom and Co. ..	1	0 0
C. Ratcliff, Esq. a	1	1 0			
W. Robinson, Esq.	3	0 0			

Office of the Union, 118, Pall-Mall, S.W.

PROPOSED EXTENSION.—LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, 200, Euston Road, N.W.—President Rev. Canon DALE, 31, Gordon Square, W.C.—97 poor young women have been admitted to the benefits of this Institution since September, 1857. Many distressing cases have been refused for want of greater accommodation and funds. The Committee have resolved to fit up another house for the reception of cases, if possible, before the coming winter. An industrial department will be attached, to make it partly self-supporting. 40 donations of £5 each will enable the Committee to proceed with this extension immediately, and provide a way of escape from vice to virtue to very many poor outcasts. Donations in aid of this special object will be thankfully received by the bankers, Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard Street, E.C.; the Hon. Sec., Thos. Raikes, Esq., 14, Lower Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W.; or by the Secretary, Mr. Edward W. Thomas, at the Institution.

LONDON REFORMATORY for ADULT MALE CRIMINALS, Gt. Smith-st., Westminster.

President—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

The number of inmates in this Institution has necessarily been reduced from 80 to 35, owing to the exhausted state of its funds.

It has sent out 228 emigrants, and has otherwise provided for 171 of its inmates.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street, Piccadilly; the City Bank; J. C. Wood, Esq., the Treasurer, Victoria-street, Westminster; and the Governor, Colonel Henry Stace, at the Institution.

JOHN M. CLABON, Hon. Secretary.

*** Left-off clothes much wanted.

December, 1858.

DISEASES of the EAR.—ROYAL DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the EAR, Dean-street, Soho-square; established 1816.

President—The Duke of BUCCLEUCH, K.G.
Treasurer—John Masterman, Esq.,
Surgeon—William Harvey, Esq., F.R.C.S.

This Institution is open Tuesdays and Fridays to the indigent afflicted with deafness, noises in the head and ears, and diseases of the throat.

The public are earnestly entreated for ASSISTANCE to enable the Institution to afford the requirements for the increasing number of applicants. Since the establishment of the Institution 35,000 patients have been admitted; 200 are in weekly attendance. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Masterman & Co.; and at the Dispensary, by H. SMYTH, Sec.

CLOVE PINK
PRESERVATIVE
TOOTH PASTE,

For Removing Tartar from the Teeth and Scurvy from the Gums, without injuring the Enamel, giving them a pearly Whiteness, and the flavour being most agreeable.

1s. per Pot.

Prepared by GEORGE W. LANE,
13, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London.

AGENT for CONDY'S NATURAL DISINFECTANT

IMPORTANT TO SCHOOLMASTERS, Schoolmistresses, and others.—Have you effected an assurance in the SCHOOLMASTERS' and GENERAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY? If you have not, write at once for a form of proposal, and it will be immediately sent to you free, with all necessary information. If you have made an assurance, be good enough to bring the subject under the notice of your fellow-teachers, friends, and acquaintances, and endeavour to prevail upon them at once to join this useful society, and show that an assurance policy is the most serviceable and the cheapest means by which those who depend upon their own exertions, of head or hand, can protect themselves and their families against the consequences of old age, sickness, and mortality.

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THE most appropriate offerings are those which tend to the promotion of Personal Beauty in the fair and youthful, who at this festive season are more than usually desirous to shine to advantage under the gaze of their friends: none can be more acceptable than

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

A delightfully fragrant and transparent preparation for the Hair; and as an invigorator and beautifier beyond all precedent. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

Unequalled for its rare and inestimable qualities in imparting a radiant bloom to the Complexion, and a softness and delicacy to the Hands and Arms. Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

AND

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice,

Which bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, Strengthens the Gums, and renders the Breath sweet and pure. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

The Patronage of Royalty, and Rank and Fashion, throughout Europe, and their universally-known efficacy, give these preparations a celebrity unparalleled, and render them peculiarly

ELEGANT AND SEASONABLE PRESENTS.

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And by Chemists and Perfumers.

BRITISH PROVIDENT LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament 7th and 8th Vict. cap. 110.

Capital £100,000, *with power to increase to* £1,000,000.

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Single Life, with Profits, for 100*l. at Death.*

Age.	Yearly.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.
30 ..	2*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*	.. 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*	.. 11*s.* 4*d.*

Printed for the Proprietors, by RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark Lane, London; and sold by W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.

January 1, 1859.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

February 1, 1859.

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BEGIN AT THE BEGINNING.

A PLEA FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

We make no apology for inserting the following invaluable remarks from the *Irish Quarterly Review* of January, 1859, merely adding a strong recommendation to all those who are interested in the subject, to read for themselves the publications on which the remarks are grounded.

1. *Workhouses and Woman's Work, reprinted from the Church of England Monthly Review. Also a Paper on the Condition of Workhouses, read in the Social Economy Department of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at Birmingham, October,* 1857. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts, 1858.
2. *The Englishwoman's Journal, Vol. I., August,* 1858. London: Piper, Stephenson, and Spence, Paternoster Row.
3. *St. Joseph's Industrial Institute: with Special Reference to its Intern Class of Workhouse Orphans.* Dublin, 1858.

In the middle of our belauded nineteenth century, after all that has been done by legislative enactments, organised associations, and extraordinary individual exertions for the reformation of offenders, juvenile and adult, it is rather startling to find that crime is increasing in England, not alone in proportion to the increase of population, but far in excess of that. The Criminal Returns for 1857 show this, and also prove sufficiently the significant and most painful fact, that the committals and re-committals of women become annually more and more numerous.

Where, we naturally ask, do the criminals come from? Are they manufactured periodically, assorted, labelled, and forwarded to order? Or, is there some huge hot-bed in which the vicious growth is nourished, and forced to premature deformity? Where do they come from, indeed?—

From the gross, ignorant, half-heathen under-current of the population; from the class of thousands who in "moral England" are left at large to the rule of evil, without education, humane care, or religious teaching; from the hundreds of thousands who in "merrie England" have all decency and self-respect destroyed, and whose untutored natures ripen into deadly maturity of vice, in the dismal, hopeless wards of the Union Workhouse! Six hundred thousand free-born men, women and children, are, in those monstrous schools of evil, constantly undergoing a regular, systematic training for the gaol. The secrets of vice are laid open to them in the dire teaching of corrupting association; idleness is infused into the marrow of their bones by a system which ignores industrial training, and forbids remunerative or encouraging employment; wrathful discontent is engendered in their hearts through the odious display of injustice, by which the aged and decrepid, the unemployed artizan, the stricken widow, and the homeless girl are starved, degraded, and used like dogs, as if to be poor were the one damnable crime in England.

From this source, this "focus of corruption," comes ever fresh, ever formidable, the intolerable curse of the criminal population.

"The workhouse is a *depôt* of every kind of human misfortune. We must try and reduce its miseries to some sort of classification, and to remedy them piecemeal, by methods suitable to each separate class. It is horrible to huddle them altogether into one hopeless conglomeration, where, in walking down the long wards, we see the beds of the domestic servant, the former prostitute, the peasant's wife, the invalid governess, and a dozen other victims of different distress, ranged sadly side by side, while able-bodied men and women exemplify that 'Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do;' *and we are told that 'it is a fearful and significant fact, that many of the most hopeless and hardened inmates of workhouses are girls, who have been brought up in the pauper schools.'**

"Turn to the police reports in our newspapers, or only watch for yourselves the boys and girls who join in the disorders of this metropolis, and fill our prisons—no longer prisons to them—and you will see how imperative it is that something should be done to rescue them. They are mainly the produce of the workhouse and the workhouse schools. Over them society has no held, because society has cast them out from all that is humane. They have been taught to feel that they have nothing in common with their fellow-men. Their experience is not of a home, or of parents; but of a workhouse and a governor—of a prison, and a gaoler, as hard and as rigid as either."†

Now at last we have come to the source of the whole mischief. We take no heed of the "perishing" and "dangerous" classes, until, through cruel neglect, they become vengeful and ferocious—they turn and rend us. The cause of the Convict has been fought out; justice and humanity have conquered there. The offender, after his course of penal servitude, shall not be returned to society weakened in body, and confirmed in evil practices; he shall go forth with power in his hand, and knowledge in his head, to enable him henceforth to earn and to eat honest bread. The poor child in years, whom cruel circumstances and fatal ignorance seduced into a first fault, is not for that shut out of the pale of salvation; he shall be taught better things. Good men hope and work for other triumphs of reform. But, into the profound abyss of that workhouse abomination no helpful hand has yet been stretched; at most some pitying eye has opened in wonder at the mystery of evil there revealed, and fast closed again in horror and despair.

There is hope, however. Inquiry is awake. If the evil still remain, at least it shall no longer be ignored. Those who do no work by halves are now on the track. Mrs. Jameson, all honour to her! struck a chord, the vibration of which shall long be felt. That chapter on workhouses, in her beautiful book "The Communion of Labour," was the first loud note of alarm—it may be of deliverance also. Those whom such powerful, tender words struck to the quick, will not rest until thought takes life in action:—

"The thunder deed following the lightning thought."

At the first meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held in Birmingham in October, 1857, the condition of workhouses was brought under the notice of the department of Social Economy. A sub-committee was appointed to investigate the subject, and the result of various meetings was the formation of a Workhouse Visiting Society,* which "would lead the minds of various persons to the subject, whilst it would form a centre of communication for all those who are at present working singly amidst great discouragements." Among the Committee we find the names of some well-known men, and some distinguished women. The work is now fairly begun. We may look for more startling, hideous revelations—some remedy speedily applied. Public opinion must sooner or later be impressed by such a method. Make known the evil first, and then the remedy.

* *Englishwoman's Journal*, p. 386.

† *Lectures to Ladies on Practical Subjects*, by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, p. 271.

* At a meeting of the Committee of the Social Economy Department of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at the Office of the Association, 3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, on *Monday, June 7th*, 1858, the report of the Sub-committee on Workhouses having been read—

1. Resolved, that the report be received.
2. That it is desirable to obtain a more efficient superintendence over the internal management of workhouses than now exists in the great majority of these establishments.
3. That the inmates of workhouses ought to be far more carefully classified than at present, as to sex, age, and character, and that children especially should always be entirely separated from adult paupers.
4. That industrial training and occupation should be more extensively introduced.
5. That a system of inspection by unpaid, and especially lady visitors, sanctioned by the guardians, would be calculated to improve the internal condition of workhouses.
6. That for the furtherance of the views expressed above, the Committee of this department will sanction the establishment of a Workhouse Visiting Society.

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The *Church of England Review*, and the *Englishwoman's Journal*, are strong allies, and bring powerful help to the association. With how just a satire a clever writer in the last-named valuable publication handles the subject we are dwelling on:—

"It has occurred to us that stereoscopic slides of workhouse interiors might be now distributed with greater efficiency than tracts at a penny, or pamphlets at a shilling; and the same wonderful art which is employed to trace and identify the criminal in the eye of the law, might be used to bring Lazarus under the notice of forgetful Dives—the miserable sufferer upon a workhouse bed, under the sympathy of the lady, who, in the very next street, lies hour by hour upon her luxurious couch."—P. 384.

"The one hope, we were told, for St. Martin's Workhouse, lay in the National Gallery! public philanthropy and private ratepayers will not give it a new and well-arranged building; but it was hoped that the ground on which it stands would be wanted for the enlarged gallery which was in contemplation—when the better housing of our Raphaels and Turners would contribute indirectly to the better housing of our poor."—P. 384.

Workhouses and Women's Work is as wise a pamphlet as we have seen for many a day. It is clear and methodic, with a certain suppressed fire, very admirable when the question is of abuses and injustice to make one's hair stand on end. Such a tone gives confidence at once in the writer's power and sincerity. Without giving an outline of the whole, we shall just extract, almost at random, a few paragraphs. Here is the secret of the pauper's preference for the prison:—

"In the first place, whatever the management of workhouses may be, it is stated to be a fact that they are less comfortable than prisons, and that the latter are preferred as places of abode by the lower classes. Magistrates and chaplains and visitors to prisons acknowledge this to be the case. The preference is openly avowed by men and women, especially the latter. What does it matter to them if the degradation of the prison is greater than the workhouse, if, indeed, there be much difference between the two in this respect?*

"The prison offers a clean and comfortable lodging, food far superior to the usual fare of the criminal, and to that of the workhouses; kind and attentive officers of a grade above those provided for the non-criminal poor. Such treatment as is too commonly received even from the porter at the workhouse-gate, would not be suffered in prison establishments, which are governed by a bench of magistrates, gentlemen by character and position, who regularly visit and inspect the buildings. With them rests the appointment of a governor, a gentleman of education and intelligence, who has the supreme command over the establishment, and, generally speaking, this important office is filled with discretion and zeal. The chaplain's is an important and conspicuous post, and lady visitors have long since been permitted to visit the female inmates.

"The *Report* of the Visiting Justices of the Westminster House of Correction shows that the number of commitments from workhouses to that prison in the year 1856 was 273, and to the Coldbath Fields Prison 221. With regard especially to the boys and girls thus committed, the magistrates speak as follows:—"Your committee cannot but believe, if more attention were paid in workhouses to classification and other improvements of a reformatory character, there would be much less necessity for sending so many of the inmates to prison; and the visiting justices are strengthened in this belief from the fact of the very great difference in the numbers that are sent from some of the workhouses in comparison with others.' They believe that 'an increase in the criminal population must arise from familiarising so many destitute persons with the interior of the prison;' and they further suggest, 'that offences against workhouse rules should be punished by other means than imprisonment in a criminal prison, and that greater facilities should be offered to the poor and destitute, as well as to discharged prisoners, to prevent their committing offences in order to obtain an asylum.' Surely if there is no other argument in favour of an amended administration of our workhouses, this alone would be sufficient. Either our prisons for criminals must be made less comfortable and attractive, or our workhouses, for the non-criminal poor, more so."—Pp. 7, 8.

Very true, say we. And we add, that it were doubly well that reform in this case should for once begin at the right end, and that instead of seeking to pull down what is good, an effort should be made to raise up to the just standard what is now defective and bad. All that we have been doing of late only results in this, that the current of evil is stopped occasionally; the course changed here and there, with infinite labour, and at ruinous expense. But the great body of the stream flows on as of old—turbulent, destructive, ever increasing. We *must* begin at the beginning. And, adopting the sentiment as our own, with the gifted writer of the pamphlet just quoted, "we trust that a better day has begun to dawn upon the dreary night of workhouse management, and that our non-criminal poor may ere long receive a share of that benevolent zeal and interest which is now so largely bestowed upon the criminal portion of our population."

Sometimes when we are given to "romancing," as our old nurse would say, we begin to hope that the Workhouse Visiting Society may come to spend the summer vacation in Ireland. If the society should not have much light thrown on their labours, by investigations at this side of the channel, perhaps at least they might succeed in showing up to some purpose our own national apathy on the subject. At any rate it would be no discouragement to them to find, that while pursuing their own noble path at home, they may do us good service also, saving at once two kingdoms from destruction and disgrace. We hope they may come. To get a glimpse of our "interiors" would not oblige a member to half an hour's digression from any pleasure route in the kingdom.

On all the high roads of Ireland, whether we steam or ride, the first intimation of approach to any town or district of consideration, is the appearance on a rising ground of the Tudor gables and lattice windows of the union workhouse—or poorhouse, as we call the edifice in Ireland. To unaccustomed eyes the building presents the bearing of a respectable national institution not ashamed to hold up its head. But, as Mrs. Jameson says, it is "an institution peculiar to ourselves," which cannot be spoken of "without a mingled feeling of shame and fear"—an institution, let us add, a parallel with which cannot be found in "despotic" Austria, or "ill-governed" Spain. To experienced eyes, therefore, the tawny edifice, for all its style and neatness, is nothing but a whited sepulchre. What we know to have occurred within those walls, it would not answer to refer to here. History, when calm, shall by and by write the narrative; and writers of fiction, when they want to arouse and shock lethargic readers, will choose such a subject, and will find that to have the story creditworthy they must pare down the truth, making it more probable by making it less true. We value the ennobling power of art too much to make it the medium of conveying frightening and sickening impressions. But the stereoscopic method might we think be adapted to illustrate certain transactions, constantly occurring to vary the monotony of poorhouse life—normal conditions, which, wisely considered, point a moral very sharply. For example:—

Groups of poorhouse-reared girls, surly, audacious, with no work to do, no wish for any; lounging through the prison-like wards with the shadow of the place upon them; power for mischief clearly developed in their faces; the master's step, too evidently, the only rule of conduct to them—a sight, on the whole, in comparison with which a herd of raving idiots suggests more cheerful reflection.—

Playground of poorhouse children, whom society disowns, and whom "justice" and "charity" have taken to their own, stunted little creatures, neither child-like nor human-like; they are at *play*, sitting close packed against the wall, or gathered into knots, dull and stupified on *their* nursery floor; no ghost of a ball, or hoop, or pegging-top to mind them of a child's nature; pauper boys must be taught to do without these things.—

Behind the scenes: precocious youths applying deleterious substances to their eyes to stimulate ophthalmia; happily succeeding, though with infinite pain, they may be sent to hospital, where no lessons are said, and where young paupers, if diseased, get good bread to eat.—

Conspiracy brewing among adult paupers to tear away the brickwork and "*murther* the master"—not under the excusable pretext of inflicting injury on the said officer—but with the understood, avowed intention of being sent to gaol.—

Boys in the act of setting fire to their bedding, in the hope of burning down the whole establishment, and so putting an end to it all.—

* "In fact, the difference is rather the other way. Persons going to prison and confessing that it was for the sake of obtaining relief, have been asked why they did not apply for it at the workhouse? They have actually replied, 'They did not like the disgrace of doing so.' Yet they would commit an offence against the laws, and enter a prison, without feeling that they had contracted any degradation! We are strongly inclined to believe that it is the general management of prisons being felt superior to that of workhouses, that raises them in the estimation of the lower classes, who, even the worst among them, are keenly alive to justice and fair treatment. One of the most refractory female prisoners in a large prison told the magistrates, 'She knew she would receive justice from them.'"

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Paupers attending divine service on Sunday: several card-parties in full operation in convenient corners of the apartment devoted to public worship.—

But enough. People know little about these things. They care little, just because they know little. The press might utter a cry strong enough to be heard from one end of the island to the other; but the press sometimes forgets its high vocation, and instead of leading and commanding opinion, is content passively to reflect the temper of the times. The press in Ireland, with a few honourable exceptions, reflects in this case very accurately—the apathy of opinion. People, when forced by accident to give the matter a thought, have a vague notion that the poor laws are the destruction of the country, and content themselves with cursing the poor laws. Cursing the poor laws! as if that legislative measure were not meant for good—were not capable of good—a recognition, indeed, of a vital first principle, that the rich should be taxed for the support of the destitute, and that beggars should no longer be quartered on paupers. If cursing were an accredited remedy, one might suggest the propriety of letting malediction fall in the proper quarter; on the heads, namely, of the negligent, ignorant, factious administrators of the law. It does certainly strike one forcibly, that if a body of legislators sat down with cool heads to devise a method by which a whole race might be demoralized and physically debased, they could not hit upon a better plan than to enact a just law, and abandon the administration of it, according to the approved representative system, to a class of men not competent for the trust; a class of middle-men who grind the faces of the poor, and to whom "keep down the rates!" is the first and last commandment.

We should like of all things to hear of the appointment of a parliamentary commission to inquire into the common-sense qualifications and educational status of our "guardians of the poor." An instructive, perhaps amusing, blue-book might be compiled, furnishing such tables as the following:—

A return of the number of guardians who are familiar with the interior of the houses they make rules for on board days.

A return of those who only attend when a job is to be carried, a priest snubbed, or a parson put down.

A return of the boards which do not appear to rejoice in the possession of one supreme bully, who, when a true gentlemen and honest Christian comes in to remonstrate, and say a word for the dumb suffering poor, hounds on his brood of brawlers, and silences the voice of humanity, and affrights its advocate by the apparition of this dragon at the door.

A return of the number of guardians, who, on strict examination, appear to have ever once reflected that every penny they "save the country" by refusing to classify, industriously train, and properly feed mere paupers, is carried over at once to the prison account, and levied with ruinous interest for the maintenance of branded convicts. Lastly, and though we might have a column or two, it would not much increase the printer's bill—

A return of guardians who do act according to right principles, and stand by their post; and though defeated, and left in scandalous minority, still protest, and raise a voice for humanity and justice.

A chapter on blue-book literature would not be the worst subject for a clever essayist. We have tragedy, comedy, farce, nondescript interludes, and finales of fire and brimstone, in the reports of many Royal Commissioners. The reports of the Poor-law Commissioners have a style of their own, and a very remarkable one, too. Official dignity is admirably preserved, and it is really a study to observe with what imperturbable calmness the guardians are recommended to adopt alleviative measures when disease appears; to attend unfailingly to the physician's opinion; to provide vegetables, and vary the diet of the paupers. With grave earnestness, advice is given to educate children, so that they may be enabled to leave the union and obtain employment, for the carrying out of which object it is intimated, that it is necessary to employ persons fully competent to instruct in the schools, and also expedient to pay them sufficiently. Patiently and perseveringly the guardians are reminded, that the care of orphans is an onerous charge, involving moral obligations not a few; that the workhouse is a sorry substitute for a home to these deserted children; that still it is above all things important to keep them in health, care them, and train them industriously. The commonest truisms are detailed in a way to make them level with the comprehension of the most thick-headed guardian; and we can fancy how much art was called into exercise to preserve this tone, and how often the commissioners, instead of recommending, advising, representing, and suggesting, must have longed for powers to command, compel, threaten, and denounce. The crowning point of all is the recorded fact, that in one year *thirty-two* boards of guardians were dissolved, and paid officers appointed to do their duty. This, at all events, is significant. When "troublous times" arrived, the "system of self-government," and "the great principle of popular representation," as developed in the constitution of boards of guardians, failed to work, except in the dead-letter way, and two or three paid officers were found an efficient and satisfactory substitute for a score of duly elected guardians.

It is exceedingly strange how often men, even of average worth and talent, are spoiled, or rendered useless, when they come in contact with the working of this poorhouse system. Many a man, who in his drawing-room is a frank, kindly gentleman; in his household a good master; and, in business or professional relations "an honourable man;" fails in sense, and courage, and charity, when he takes his place at a board of guardians. His very goodness, if we may say so, is a stumbling-block; he seeks conciliation; adopts soothing methods; accepts instalments of good as he thinks; gathers up shreds and patches of orders and resolutions to comfort himself withal; and succeeds, after all his trouble, just in plastering up abuses, and temporarily concealing offensive sores. But the direct road to reform in this particular case would be a sadly long way. It will take another age, and the operation of a yet undeveloped system of middle-class education to produce a generation of true "guardians of the poor." The appeal for the present lies elsewhere.

The subject of poorhouse management is so vast that we dare not even glance at its extent and ramifications in so cursory a way. Leaving everything else aside for the present, we shall give our parting word for the children who are brought up in the poorhouse. We say it boldly—the greatest evil lies here. Thousands of orphans and deserted children are crammed into the poorhouse; the neglect they endure is fatal; the very care, in some instances, bestowed on them, is vain or injudicious. What we are about to say now, regards the female children more particularly. The boys suffer in their measure; but there are here and there outlets of escape for them; sometimes they are trained usefully; and at any rate the injury done to them and to society by poorhouse rearing is not so terrible and so quickly avenged as in the case of the girls.

In some unions it would appear that the children are well taken care of. They are kept apart from the adults; are well grounded in religious doctrine by the chaplains; have masters and mistresses trained by the Board of Education; and get, in fact, whatever a mechanical national school education can give them—but no more. They are taught no work by which they could earn their bread in the world. It is sometimes asserted that they are made to do the work of the house; that they wash clothes, clean out wards, and so on. Let no one be imposed on by that. The washing of the pauper uniform does not go far towards initiating them into the mysteries of "making up linen;" and the sweeping out of dreary monotonous wards does not exactly qualify for housemaid's duty. To speak plain truth, after undergoing poorhouse training from infancy or childhood, they are found at fifteen or sixteen years of age perfectly useless for all practical purposes.*

Moreover there is no way of disposing of them even if they were able to earn their bread. Here, again, one is sometimes put down by the assurance, that numbers of people come to the union

* "I was in a very large parish union, where there were about 400 children, nearly an equal number of boys and girls, and schools for both. The boys had an excellent master for reading and writing, and had masters, besides, to teach them various trades. There was a tailor, a carpenter, a shoemaker, a hairdresser, a plumber, who at wages from 25s. to 35s. a week, were employed to instruct the boys in their respective trades. The girls were taught reading, writing, and sewing; some of them, under the pauper menials, helped to scour and scrub. The over-tasked, anxious mistress, seemed to do her best; but there was not sufficient assistance. The whole system was defective and depressing, and could not by any possibility turn out efficient domestic servants, or well-disciplined, religious-minded, cheerful-tempered girls. I was informed that, of the boys sent out of this house, about 2 per cent. returned to the parish in want or unserviceable; while of the girls they reckoned that about 50 per cent. were returned to them ruined and depraved."—*Community of Labour*, p. 113.

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looking for servants, and that a great many girls are taken out in that way. Shall we tell what this means? We can speak with authority, though we are no guardian—thank Heaven! and for all our bitter speaking have never eaten the bread of affliction within the walls of the union. But we shall tell how it is. The people who come to take out poorhouse children, are low struggling roomkeepers who cannot pay servant's wages, and want a little drudge, who for "her bit," no better generally than pauper's fare, is expected to slave, and trudge, and scrub with the power and energy of full-grown, skilled labour; or they are tradespeople who offering to teach the children their business, get them bound to them, and then use them for common messengers and runners. The treatment the unfortunate children meet with, is the kind one would expect to be given by people who think nothing too bad for a child who is "only a pauper, whom noboby owns." The bad example witnessed in these "homes," the spectacle of vice never dreamt of in the children's ward, is often so shocking that the young servant or apprentice runs back frightened, begging with tears to be taken into the union again. Even in rare instances where fair play and indulgence might be given, obstacles of the most provoking kind, arise from the unbearable ignorance of the children themselves.* The very timidity of creatures so long housed up from intercourse with the world, to whom a run down the street is an adventure, and carrying a message, a service of difficulty and danger, causes them to commit awkwardnesses to no end.

The general result is, that the children are turned off, or run-away; stray about the streets or roads for awhile; meet bad company; and are next heard of in gaol;† or seeking refuge again in the union, are admitted—but not this time among the children. A woman's suit is put on them; they are sent to the woman's ward, and hope is done with them. Their childhood was safe with children; they had one glimpse of the great world, which did not use them well; now they shall have full knowledge of what is meant by a hell upon earth. Suffice it to say, that the very worst characters resort to the poorhouse, just for the purpose of tempting out such ready-reared victims; and as there is no separation of character or class; no protection for the innocent; no corner of shelter in all the desolate, dreary wards, in which the modest girl can be out of ear-shot of the blasphemous talk, and ribald songs of the degraded and shameless herd, evil speedily has its way. Children born and bred in the vilest lane of a crowded city, and surrounded by idle, vicious neighbours, have better chance of escape, better opportunity of knowing right from wrong, greater power of choosing and resisting, than those poor orphans.

If, by rare chance, some few of those who return to the poorhouse, escape the last degradation to which we have alluded, they are sure to fall into another pit. The atmosphere of the place soon tells upon them—lessens, and deadens, and finally destroys all energy of body and mind. The want of work, or the forced work without profit, or reward,* or healthy stimulant, has the inevitable result. After, perhaps, an effort or two to get and keep a situation, they finally return of their own free will to the union, to lead a life, we cannot say of animal enjoyment, but of brutish inaction. The poorhouse stamp is on their coarse garments a badge of degradation; the poorhouse stamp is on their whole moral being, a warning that none need hope much good from them.

The worst cases in a convict prison are the insolent ungovernable subjects from the poorhouse. In their untameable audacity and unconquerable obstinacy they form a strong contrast with the poor girls who are sent up from the country parts of Ireland under sentence of penal servitude. The latter, generally speaking, after holding out for awhile, fall gradually into the routine of discipline, become gentle and docile, take instruction gratefully, and are almost sure to leave the prison better girls than they entered, not unfrequently thanking God that they were brought there. But the former, coming in, too often, of their own accord, and not for purposes of self-improvement, are capable of any enormity, and are the despair of matrons and officers.

Amongst the unfortunate inmates of the Magdalen Asylums, the most thoroughly depraved are of the same class. They have to be watched with most vigilant care, lest the spirit of evil and insubordination so strong within them, should break out anew, and contaminate those, who, in comparison with them, are *innocent*. The source of all their wickedness and misery they trace to the evil influence of unrestricted intercourse with the worst classes in the poorhouse; and when it is sometimes thoughtlessly suggested to them, that on leaving the asylum, if all fail, they can go to the Union, the answer is quick and to the point—"It were better to go back to the old trade than do that!"

Our lunatic asylums are not without their poorhouse cases, of a kind to baffle the ingenuity of experienced physicians, who find it frequently impossible to decide whether the patients from the poorhouse are really lunatics, or only make-believe mad. As for hospital experience—we leave that to be inferred.

Turn where we may, in every asylum and refuge for the unfortunate, in every place of detention and punishment for the criminal; wherever vice, and misery, and cruel suffering have their abode, the poorhouse and its iniquitous system rise up before the mind. Poorhouse-reared girls throng the streets, or spend their lives on the tramp from one "institution" to another, trying which is the most comfortable, or which answers best the need or the whim of the moment. Truly, our system of dealing with the poor, in spite of all its niggard parsimony, is not an economic one.

Want of classification, and want of industrial training, are not the only evils. There remains another grievous wrong. The children in the poorhouse are not properly fed. It is of no use to say that they would have no better food at home if they had a home. They would have better than that; they would have full liberty of spirit and limb, and fresh air in copious draughts. Irish children, when at large, are known to be hardy, healthy, straight-limbed and well grown. In the Union they are stunted, and deformed, have weak eyes, swollen jaws, and are subject to diseases which permanently vitiate the blood. So that at a time when emigration is carrying off our labouring population, and we begin to fear that we may soon be in want of hewers of wood and drawers of water, we are actually rearing from 1,5000, to 2,000 boys and girls in such a way, that if they survive childhood, they can only propagate disease and perpetuate deformity. A congress of slave-drivers would be too wise for this; they would see the absurdity of destroying the breed of the human cattle which is to do the rough work of life for themselves and their children.*

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* See our *Record* of the current number for "St. Joseph's Industrial School, with special reference to its intern class of workhouse orphans."

† This important official statement (Report of Poor Law Commissioners) reveals the melancholy admission that 35 per 1000 of these young persons are either so depraved, or the discipline of the workhouses is so conducted, that of the entire number put in prison, from nine to fifteen years of age, 64 per cent., and of those from fifteen to twenty-one years of age, 61 per cent., were *for offences committed in the workhouses*, so that their antecedent criminality, even including under this head the larger fraction of vagrancy, has been only about half as active in familiarising them with the debasement of a prison as the very workhouses to which they resorted as an asylum. The outbursts in Cork and Waterford Unions, by which the windows were broken, the workhouses wrecked, the officers injured, and police and military interference required, were not only witnessed, but were shared in by the school children, and by many who had been reared in those institutions. —See *Irish Quarterly Review*, No. 15, September, 1854.

* In a paper read at the Social Science Meeting at Birmingham, 1857, Mrs. De Morgan suggests the practicability of slightly remunerative employment, and especially urges industrial training for the young, so that "workhouses, from being the lowest step on the downward ladder, might form the first of an ascending scale, and arrest the idle and vicious in their certain course to prison."

* "With respect to some workhouses in Ireland, it has been alleged that the diet for the children is sufficient. In others, as in the North Dublin Union, the mortality of infant children is excessive. Some ten years ago, the mortality there rose to such a height that it became matter of public investigation. What it is at present I do not know, but a remark of a guardian at a recent meeting was significant of his opinion on this point. When a question arose as to the religion in which two deserted children should be brought up, Mr. Roper said, 'I think it a thousand pities to lose so much time about a matter of no consequence, because every man knows that from the system of the house, not one of these children will be alive this day twelve months.' How guardians, with such convictions on their minds, can be found to be the instruments for enforcing the rule, that no child shall receive relief except in the workhouse, it is not easy to understand."—*The Workhouse as a mode of Relief for Widows and Orphans.* By W. Neilson Hancock, LL.D. Read at the Meeting of the Dublin Statistical Society, 29th January, 1855.

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There must be an end put to this stronghold of perdition, no matter what it cost. We state the plain fact, and show how things are. Let political economists, and christian philanthropists, and good men and women who take common sense views of things, look to it. We know that some have already set their thoughts in this direction, and are groping for a remedy. To these we say:—Take heart; be not discouraged; if you can do no more, stand even like watchmen on the tower and give notice of the danger; you shall not always be alone! A few earnest men can utter words more full of power than the roar of multitudes. All good work, in our time, is done in this way:—a few true hearts think out honestly their thought; they gain disciples; opinion grows; and soon, suddenly as it seems, a voice is heard which dare not be gainsayed.

Why not turn the children's classes into regular industrial schools? It would cost too much to get masters and mistresses, and working tools—and the guardians would never consent! But, we persist, after a few years' training, they would be fit to leave the Union, and could earn their bread ever after. Is it a wonderful saving to keep them all their lives, and instead of training them for the world, only rear them for the gaol?

Why not, as Dr. Handcock suggested three years ago,* give out-door relief to widows in such a way, that their destitution need not compel them to enter the poorhouse with their children, and condemning the orphans, as a first step towards their education, to a severance from all ties of home and kindred? Why not, as that clear-headed man recommends, make the allowance contingent on the children's attendance at some school in the neighbourhood, and so arrange matters that "the calamity of the father's early death need not have produced the further calamity of breaking-up a human family?"

Or, better still, instead of crushing them into poorhouses, why not charge the rates with their support in extern industrial schools — such as the Aberdeen Feeding Schools for example? What has been effected in that town and in Glasgow by the operation of these schools, furnishes an example which Ireland might very well follow. Sheriff Watson, tired of committing vagrant children to prison for petty offences, thought of a remedy; and having enlisted the sympathy of a few zealous friends, a school was opened in Aberdeen, in 1841. It was notified that children of the lowest description would be received, and in addition to the ordinary school training, would be given work and food; would be kept all day, and would be sent home at night, that family ties might not be interfered with. Children flocked in without further persuasion; their appearance changed rapidly; and the police soon reported a perceptible diminution in the number of juvenile offenders. Here is a telling fact:—The number of boys committed to prison in Aberdeen in the year 1851 had suddenly increased to four times the number of the previous year, and in 1854 quadrupled again; while during the same period the committals of girls never exceeded *two* in the year. This discrepancy was not to be accounted for until it became known, that, owing to a temporary depression of trade, the subscriptions to the schools fell off; the gentlemen who managed the boys' schools were obliged to restrict the admissions, while the committee of ladies who managed the girl's schools, being more fruitful in resources, contrived to keep going as usual.

Subsequently an Act of Parliament was obtained, known as Dunlop's Act, by which Sheriffs and Magistrates are empowered to send children found begging, or wandering about without proper guardianship, to these schools, when duly certified by the Secretary of State, to be kept there as long as is necessary for their training. The parish may be rated for their maintenance.

The effect of the operation of these schools has been, that the towns in which they are established are almost cleared of juvenile criminals; the demand of employers for the children exceeds the supply; and in the schools the attendance has *lessened* owing to the exhaustion of the class from which they came. The cost, including rent, salaries, and other expenses, averages from £7 to £11 per head per annum.*

The only sign of life which Ireland has given, is in the establishment of the Cork Benevolent Apprenticing Society, and in the existence of St. Joseph's Industrial Institute in the neighbourhood of Dublin. Both works are in their infancy. In Cork a number of gentlemen lately formed themselves into a Society for the purpose of taking boys out of the poorhouse, at the moment when they should be sent, by the rules of the Union, among the unclassed adults. They not only apprentice them to tradespeople in the city, but continue to watch over their conduct with great vigilance, settling disputes between master and apprentice, and acting the part of a well-organised patronage society. They have already provided for twenty-one boys, whose conduct since they have been placed out has been unexceptionable. These gentlemen with scarcely an exception are guardians, who, finding they could not carry reform into the system of poorhouse management, were not content with remonstrating at the Board, but remembering they were not only poor-law guardians, but likewise christian gentlemen who could not let evil pass without an effort to stay it, began to work in their private capacity, and soon set an example worth following. They have since appealed to the ladies of Cork to go and do likewise, and help the poorhouse girls, and we believe not without effect. The managers of St. Joseph's Industrial Institute, have taken out of one of the Dublin Unions seven orphan girls, "a sort of first instalment" as they say. It is a small beginning, but involves the assertion of a great principle,

No time is to be lost. Reason suggests, prudence dictates, expediency demands that the present state of things should be put an end to. A child in a Reformatory costs £20 a year at the lowest estimation: a grown offender in a common gaol more than £23: and a convict prisoner above £33. A word to the wise is sufficient. Such facts and figures strike in the wedge very bravely. We keep *fifteen or twenty thousand* children in our Irish Poorhouses, and we think we are excellent managers and do our duty by society and the orphans. Heaven help us!

There is a very precious benediction bestowed on those who "lead others unto justice," and doing the Saviour's work, "bring back strayed sheep to the fold." Let those who give their hearts to the Reformatory cause be comforted with that. There is a grievous malediction pronounced by the same Lord and Master himself, against those who "scandalise those little ones." Let our guardians, and our ratepayers, and our inert public look to it.

* We refer to the paper quoted in the note above. There could not be a better proof given of the want of interest among the public in this vitally important subject, than the fact of the little notice this most able paper attracted. It gives the essence of whole chapters in a few short paragraphs, and ought to have been a text-book for the "leaders" of our daily press.

* "*Train up a child in the way he should go.*" A paper on Industrial Schools of Scotland, and Dunlop's Act, communicated to the British meeting of the National Reformatory Union in 1856. By Alfred Hill, Barrister-at-Law.

BIRMINGHAM REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

Birmingham, ever forward in any work tending *to better* the condition of the humbler classes, or to create a proper sympathy between all branches of the body social, possesses a Reformatory, which ranks high in the estimation of the Government Inspector, and affords a good sample of the benefit conferred on the public by a well-managed institution for the moral and social improvement of young offenders.

The annual meeting of their institution was held on Tuesday, January 11th, at the Temperance Hall, Temple Street. In the absence of the Earl of Lichfield, who was detained by family affliction, Mr. Adderley, M.P., took the chair. Amongst those present were the Earl of Shrewsbury; Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; Lord Calthorpe; Col. Lowe, 4th Dragoons; the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke; Sir John Ratcliff, Mayor of Birmingham; Charles Ratcliff, Esq.; T. Bagnall, Esq.; S. Thornton, Esq.; T. C. S. Kynnersley, Esq.; Aldermen Phillips, Lloyd, Manton, Palmer, and Smith; C. Shaw, Esq.; Revs. F. Williams, W. Gover, and S. Gedge; T. B. Baker, Esq., Hardwick Court; Rev. Dr. Mackenzie; Dr. Melson; Messrs. J. W. Ingram, C. W. Elkington, F. Christian, W. Morgan, J. Watton, E. Heeley, W. L. Harrison, J. T. Bunce, and C. Reeves.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the first blue book on the subject of reformatories had recently made its appearance. It was signed by Mr. Sidney Turner, the inspector of reformatories. Of the Saltley Reformatory, Mr. Turner spoke in the very highest terms.

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He also stated that he had no less than forty of these institutions to inspect. Now, considering that the subject had not been before the country for more than six years, this fact showed that the country had very generally endorsed the opinion which Birmingham first took up upon the subject. From 1854 to 1858 not a single session of Parliament had passed in which there had not been legislation regarding it. At that moment there were two Scotch acts, three English acts, a Middlesex act, and an Irish act; and he (Mr. Adderley) thought that was enough. He would say, then, "A truce to legislation, and let us now set to work with action;" not, however, that they had been at all wanting in action during the progress of that legislation. He had some satisfaction in reflecting that he introduced the first act and the last act upon the subject, and he had peculiar satisfaction in saying that he did it simply as the spokesman of Birmingham. Now, supposing legislation to have taken pretty well its part, let them consider what had been effected. All these different acts had not taken exactly the same view of the subject. Scotland, he thought wisely, had treated as one matter the whole question of juvenile vagrancy; while England had taken pains to make a distinction betwixt vagrancy and criminal children, and had added to the number of its divisions by having local as well as general acts. Now, he (Mr. Adderley) objected to all multiplicity, especially in the matter of schools, and he would rather have the Scotch system than the English one. Ireland had taken a different view from either, and had specially confined itself to criminality, public opinion against vagrancy being probably not very strong in the sister kingdom. But though the three countries had treated the matter differently in detail, yet it was satisfactory to know that all had accepted the same principle—that the public had determined to step in and prevent children from being cast upon the streets to live upon plunder. The old folly which this new principle had superseded was this:—To treat children in the same way as you would treat adults, as fully responsible persons—persons who were in the position of citizens, wholly answerable for their conduct; and that while the peccant children of the upper classes were whipped and subjected to childlike punishments, the children of the most neglected class, the class most exposed to crime were brought solemnly before the judges of the land, and sent to gaol—a process which resulted in nothing but the breaking down, in the minds of those children, of the earliest safeguard which nature has placed around childhood—the sense of shame. At that moment he had nothing more to regret than that the country did not yet fully appreciate the step itself had taken, and that the statesmen of the day were not yet fully aware of the new and reformed treatment of those children to which they had been driven by the good sense of the country. Though at this moment children were being moved from prisons to reformatories, yet reformatories were not being moved into the class to which they belonged, that of schools for juvenile education. They must bear in mind that in all reforms of every administration the officers of the administration are the last to reform; and that even when the administration in their own hands has reformed itself by the good sense of the country, the officers cannot for many years after the change see what a new system has been placed in their hands. Referring to the financial prosperity of the institution at Saltley, Mr. Adderley strongly insisted upon the necessity of not leaning too much upon the State. If reformatories ceased to be private institutions, aided by the State, but chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, they would, before many years were over, be prisons in the guise of reformatories, and, therefore, worse than an open honest prison. There was another reason why the subscription list should be kept up. On the 31st of March next, the contributions from the Privy Council would cease for ever, and the only government payments to reformatories would be through the Home Office. Their income would be diminished to the extent of nearly £300 a year. He was delighted to hear it, as they would still have ample support from the Home Office. He should have preferred receiving it from the Privy Council as if it were a grant for national schools, for the dangerous pressure upon the Treasury was not from this quarter, but from the rich, from those who ought to support schools themselves, and against whose pressure he should put a stout shoulder as long as he was in that office. Let the rich and the middle classes educate themselves; don't let them become paupers, and ask the State to provide for the education of their sons. In this direction, however, that of poverty and destitution, they might safely yield, though even in this direction not too much. One point in the history of the institution during the year had been the increased income consequent upon an increased development of industry; and as a matter of justice, he (Mr. Adderley) must call upon the meeting to acknowledge the debt of gratitude which all friends of the institution owed to the indefatigable energy and attention of Mr. Charles Ratcliff. They were also fortunate in having a good master (Mr. Humphreys), under whom the expenditure had been greatly reduced during the last year. When the Staffordshire magistrates sent their quota of fifty, the per-centage of establishment charges would be greatly reduced. After some further observations the chairman introduced

Mr. W. Morgan, who read the report. It stated that the school had now settled down into good working order, and went on to say, "Your Committee are highly gratified to report the complete success of the appeal which they made at the last annual meeting for contributions towards defraying the cost of the new erections at Saltley. The funds at their disposal are sufficient to pay off Mr. Adderley's loan of £500, and have fully cleared the balance of debt due last year to the contractor for the extension of the school buildings. Your Committee are thus enabled to entertain the subject of still further extending the basis of their operations. The institution at present accommodates fifty boys, but when the proposal for erecting a Reformatory for the county of Stafford was abandoned, and the temporary arrangement which had previously existed for the reception of twenty boys at Saltley was made permanent, it became obvious to your Committee that a large extension of the school buildings would soon be found requisite. The magistrates of Staffordshire have so far concurred in this view of the subject, that they have applied to your Committee to undertake the erection of a new wing, by which plan, if carried out, the institution would be enabled to accommodate fifty boys from that county without interfering with the present capacity of the school, so that the total number of boys inmates of the establishment will in future be 100."

The statistics of the school are as follows:—Boys in the school on 31st December, 1857, 39; admitted during 1858, 20; total, 59. Boys discharged on completion of term and now in employment doing well, 2; absconded, 1; placed in situations where they are still employed and doing well, 2; emigrated and known to be doing well, 2; emigrated with some uncertainty as to the result, 3; transferred to another Reformatory (the *Akbar*), 1; total, 9. Boys now in the school, 50. Of the 50 now in the school, the following are the number of their previous convictions so far as the same can be ascertained:—27 once; 13 twice; 3 thrice; 3 four times; 3 five times; 1 nine times; total, 50. 18 had received no school education at all; 3 knew the alphabet; 11 could read a little; 17 could read and write imperfectly; 1 could read and write well; total, 50. 21 had both parents living; 8 had lost both parents; 8 had lost their mother; 13 had lost their father; total, 50. 8 were from Lancashire; 9 were from Middlesex; 20 were from Staffordshire; 10 were from Warwickshire; 2 were from Gloucestershire; 1 was from Cheshire; total, 50.

"The following is the result of the inquiries and proceedings which have taken place for enforcing the parental responsibility with reference to the boys now at the school:—In the cases of 20 boys payments are being made; in the cases of 12 the parents are ascertained to be unable to pay; in the cases of 7 there is no liability, the boys being orphans, or illegitimate; in the cases of 2 the cases were dismissed by the magistrates, though the inspector reports that the parents were able to pay; in the cases of 4, addresses wanted; in the cases of 5, under inquiry; total, 50. 19 boys are now working as shoemakers, 13 as tailors, and the remaining 23 as gardeners, each of them taking a share in household and yard works.

"The whole result of the operations of the school may be gathered from the following extract from the report by Mr. Bowyer, her Majesty's School Inspector,—'I have inspected the school, and have the pleasure to report that I find the children much improved in religious knowledge, in intelligence, and in discipline.'

"Your Committee cannot but congratulate the subscribers upon the marked results which the Reformatory enterprise has already produced upon the gaol system. Mr. Kynnersley, the police magis-

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trate of this borough, recently laid before your Committee a return, showing that the average number of juvenile offenders (boys) then in Birmingham Gaol was 15, against 36 at the same period last year, and about 50 in the previous year. In his letter accompanying the return, Mr. Kynnersley very justly says:—'Some at least of this improvement is due to Reformatories.'"

CHARLES RATCLIFF, Esq., then read the Treasurer's account, which exhibited a balance carried forward of £132 15s. 9d.

Lord SHREWSBURY moved the adoption of the report and Treasurer's account. The poor children who were generally the inmates of Reformatories he regarded as "more sinned against than sinning." He thought the evils which these unfortunates laboured under were to be remedied by the inculcation of habits of industry. Besides this, those who went to Reformatories would find that the object in view was not punishment; on the contrary, they would find those who were ready to sympathise with them, and who took an interest in their welfare. He was exceedingly glad to find so much good had been done by the institution in connection with the Borough Gaol, and he should be one of the first to say that the public might dispense with the tax-gatherer if they would support that institution. He was so pleased with the report and the interest which was taken in the institution, that from that evening forth he should not fail to give it his support, whilst he also felt indebted to the county members, to Mr. C. Ratcliff and Mr. Morgan, and though last not least, Mr. Humphreys, the master, for the interest they had taken in bringing the institution to its present degree of usefulness.

Lord CALTHORPE, in a few remarks, seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Mr. T. B. BAKER proposed the Committee for the ensuing year, and in doing so highly complimented the management of the Saltley institution.

Lord INGESTRE seconded the motion, which was put and agreed to.

Mr. KYNNERSLEY, in a few appropriate remarks, moved the thanks of the meeting to Messrs. Ratcliff and Morgan, honorary Secretaries, and Mr. Tarleton, honorary surgeon.

The motion, having been seconded by Alderman LLOYD, was agreed to.

The Hon. and Rev. G. M. YORKE moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Haworth and the students of Saltley Training College, for their services as Sunday School Teachers at the Reformatory.

The usual vote of thanks was then moved by Sir J. RATCLIFF, and the meeting separated.

The following remarks on the meeting, taken from the *Midland Advertiser*, may appropriately close this notice of the anniversary of the Birmingham Reformatory Institute:—

THE SALTLEY REFORMATORY.

"We judge of a tree by its fruits. We value any movement according to the amount of substantial good it effects. In these modern days we have, especially in this glorious land of ours, many institutions born of British philanthropy and benevolence which reflect honour alike on the motives and the liberality of their founders and supporters. But, perhaps, there are no institutions which accomplish more practical good to society than Reformatories, and prominent, most prominent among these stands the Saltley Reformatory, the anniversary meeting of which has been held this week, and is reported in our columns to-day. We wish those who are at all sceptical regarding the reformation of our juvenile criminals to visit this admirably conducted institution. There they will have solved before their eyes a problem which has baffled not a few great minds. There they will be convinced that it is not the most difficult matter to reclaim juvenile delinquents, and there they will be persuaded that there is some truth in the axiom of Lord Palmerston respecting the natural goodness of humanity. At the Saltley Reformatory no unnecessary restraints are imposed. There is discipline without harshness; there is willing obedience to the rational regulations and a degree of industry and self-application which could scarcely be expected. The unfortunate lads seem contented with their lot, and they apply themselves with most praiseworthy assiduity to the profitable labour imposed on them, and most anxious do they seem to avail themselves of the education afforded, and otherwise to fit and prepare themselves to occupy honourable positions in society. Punishment is useful and salutary, but reformation is preferable to punishment. The boys at Saltley seem to feel that they are not the inmates of a prison, but the members of a social circle whose best interests are studied and promoted by the excellent superintendent and his staff. The annual report of the institution is most convincing as respects the good it has achieved, and the great benefit it is likely to confer, and we do trust that no niggardliness will be evinced by the public in extending to it that support which is so essential to its practical usefulness. To Mr. Adderley, whose great liberality towards the institution is so well known, the thanks of every philanthropist are due; and to Mr. Charles Ratcliff, whose untiring zeal and assiduity in connection with the interests of the Reformatory we have had reason to know and occasion to admire, the benevolent public cannot be too grateful. During the current year we hope to find no want of sympathy and no lack of pecuniary support towards the Saltley Reformatory."

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE:

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS INTERN CLASS OF WORKHOUSE ORPHANS.

MANY of the patrons of St. Joseph's Industrial School are fully aware of the fact, that within the last few months, seven orphans or deserted children have been taken from the children's ward of the North Dublin Union, and placed in the intern class of St. Joseph's; they are also aware of the circumstances and objects which have induced the founder and managers to take this step.

However, as a misconception seems to exist in some quarters, with regard to the exact amount of responsibility and risk incurred by this withdrawal of children from the union, it is well to state here, clearly and emphatically, that no assistance whatever has been given by the Board of Guardians towards the maintenance of these children. The Guardians merely *permitted* their withdrawal. The whole cost of their support, instruction, and clothing, is borne by the subscribers and the managers of the Institution, which is for the present the refuge and home of these friendless children.

Some, who have thought deeply on the question of the duty which society is bound to discharge towards unprotected and destitute children, are of opinion that the poor-rates should be charged with their support in Industrial Schools, or institutions in which self-dependance is one of the first lessons inculcated, and in which the "family principle" is not necessarily or systematically ignored,

This is not the ground on which to enter upon controversies, in the course of which unrighteous custom must incur heavy censure, and strong prejudices meet with rough treatment. But to wait for wholesale reforms in such matters, would suppose very "weary waiting," and to decline all personal trouble in resisting evil, until such a time as enlightened opinion should carry the question by acclamation, would deprive all true workers of their real strength and merit.

It is sufficient here, as cursorily as possible, to indicate the motives which have led the founder and managers of St. Joseph's to adopt those workhouse orphans, and to shew what the result of industrially training such subjects is likely to be.

Much experience of workhouse rearing, as shown in the conduct and fate of those who have been subjected to it, and a rather intimate acquaintance with the real history of girls who are now expiating offences against society in the convict prisons of the country, have led to the decided conviction, that the want of moral and industrial training in the workhouse schools is the great source of crime, especially among women and children.

In workhouse schools when vice is not cultivated, idleness, at least, is permitted. In most cases no means are given the children, whereby, on coming to a proper age, they might be enabled to earn their bread in the world. There is no system, or organization within the workhouse itself, by the instrumentality of which the children might be settled independently of the poor-rates—apprenticed—or even got rid of. A transfer to the adult wards when the time arrives, is all that can be looked forward to.

The adult wards of the workhouse contain the essence and concentration of the lowest vice in loathsome variety, and are the gathering place at one time or another of all the unconvicted crime of the country. Pauper-reared children, haplessly divested of all ties of home and kindred, and without that moral stay which only the influence of healthy family life can give, are ill prepared indeed to resist the torrent of evil example and invidious temptation which here besets them. In-

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nocent girls too frequently leave the workhouse in company with designing artful reprobates, and either return again ruined and shameless, or find their way by a more or less round-about road, to the bridewell or the gaol. In the latter case, if the girl be legally sentenced to detention, the stain which her character has suffered, from the consequence perhaps of mere folly, or weakness, becomes an indelible brand, and the deplorable effects of unrestricted intercourse with old offenders to whom a sojourn in the gaol is a mere "holiday from vice" are soon apparent in the mode of life henceforth adopted by the unhappy girl. The convict prison is too often her destination; and, strange as it sounds, the solitary cell is in reality the refuge, and the home, and the school for such as she—the first "institution" of the many she has passed through, in which her rights as a human being are acknowledged, and an effort made to save her by a mildly stern and strictly *just* discipline, from a fatal descent to a still lower deep. Here at last, in spite of harsh discouragement and fearful waste of time and money, the evil is sought to be partially counteracted which might have been wholly prevented.

Facts such as these, which blue books prove, and public officers of many departments are forced to bear witness to, make it difficult of comprehension that conscientious men and women can lie quiet in their beds without having uttered a word of remonstrance or of protest. The managers of St. Joseph's Industrial Institute, feeling convinced that many would be found willing to give help in rescuing the poor children who seem so fatally doomed, if only some way were pointed out of doing so, determined to risk something for so good a cause, and at any rate to save some few from swift destruction.

It is well known that the female children of the North Dublin Union are in many respects well taken care of. The chaplains are vigilant in the discharge of their duties; and the officers in charge of the department are at once humane and efficient. The children are well instructed —indeed much better than a class far superior to them—and above all they are jealously separated from contact with adult paupers. It was therefore resolved that to this foundation should be added the superstructure without which all the rest can be no more than buried treasure —vain and useless. It was resolved to take out some of these children, and by giving them a thoroughly industrial education, prepare them according to sound common-sense principles to take their place among honest respectable bread-winners.

After some visits to the Union a number of girls were selected as likely to be eligible cases; a request was made that they should be put through a course of probation; materials were supplied, and the mistress undertook to teach them the common sort of sewing as a preparation for shirt-making. No opposition was offered by any of the authorities, and much kindly assistance was given by the officers in charge of the children. Of those selected in the first instance some few after a while dropped off disheartened, being unused to active exertion for any definite purpose: and some of those invited declined to enter the class, having a sort of undefined dread of leaving the house—the stories they had heard of what befel girls who had gone to service and met with bad treatment, and come back to the Union to be "dressed in woman's clothes, and sent to the woman's ward," were not likely to give them courage to face the world outside. Many however persevered; and to these the prize was given.

Finally seven girls were brought out, as a sort of first instalment. The guardians gave consent, and the pauper orphans are now Industrials of St. Joseph's.

The children, soon after their removal to the school, were called separately before the managers to give an account of themselves. The answers were noted at the moment, and the following is selected at random from the statements then made.

No. 7.—Age twenty-two; has been *sixteen* years in the Workhouse; is an orphan. Both parents died before she was brought to the Union by her grandmother who is still there; has a sister, a servant in England, who writes to her, but has no means of helping her; is lame: never left the children's ward; was appointed to assist in the infirmary, but received no other remuneration than extra diet. Has no relatives or friends in Ireland.

These girls were not selected for the strangeness of their history, or as quite extraordinary examples of desertion and utter friendlessness. They were taken almost at random, from a class of nearly *three hundred*. They can all read and write well; they know accounts, and are thoroughly instructed in catechism and Christian doctrine. But as the greater number of them had never been in an ordinary dwelling-house, their awkwardness on first entering one was both provoking and ludicrous. The use of knives and forks was unknown to them; the hall mat seldom failed to trip them up; they had not presence of mind enough to carry a can of water, and it required practice and experience to enable them to get up and down stairs without falling; as for their proficiency in needlework, it is enough to state that the first week they were put to ordinary shirt-making, the united earnings of five of the class amounted to *nine-pence*.

At present the intern class of St. Joseph's consists of these seven orphans, one girl selected from the extern class, and a matron. The latter is a respectable middle-aged woman, worthy of trust, full of the hard experience of a struggling life, and not in station much above the position the children must hereafter occupy. They learn much from her which a more lady-like person could not so well give; her homely cordial conversation, and her example of untiring industry, are invaluable as aids to education; she is a soldier's widow, saw a good deal of life in various quarters of the world, and of late years supported herself and an invalid step-daughter by dress making. She is at once overseer of the work department of the general Industrial School, cutter out, and instructor in every branch of household work. As it was found that she could not remain in the Institution at night on account of the said sick child, one of the extern class was appointed to fill her place at that time; the latter is an excellent worker, and in conduct the best example the children could have. Her family live in the neighbourhood, but for the present she remains altogether in the Institution.

The intern class work during the day with the general Industrial School, which continues to be carried on as usual, except that plain work has been substituted for crochet. In the morning hours the interns clean down the house, scour, polish grates, and otherwise qualify for household service; one of them, appointed in turn, remains in the kitchen, and is in fact the cook of the establishment. Two of the externs who are very destitute get dinner daily, making in all eleven at that meal. In the evening after supper the children sit in the kitchen, and under the cheerful influence of candle and fire-light, continue the work of the day, or knit stockings for themselves until it is time for general prayer and bed; passers-by often hear them singing their hymns and school songs in chorus.

During the week they are often sent on various errands for the sake of exercise, and on Sunday they generally get a country walk. On that day also, after hearing mass and sermon in one of the city churches, they return to dinner, and finish the day by remaining from three to six o'clock at the Sunday School of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; a great many of the extern class also attend this admirable school. Those, therefore, who are too busily engaged at work during the week to give much time to book-learning, have their knowledge of reading and writing kept up in this manner; while those who might be led into mischief by the idle and vicious companionship of the streets on Sunday afternoons, are safe with the good sisters; who, true to their charitable vocation, not only instruct, but also interest and amuse the children, allowing them to remain after school hours, teaching them small games of various kinds, and giving them books to read. During the summer the children often talked of their play in the garden, and the nice stories they read in "the nuns' summer-house."

This is something like carrying into practice the doctrine of the communion of labour, one charitable institution thus coming to the aid of another. There is one instance of the application of the same principle, by which St. Joseph's profits largely. The superiors of the missionary college of All Hallows have directed that a portion of the broken bread and meat, which is distributed to the poor, shall be sent to the managers of St. Joseph's. This food is prepared with care, and so good nourishment is provided at a time when a longer course of Workhouse diet would be likely permanently to injure the already ill-grown children. Thanks to this assistance, the appearance of the children is much improved; they have grown stout in person, and are fast losing the "poorhouse look," by which visitors so easily distinguish them from the other class. Whether they shall ever

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reach in height the average proportion of Irish girls is another question.

So much being said of the past and present of the Orphans, a word will suffice in reference to their future prospects. The object being to make them good plain workers and good common household servants, no doubt whatever is felt that they shall be easily disposed of when that point is reached. Many applications are made at the School for girls to mind children, or help in kitchens. An honest girl in either capacity is invaluable, and when any kind of training is added to that, the candidate is sure of promotion. In last year's report of St. Joseph's it was stated that twelve girls belonging to the School had been placed in respectable situations in various capacities. Since that time eight others have been similarly provided for. Of these *twenty*, not one is missing: they have all been heard of within a very short time, and no instance of bad conduct has been reported of any one of them. There are now in the School two of those girls who are out of place for the moment. They are availing themselves of the opportunity of learning plain work. They have come back to the old shelter of the school quite naturally, feeling sure that they have a good chance of being provided for as children of St. Joseph's. Among the benefactors of the Institution, there is one to whom special gratitude is due. This lady has taken at different times no less than five girls from the school—has kept them in her house—trained them as servants under her own eye—and given them what was worth gold to them—the means of earning henceforth an honest, comfortable livelihood.

With such aids as these the managers of St. Joseph's are justified in feeling no painful anxiety about the settlement of their children. In some cases—for all may not be fit for household service—it is contemplated to lodge out the girls with the parents of some who attend the extern class; giving them work as usual in the school, but obliging them to support themselves, and by hard experience compelling them to learn the value of every halfpenny they earn. Some time must elapse before this can be done; for until a girl is able to earn 4s. a-week she cannot be expected to live independent of the Institution.

To set out with the expectation that this Institution could ever become self-supporting would be utopian indeed. It is no factory; factory hours are not kept, neither are factory principles admitted as a rule of conduct. Poorhouse diet would in no case be acknowledged as sufficient for the support of growing girls. When the girls advance so far as to be able to pay their own personal expenses in the Institution, that gratifying fact will only be the signal for sending them out on their own account, and getting others still untrained to fill their place.

If £100 a-year were subscribed for the support of this Institution, there is every reason to hope that under kind Providence the work would be carried on gloriously. As it is, the managers are absolutely without resources; and their efforts are foiled, not only by want of funds, but by sheer anxiety of mind which necessitates painful attention to minute details at a moment when every thought should be given to carrying out larger views. The same noble-hearted friends whose generous encouragement led to the establishment of the Institution three years since, have never ceased to give sympathy and aid. The public have as yet given no help. It certainly cannot be said that the public are either uncharitable or careless. But until lately the existence of the Institution was not generally known, and that accounts fully for the want of patronage. If private means were at the disposal of the managers they would be only too glad to struggle on in obscurity, and work out in silence the principles which they know to be true. Now they are constrained to ask for help—and they feel confident they will obtain it.

Let hope be placed where hope is. Surely there is a message and a promise for the forlorn Workhouse Orphans, just as there was for the down-trodden children of Israel long ago:—

"*I am the Lord who will bring you out from the work-prison of the Egyptians.*"—Exodus, vi. 6.

PAUPERS AND PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Why is it that our metropolitan prisons are the best, and our metropolitan workhouses the worst, ordered establishments in the kingdom? Perhaps some of your correspondents will assist in furnishing an explanation, and, with your permission, I, meanwhile, will offer a few observations, which a somewhat extensive experience of the management of these places has suggested.

A goal is conducted under the supervision of a certain number of visiting justices selected from the county magistrates—men of education, position, and influence, whose station and character are such as to command the respect of the people. The workhouse is conducted under the control of a board of guardians, the great majority selected from the most noisy, vulgar, and ignorant of the small tradesmen of the parish, generally conspicuous for nothing but clamour, jobbery, and administrative incompetency.

The officers in the one case are a governor, usually a retired officer of the army or navy, and invariably a person of the highest character; a chaplain, whose whole time is devoted to the duties of his office; a surgeon, who examines every prisoner on admission and attends to all cases requiring his assistance; and a matron, who is generally a lady of good connexions and irreproachable character. In the other case the officers consist of a master, who sometimes is found not above selling the dead bodies of the paupers for the sake of increasing his salary; a surgeon and a chaplain, miserably underpaid—cheap articles which cannot be expected to wear well; a matron, who is usually the wife of the master, and therefore an accomplice in his misdeeds; and various subordinates, for whose duties and the manner of their performance *vide* the police reports *passim*.

Under such management, is it surprising that from time to time the public are shocked at revelations of workhouse tyranny which, in spite of all attempts to smother them, will make their cry of anguish to be heard? It is astonishing that at one workhouse in Southwark it is an ordinary occurrence to find upwards of thirty young children, mature women, and old tramps sleeping together in the basement story of the workhouse upon loose straw, covered with vermin, rotten with disease, and foul with every conceivable odour arising from bad legs and filthy garments? Of this house the rector of the parish is chaplain, a parish of 47,000 inhabitants; it can therefore be readily understood how utterly indifferent are the guardians to the spiritual consolation of the unhappy inmates when they affect to believe that the duties can be efficiently performed by a gentleman whose energies must be exhausted long before he knocks at the workhouse door. I confess that when I was informed that morning prayers are read sometimes by the master, sometimes by the porter, and sometimes by one of the paupers, I felt no more astonishment than was excited by my surprise that, under such a system, it should be thought necessary to read any prayers at all. Moreover, if anything were wanting to make the contrast between the workhouse and the goal complete, it might be found in this fact—that, on the unanimous authority of our goal officials, the most refractory prisoners on admission are those committed for the infraction of workhouse rules, and yet these persons speedily become, under other discipline, orderly and respectful, not unfrequently expressing their gratitude for acts and words of kindness, to which elsewhere they had been entire strangers.

And now, Sir, why should these things be, and what is the remedy to be applied? In the first place, I would place the workhouses more directly under the management of the magistrates and less under the control of the guardians. I would select a higher class of officers and pay them better. I would attach to every workhouse a chaplain and surgeon properly remunerated, and whose duties should be confined to the establishment. I would entirely reverse the system now adopted of electing a master and matron who are man and wife; the object I take to be parsimony, and the result a failure. It is difficult to meet with a clever man for a particular office; it is almost impossible to meet with a clever pair. Moreover, I believe that wherever checks can be applied it is wise to make use of them; in the case in question this policy is entirely forgotten. And I would have a most thorough system of discipline observed throughout the establishment. These, in my opinion, are essential to the suppression of peculation, the discontinuance of abuses, and the removal of oppressions which now are a scandal to our metropolis, but which can only be removed by raising the standard of management very much above the disgraceful level at which, through the supineness of the better educated of our parish gentry and the interested activity of the unscrupulous, it has now arrived.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A County Magistrate.

14, St. James's-square, Jan. 18.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorised to give Receipts.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

*** Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3*d.* per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1*d.* per line extra.

The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

February 1, 1859.

THE POOR MADE CRIMINAL.

There are many consigned to our prisons, especially the well-managed ones of recent establishment, who most assuredly are more sinned against than sinning, who would not be in prison were there adequate and available means of temporary succour. We have no hesitation in saying that many thousands of pounds are annually expended on our gaols which might be considerably lessened, if not actually avoided, if there were a less complicated machinery connected with the administration of temporary relief, and better accommodation provided in our Parish Unions—by better, we would be understood to imply, not merely of a more cleanly and extended nature, but better classified, to meet the requirements of the casual and other poor. Let it be allowed that there might be much advantage taken of such provisions by the evil-disposed,—let it be admitted also that it would add largely to the rates for the poor—still we affirm that the instances where the idle and lazy would avail themselves of the accommodation would be but trifling compared with the *real* aid which would be conferred on the properly deserving; and that what would be expended for the poor in this manner would be saved some thirty-fold by the prevention of the criminal career into which the present false parsimony drives very many. It will be observed that we are now throwing out of the question any reference to the moral injury done, not only to the individual, but, through him, to society, by driving any one into crime: we are now treating it simply as a matter of monetary expediency. That we are not grounding our arguments upon false data, will be best shown by a simple sketch, not simply of what might occur, but of what actually has taken place. We give the following tales without reference to the antecedent character of the individuals concerned, because we consider, that however sinning, however vicious, we would even add however criminal, the law of England, and our sense of right, recognises no prejudice, but regards all as innocent until proved guilty; and we have no right to view these instances other than as cases of present poverty, and as such demanding our attention. We may be guided as to the mode of relief by a knowledge of antecedent facts, and be thereby enabled to adopt that relief to the character, so far as results may be concerned; but present want, whencesoever arising, requires present relief. A man may have attempted to cut his own throat, or have received a severe wound in an attempt at burglary, or even murder: we do not let him die, because he brought the danger and injury on himself, but we attempt to restore him to life, and subsequently deal with him as his antecedents may deserve and require. With these preliminary remarks we give the following tales, for which we can vouch :—Some months back a woman, unmarried, was deserted by her base companion, who left her suddenly without notice, foully diseased, and on the point of becoming a mother. The man had lived with her two years, and, together, they had continued to pay the rent for their miserable lodging; but on her desertion, being both ill and weak, the landlady dreading an illness in her house, with no prospect of being paid her rent, turned the woman out of her house. The poor creature went at once to the union, and begged for admission; it was not her own parish, and she was desired to go and get a certificate from her landlady that she had lived there two years. She had come a long distance, but, weak and faint as she was, she trudged her way back and got what was required. She then had to go to the parish doctor, who wrote a certificate that the woman was badly diseased, but said nothing about the other portion of her story, it appearing to him, spite of her assertion, that the critical period was yet at least two months off. The result was, that on going back to the union she failed to obtain admittance, but received a little tea and sugar and bread. But she had no home or covering where she could avail herself of these comforts (!) She went back, and persuaded her landlady to accompany her to the medical man, to try once more to get an order for admission on the ground of her near approach to maternity. The surgeon was still incredulous; and she felt she had no alternative; she was hardly able to support herself even for a few yards, felt seriously ill, became desperate, and resolved to get into prison for food and shelter. She therefore seized a stone, and broke the surgeon's window, was handed over to a policeman, at once conveyed to prison, and the next day her child was born. She may have been a sinner, she may have been vicious, and even hardened in vice; but in this case she can hardly be called criminal, though driven to a breach of the law.

Our next case is as follows :—A woman, aged sixty-three, tottering rapidly to the grave, a few days since applied to her parish union for admission, as having no home, nor means of procuring one; she received an ounce of tea, a quarter of a pound of sugar, and a loaf of bread. As with the previous case, so with her—she had no place to make her tea in; it was therefore next to a mockery to offer it to her. The next day she applied to the magistrate of her district, who told her that he could not interfere. She was fortunate enough to procure the making of a child's frock, and one or two odd jobs, and earned two shillings! and contrived to get on somehow until the next board-day, when she again applied; stating that she had lived with her husband and paid rates in the parish for several years; and since her husband's death, more than thirty years ago, she had still lived in the parish, earning a precarious living, and she was getting too old to be employed. The answer

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she received was, "that the house was so full they were even then farming out their inmates, and they could do nothing for her." In her own words,—"I went the next day and took the guardians' (qy. overseer's) kettle, and stood in the corner of the street until the policeman came; for I could not go on sleeping in the stony streets, and prison's a pleasure to what it is to be knocked about like that." It appears that she has a son in Cornwall, who cannot do much for her, but might give her a home if she could get there: this she had no means of doing.

Now, these cases speak very intelligibly, and it is a singular stain upon the good sense of this country that such things should be possible; and yet, we say it advisedly, very large numbers intentionally get into prison because they have no home, or means of getting shelter: many actually prefer the prison to the union—many women habitually get into prison for the express purpose of passing over the period of their confinement—many men and women for the purpose of being treated for their diseases. Now will any of our readers tell us what steps, if any, were open to the two females whose stories we have given? For our part, we confess we are at a loss, and can feel no wonder that to seek to be cast into prison should suggest itself to the mind of each. But it is a grave error, from whatever point it may be viewed, and undoubtedly calls for very serious attention. Prisons, from the nature of the case, must be more expensive than unions: on the score of economy, therefore, it would be expedient to reduce the number of inmates in every possible way. Yet is poor relief so hard to be procured, and, when obtained, of so inadequate and unsatisfactory a nature, that the prison is actually preferred by many to the union; and John Bull hugs himself in an evasion or a reduction of poor-rates—does his utmost to diminish them. By so doing he drives the poor to crime, and thus what he saves for one of his pockets he has to repay tenfold out the other. We purpose returning to this subject: meanwhile we draw attention to a letter, copied from the *Standard*, by "J. Day," and one from the *Times*, by "A Country Magistrate," both of which we have elsewhere inserted, as containing food for deep and earnest consideration. The unions should be improved simultaneously with prisons. It is false economy to neglect the poor,—it is unjust to punish where we drive to crime. Unions should be as well inspected as prisons; at any rate, all incentive to prefer the prison to the workhouse should be as soon as possible removed. There should be Discharged Paupers' Aid Societies, somewhat analagous to Prisoners' Aid Societies. When the pauper is properly looked after, then, and not till then, shall we deal with prisoners more in accordance with their deserts than we do at present. In short, we desire to see both the poor and the criminal assume their *proper* places in public regard; the one in no degree pampered, and the other no longer driven to become criminal.

VISITING PRISONERS.

There is more danger to be apprehended from what may be termed negative faults than from those of a positive nature. Many would shrink with abhorrence from the commission of open violence even to an enemy, while the very same go on their way utterly unconscious of the future consequences of omitting sacred obligations. "Thou shalt do no murder," is a command, to the breach of which, even in the mind of the most callous, a certain degree of dread must be attached: "I was in prison, and ye visited me not," implies an obligation, with the breach of which Divine authority connects a fearful punishment: yet may even the most conscientious of human beings live in habitual neglect of this duty. We by no means insist upon it that it is every one's duty personally to visit such as are in prison; but we affirm very decidedly that it is every one's duty, so far as his countenance and support are concerned, to aid those who take upon them this work and labour of love. That it is such a labour, none in the least acquainted with prisons and their occupants can for a moment doubt. All honour, then, and respect, are due to those who voluntarily undertake it. And lest our readers should plead ignorance of any body of our fellow-creatures who make it their special business to carry on this work, we draw their attention to some extracts, which appear in another part of our paper, from the Report of "The British Ladies' Society for promoting the Reformation of Female Prisoners."

It cannot be doubted but that these ladies, in their various visitations, must meet with many poor creatures weighed down by the burden of their sorrows, both spiritual and temporal. Nor does it require much thought to be satisfied that the consoling voice which may be exerted to speak peace and give consolation under the former, loses half its influence when the temporal necessities are so great on discharge, as to offer little hope of escape from the temptations which beset them; the same in kind, if not in degree, which originally consigned them to the place in which these ladies find them. We have repeatedly given our opinion, that there is no more pitiable object than a friendless, homeless, and moneyless prisoner, especially of the female sex, just discharged from prison, with good resolutions, and a wish to lead a better life. The object of general distrust, if not of actual ill-will and abhorrence, there may be all the inward requisites for the formation of a completely new character, but abroad and around her may be difficulties well-nigh insurmountable. And if there be no more pitiable object than such an one, then is there no more acceptable fact which mortal man can make to his Great Master than to subdue the distrustful feelings so accordant with our frail nature, and to extend such aid as may be in our power, directly or indirectly, to enable her to battle hopefully against her difficulties. The report to which we have here drawn attention is to our mind extremely satisfactory, so far as the labours of these ladies are concerned, but by no means so as regards the acknowledgment of those labours by the public generally. We ask but that the Report should be read, and we would hardly envy the heart which, after perusal of it, could hesitate to offer some assistance. Surely there is great significance in the words, applied as they are to the great duty here alluded to, of visiting one "sick and in prison," "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me: and these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal."

We understand that some members of the Committee, impressed with the necessity of making an exertion to supply the rapidly-exhausting funds of the Patronage Sub-Committee, propose to hold a Sale of Useful and Ornamental Work for this purpose, to take place early in next Summer. Contributions and offers of assistance will be thankfully received by the Patronage Committee, No. 4, White-hart-court, Lombard-street, where further particulars may be obtained. Our best wishes attend this valuable society.

JUVENILE EMIGRATION.

By universal consent, emigration is now the great, if not the only, opening, for those whose antecedents, directly or indirectly, have unfitted them to find employment in this country, even when they have satisfactorily passed through the ordeal of a year of probation in a Reformatory or Refuge. Formerly we consigned those

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adults who had, as it were, outstepped our control,—and whose lawless career of crime subjected themselves to condign punishment,—to distant colonies, and thenceforth we well-nigh forgot them. Now we are compelled to keep them, and even yet are ignorant what to do with them. The system of transportation, in former times, offered at least an outlet for some portion of our surplus population, which its sudden cessation deprived us of. We do not say that we have hit upon the best possible substitute, but we do most unhesitatingly affirm that the sending out, under proper care, the class of juveniles to which we have alluded, is, so far as it goes, a substitute of a very judicious nature. Here again come in the unobtrusive but invaluable labours of the Reformatory and Refuge Union. They can as a body, and as well known to be *actively* engaged in properly carrying out this work, accomplish that which the influence of a private individual, however great, could hardly expect to bring about. What has been done by them in this matter, and the judicious method of carrying it out, will be understood by the following letter, which has been circulated to all the institutions connected with the Union, and cannot fail to be the source of much gratification to them. It may be well for us to state here, that it is not intended to limit the assistance in emigration to males, but only to commence with them. The letter is as follows:—

"118, *Pall Mall, London, S.W.*
January, 1859.

"Dear Sir,—Through the liberal assistance of a benevolent gentleman, the Committee of the Reformatory and Refuge Union expect to be able, during April, May, and June next, to give free passages to one hundred boys, to be sent as emigrants to Canada from the institutions connected with the Union.

"The boys to be sent out should have proved themselves, by their conduct while in their institutions, to be industrious, honest, and trustworthy, so as by their characters to be deserving of the assistance which is offered them.

"Boys who have formerly been guilty of crime would not on that account alone be considered ineligible, if their conduct has for a considerable time been such as to give valid reason for the belief that they are reformed in character.

"They should be not less than 15, nor more than 20 years of age; strong, healthy lads, will be preferred by the Committee, as they are most readily provided with situations in Canada.

"The boys selected as candidates will have to be inspected personally on behalf of the Union, and their fitness tested in the several particulars mentioned in the enclosed form.

"The institution sending the boy will be expected to provide his outfit (expense about £3 10s.).

"Arrangements are being made to give increased facilities for procuring good situations in Canada for these emigrants, for sustaining constant communication with them afterwards, and for supplying a temporary home to those who are out of employment.

"While the Committee of the Union, therefore, desire to offer these free passages as rewards to deserving boys, they trust that your Committee will endeavour to recommend only such candidates as have been long enough with you to afford opportunity for judging of them, and such as may be likely to do credit to your institution, and to establish a good character in the colony for the emigrants sent by the Union.

"The Committee, therefore, request that you will bring the subject before the Managers of your institution, and inform me, *at your earliest convenience*, how many boys in it desirous of emigrating to Canada they can thoroughly recommend as suitable candidates, and in which of the three months mentioned the boys will be ready to go.

"The enclosed is the form of a Return which is intended to be filled up for each boy who may be recommended as a candidate. Other copies will be forwarded to you in due time if they should be required.

"I remain, dear Sir,
"Yours faithfully,
"Charles Gwillim,
"*Secretary.*"

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

General assemblies of the friends and supporters of charitable institutions are so numerous, either as plain meetings, or as dinners, that it is refreshing to find an Institution which combines with their annual gathering a pleasurable and profitable exhibition. Emboldened by the success of past times the Committee of the above Union have resolved to hold an exhibition of the work of the inmates of Reformatories, Refuges, and Industrial Schools in Great Britain and Ireland, on Wednesday the 13th, and Thursday the 14th of April next, at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square.

The annual meeting of the Union will take place in the evening of the first day, when brief addresses will be delivered on the various departments of industrial work, and other points of a kindred nature. The merits of the Union, its really practical labours in so good a cause during the past year, the varied nature of those labours, and the energetic manner in which they have been carried out, cannot fail, enhanced as they will be by the exhibition, to draw together a large assembly. The exhibition will, we presume, be an improvement, if that be possible, on that held last year, and it gives us pleasure to announce already that the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Lord Bishop of London, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, and the Earl of Carlisle, have promised to attend, and will doubtless take a prominent part in the proceedings. The Committee are already in communication with the various Institutions, requesting them to state at their earliest convenience how many square yards of counter and how many yards of wall-space will be sufficient for the articles to be sent by each Institution. It is to be understood that the articles to be exhibited must be delivered at Willis's Rooms not later than Tuesday the 12th of April, before 5 o'clock P.M., in order to give time for their proper arrangement. With every desire to provide space for all the Institutions, the Committee reserves the discretion to limit the amount in each particular case.

Every article is to be labelled with the name of the Institution, and the price at which it may be sold; articles not disposed of at the Exhibition may be removed to the Rooms of the Union for sale, or will be returned if required.

LADIES OF LIMITED MEANS.

We draw attention with much satisfaction to a notice in our advertising sheet of an Association for the Sale of Work by Ladies of Limited Means. Even at the present day there are too many professional men, and gentlemen of limited means, having wives and daughters completely dependent on them, who either cannot or will not avail themselves of the advantage of assurance or provision in sickness. Death or ill health too frequently causes a sudden change, and the wife and daughters are reduced from comparative comfort to almost positive want. There are other sources, also, of trouble which surround ladies, often of very superior education and manners, to fling them on their own resources, to battle against want and privation. Indeed it would be scarcely possible to enumerate the variety of causes which may produce "ladies of limited means." We are well assured that to thousands a society under such judicious regulations as those to which we allude, tendering its relief with such delicate regard to their feelings, will be a real and grateful boon. There are also many benevolent persons acquainted with ladies whose privations they deeply sympathise with, while delicacy of feeling renders it difficult to aid them as they could wish. These, and others, may avail themselves of the privileges of membership of this Society, with comfort to themselves and advantage to their fellow-

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creatures. We feel that a society of this description supplies a positive want, aids a class of silent and patient sufferers who are much to be pitied, and richly deserves the cordial and substantial support of all who have known and can properly appreciate the worth and value of the gentler sex; and the difficulties they must necessarily encounter, when deprived of the support and protection of those whose duty and privilege it is to contribute to their comfort.

OUR HOMELESS POOR.

The appeal made by the *Times* to the public, on behalf of the above class, and the ready and almost universal response made, in the shape of contributions to the "Field Lane and other Refuges," are both extremely significant. It is clear that "the Poor-law," with all its extensive machinery, fails to a great degree, so far as the exigencies of a vast number of outcasts, having no settled home or occupation, are concerned. It may be want of space, it may be want of funds, it may be want of power; but, whatever be the foundation of the evil, it is clear that for the great multitudes who avail themselves of the scanty accommodation offered by the Field Lane and other Refuges, which have been brought into prominent notice by the *Times'* appeal, the Poor-law system either makes no provision at all, or such provision as is less palatable than that offered by the Refuges alluded to, or the provision offered is encircled by such a barrier of "routine," as places it beyond the reach of these multitudes.

On the other hand it is clear that the benevolent public have been scarcely aware of the difficulties which surround these objects of charity, but, when made aware of them, have pronounced, with almost united voice, "These things ought not so to be!" The time has unquestionably come when some better administration of relief under the Poor-law must be devised. To this, however, it is not our intention to allude further in this place than to draw attention to the fact, that many hundreds, of both sexes and all ages, either cannot or may not avail themselves of parochial aid, as it is now administered—or rather non-administered—and are thrown on the mercy and charity of the public at large. This much, however, we will say—that so long as benevolent persons *will* give alms indiscriminately in the streets to beggars, so long will the best system, either of parochial or of private benevolence, fail to accomplish its object. Let any of our readers who may happen to be appealed to in the streets, offer to go with the applicant and procure lodging in some of the existing Refuges, or even to give them good employment, if the tale of woe should be found by a policeman to be correct, and they will soon learn how little effect even the latter offer, much less the former, will have in drawing the applicant away from the lucrative occupation of street begging. The truth is, that the *really* indigent are thrust aside, and that the largest proportion of street beggars are those who will not dig, and find it gain to beg. Still there are many who require aid, and will thankfully receive it: these are not street beggars from choice, and, unless made so by indiscreet almsgiving, will gladly avail themselves of any offer of food and shelter; and it were well that the benevolent almoners of God's bounties should be aware *how* to help them to these wants in some better way than in the alluring form of giving in the streets. The evident tendency of almsgiving in the streets, especially to unknown objects, is to do more harm than good. The most obvious counter-agent is a more general knowledge of such aid as is available, and of how to procure it. This knowledge it has been the aim of the Reformatory and Refuge Union to circulate as widely as possible, and with this view the following letter from the Hon. Secretaries appeared in the *Times* of January 4th:—

Sir,—The very general interest awakened by your powerful appeal on behalf of the homeless poor, has directed public attention to various institutions for the relief of the outcast and unfortunate.

It cannot be expected that all should be noticed in your columns with that prominence which the managers would naturally desire, and it would be a pity that when the heart of the public has been affected to benevolence the mind should be confused by the multiplicity of objects claiming assistance.

We beg, therefore, to address a few words to you respecting the whole of these institutions, presuming that we are justified in taking this liberty, because the managers of more than one hundred Refuges and Reformatories in Great Britain are comprised in the Union we have the honour to represent.

It is generally admitted that almsgiving in the street does much more harm than good. It pampers the sturdy vagrant, and overlooks the real sufferer. It lures children from school, men from their work, and women from their families; and it dries up the fountain of a wise benevolence by calling that charity which is only a spurious sentiment.

While this practice has been often reproved in your columns, and is publicly discountenanced by the most experienced London magistrates, there are thousands of benevolent persons who will still give indiscriminately to beggars, because they are not aware of the numerous institutions specially adapted to supply immediate, and if possible permanent, relief to cases of genuine distress, by the careful use of funds after due inquiry.

The Committee of this Union therefore undertook to supply accurate information concerning all such institutions. In your advertising columns will be found a list of Twenty-nine London institutions, with accommodation for nearly 2,000 inmates.

A pamphlet, containing a condensed account of each, may be had on application at this office, and from it any person may readily discover which of them fulfils the object he desires to promote.

It may be proper to state distinctly, in conclusion, that this pamphlet—the first official and completed account of all these institutions—is issued by a society which does not possess nor seek to favour any particular institution, but has done much to help them all, and is recognised by all as a centre of reliable and impartial information.

We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

Robert Hanbury, Jun., } *Hon.*
Stephen Cave, } *Secs.*

Reformatory and Refuge Union,
118, *Pall Mall, S.W.*

So long as kind but mistaken people give in the public thoroughfares, so long will there be shrewd fellows to avail themselves of the frailty, who well know how profitable it is, and who will prey upon the public charity, as far more agreeable to them than the workhouse or refuge, and far more lucrative than industrious labour in their proper vocations. Let, then, such ill-judged almsgiving cease; let the Refuges be so supported that no really worthy object may appeal in vain for bodily requirements of a temporary nature, and we shall soon see our streets less crowded with apparently pitiable objects, while the really distressed will not appeal in vain to a public who *know* both how and where the requisite assistance may be procured.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Nothing need be said of the prevalence of the infirmity of deafness, but many who so suffer are unaware that in many cases it is perfectly curable; they are so accustomed to their failing as to regard it at last with almost indifference. Let such visit the above dispensary, and, probably, in a large number of cases, real and sensible relief will be found. That there are many who avail themselves of the proffered aid will appear from a statement made at a recent Half-yearly meeting held at the Dispensary, Dean Street, Soho Square, when the Rev. Dr. Croly occupied the chair.

From the medical report, made by Mr

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Harvey, the Surgeon, it appeared that during the last six months the new admissions were 1121; consisting of noises in the head and ears, rheumatic deafness, nervous affections of the head, diseases of the throat, discharges from the ears, with some aggravated forms of polypi in the ear, and other diseases of a kindred nature. The public were earnestly solicited for aid to extend the usefulness of this Institution. Votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman and Mr. Harvey, the Surgeon, and the meeting separated.

Hart's Gas Economiser. — It is but common justice that we should draw attention to this useful object of household economy; it having been used by our printers for a considerable time, and by them recommended to our publisher, who appears to be equally well satisfied with its usefulness. It is cheap, and easily adapted to any existing chandelier, stand, or bracket; and appears to produce at the same time a superior light, and a very considerable saving over all ordinary burners. We believe our readers who use gas, will find the advantage of procuring these burners. (*See advertisement.*)

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' ECONOMIC MUSEUM.

The formation of this Museum has been undertaken, in the name of the council of the Society of Arts, by Mr. T. Twining, junr., one of the Vice-presidents, with a view to its becoming a comprehensive repertory of useful knowledge for every-day life, specially adapted to the requirements of the working classes. It has made great progress within the last year, and is now open to the public at the Polytechnic Institution, a considerable amount of space and other liberal facilities having been granted by the Directors. A programme has been issued for the use of visitors, from which we extract the following data, considering the undertaking as one intimately connected with the philanthropic purposes of this journal.

This collection will show what may be done with limited means and in a comparatively small space, towards realizing in a permanent form the scheme of popular instruction and sanitary improvement, which was so successfully carried out in the form of a temporary Exhibition at Paris in 1855, at Brussels in 1856, and subsequently at Vienna and Felsberg. It is intended to impart to all classes of the community, and more particularly to those whose income is small, that knowledge of common things which is so essential in their every-day life; teaching them what sort of dwellings they should live in to secure health and comfort, what improvements in domestic economy they may derive from the discoveries of science or borrow from the customs and appliances of other nations, what fabrics they should wear, what food they should eat, and how it ought to be cooked, how they may distinguish things which are genuine, wholesome, substantial, durable, and really cheap, from those which are good and cheap only in appearance, and in short, how they may live with judgment, and get the best money's worth for their money.

Arrangements have been made for the delivering of popular and well-illustrated lectures in every branch of the practical philosophy of common life. Minor oral explanations of the articles displayed will be daily given by competent attendants. Moreover, an essential feature of the Economic Museum, is its system of instructional labelling, whereby reference to a catalogue is entirely dispensed with, and the acquisition of useful knowledge made easy to every visitor. It is proposed that the whole collection should ultimately be supplied with labels similar to those of the three first groups of the vegetable food series. In the meantime, provisional labels have been borrowed from the best and most recent publications on the respective subjects, or the books themselves are attached to the counters for the convenience of inspection.

Benevolent persons will find in the Economic Museum an amount of practical information not united elsewhere, for their guidance in the improvement of the dwellings and household comforts of the poor, or in the organisation of provident or charitable institutions. Indeed, the whole of the collection is formed *strictly for purposes of social improvement and Christian benevolence*, and therefore visitors who may notice deficiencies which they can assist in supplying, or who may otherwise be inclined to co-operate in this undertaking, are earnestly invited to communicate with the curator.

Inventors, Manufacturers, and others, will be afforded every facility for the display of articles deserving of being recommended to the notice of the public for general adoption.

When fully developed, the Economic Museum will, it is hoped, form a medium for the interchange between Great Britain, the Colonies, and other countries, of inventions, contrivances, publications, and authentic information bearing on the physical and intellectual improvement of the people; and the museum library will become a centre for international correspondence on all matters connected with the well-being of the industrial classes, according to the plan recommended by the philanthropic congress held at Brussels in 1856, and of which the realization is now progressing under the direction of the eminent Belgian philanthropist, M. Ducpetiaux.

Offers of co-operation, and other communications relating to the present collection, or to the formation of similar ones elsewhere, or to the proposed International Association of Practical Benevolence, may be addressed to T. Twining, junr., Esq., Society of Arts, Adelphi, London.

Full explanations of everything exhibited, and particulars of the space available for deposits, may be obtained from Mr. W. Freeman, Curator of the Economic Museum at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, W., who can also supply information concerning the Economic and Educational Collections at South Kensington, and other Institutions for popular instruction.

PRESENT ARRANGEMENT.

THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFICATION IS ADHERED TO, AS FAR AS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE NATURE OF THE AVAILABLE SPACE AND THE CONVENIENCE OF DISPLAY.

Class I.—Building Designs.—*Upper West Room.*

Illustrations of the dwellings of the working classes in various countries, bringing especially into relief the state of the habitations of the poor in the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom. —Building designs for healthy and comfortable abodes in town or country.—Plans for establishments of all kinds for the benefit of the poor—Models or designs for improvements in the construction of parts of buildings; *e. g.*, fireproof staircases and floors, external galleries, terrace-roofs, &c.

Class II.—Materials for Building, Furniture, and other Household Requisites.—(*West Balcony.*)

Educational and commercial series of the chief varieties of stone, slate, artificial stone, concrete, mortar, and other cements, bricks, tiles, drain-pipes, &c.,—Series of the metals, from the ore to the manufactured state, and of the metallic alloys, with illustrations of casting, laminating, wire-drawing, nail and screw making, metal-turning, &c.—Glass as an economic material.—Wood for building, furniture, &c., with illustrations of the processes for preserving it or rendering it fire-proof.—Felt for roofing and stopping damp and sound.—Materials and appliances for house-painting, white-washing, staining, and other decorative purposes.—Paper hangings.

Class III. — Fixtures, Furniture, and Household Utensils.—(*Distributed according to convenience in various parts of the Museum.*)

Household appliances furnished by the brass-founder, plumber, &c.—Articles supplied by the furnishing ironmonger, including fastenings, appliances for warming and cooking, and hardware in general.—Earthen, china, and glass ware. —Articles supplied from the turnery and brush warehouse.—Upholstery and joinery.

Class IV. — Textile Materials, Fabrics, and Costumes.—(*West Room.*)

Illustrations of spinning, weaving, dyeing, &c.—Materials as produced and in various stages of preparation for the loom.—Matting, druggets, carpets, and the like.—Select series of textile fabrics. —Shoes, Hosiery and ready-made clothing

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for men, women, and children, including the patterns adopted by various public establishments and benevolent institutions. —Illustrations of the costumes of the working classes in various parts of the world, arranged according to climate.

CLASS V.—FOOD, FUEL, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD STORES.—(*West Lecture Room.*)

Illustrations of the chemistry and hygiene of food, and of the best processes for preserving, cooking, &c.—Food supplied by the animal kingdom. Natural history illustrations of esculent mammalia, birds, fish, shell-fish, &c., and series of products, such as eggs, milk and its preparations, gelatine, and honey.—Food supplied by the vegetable kingdom, arranged as follows:—Cereals; leguminous seeds or pulse; roots and bulbs; vegetables, of which the stalk, leaves, or tops are chiefly eaten; fruits; flowerless plants available for food; condiments; stimulants and narcotics; sugars, starches, and other proximate constituents.—Water, with special reference to the important hygienic facts lately brought to light. Beverages, such as chocolate, coffee, and tea. Fermented liquors, including many which will be the less used the better they are understood. Refreshing drinks.—Fuel of all kinds, and materials for ignition.—Materials for lighting, *e. g.*, oils, candles, gas, with suitable illustrations of processes and appliances.—Stores for washing cleaning, scouring, &c.

CLASS VI.—SANITARY DEPARTMENT. —(*Upper West Room.*)

Designs for public works of a sanitary or protective character.—Plans and appliances for ventilation, for the prevention of noxious effluvia, and in general for securing healthy dwellings.—Hygienic appliances for all ages, and means of comfort for the infirm.—Educational series of the drugs most commonly used, and of cheap substitutes for expensive medicines, including the medicinal herbs found wild or easily cultivated in Great Britain.—Means for the detection of adulterations, &c.—Means of safety from poisons, venoma, beasts of prey, vermin, &c.—Means of preservation or relief from casualties, such as shipwreck and drowning, asphyxia, fire, colliery explosions, &c.—Appliances for conveying the wounded, for field surgery, &c.—Means of preservation or relief from injuries and diseases which specially attach to various industrial occupations.

CLASS VII. — HOME EDUCATION — SELF-INSTRUCTION—RECREATION—(*Begun in the West Balcony.*)

Home education of children.—Special education of females in hand-work of all kinds.—Adult self-instruction and scientific recreation, caligraphy, stenography, and notions of printing, bookbinding, &c. Illustrations of the arts of design and the polygraphic arts.—Instruction in the principles of taste, in outline, colour, and subject. Correct patterns for paper-hangings, printed fabrics, earthenware, &c. Select prints, figures, and other articles for cottage decoration, and, by way of contrast, a series of the uncouth ornaments which too frequently prevail. —Music in its popular applications.—Instructive or rational games, gymnastic exercises, etc.

CLASS VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, NOT REFERABLE TO THE FOREGOING CLASSES.—(See *Messrs. Silver and Co.'s Working Man's Home and Ship Cabins; also the West Balcony.*)

Household stationery.—Scientific appliances for household use, including clocks, watches, scales and weights, &c.—The housewife's workbox.—The cottager's tool chest.—Household requisites, such as string, glue, paste, &c.—Contrivances for lightening labour, especially in the conveyance of burdens.—Appliances and practical instructions for cottage gardening. —Requirements for travellers, emigrants, &c.—Miscellaneous illustrations of the condition of the working classes in various parts of the world, or in former ages.—Samples of museum fittings and appliances, with estimates for the use of persons desiring to form economic collections in connection with mechanics' institutes and other educational establishments.

CLASS IX.—THE ECONOMIC LIBRARY. —(*Upper West Room.*)

Books, pamphlets, and documents (British and Foreign), selected and arranged for convenience of reference in matters of domestic, sanitary, educational, and social economy, and practical benevolence, and especially intended for the use of persons engaged in the organisation of Provident and Charitable Institutions, and of Clergymen, Medical Men, Schoolmasters, and others intrusted with the bodily welfare or intellectual guidance of the people.

BOYS' REFUGE, COMMERCIAL STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

WE have received the Report of this Institution for the year 1858, and gladly insert the following extracts.

The Committee in giving their account say that they do not wish to mislead by any exaggerated statement as to the amount of good that has been achieved during the past year.

Their object is rather to lay before their supporters a plain statement of its events, which may enable them to judge for themselves of the value of the Institution, and to appreciate the difficulties and discouragements that have to be contended with by those who desire to raise the degraded and reform the criminal.

For any success that has attended the work the Committee would ascribe praise to Him to whom alone praise belongs, and in their disappointments they would ask for more faith to be steadfast in well-doing, knowing that their labour will not be in vain if carried on with a single eye to God's glory.

The need of such an Institution is more apparent than ever, there being at the present time fewer Refuges than formerly to which unconvicted lads can be sent.

These walls are meant as a refuge for *the raw material of the criminal class*, for the homeless, the destitute, the degraded; and the work of reclaiming such a class is even more difficult than it would be if they had been all convicted, and were thus under legal detention. The wild Arabs of the street approve of regular work, stated hours, and plain diet, as little as their namesakes of the desert. One boy who was admitted in a condition of filth not to be described, and who had been wandering about the streets for nine years, returned to them again after a few days, saying he could not remain where he had not his "biscuits and pipe."

It appears that there have been—

15 restored to their parents.
13 restored to their parents, and sent to situations.
5 for whom further payment was refused were sent home.
7 bound apprentices.
6 sent to sea.
1 sent to an Institution in Aberdeen.
8 provided with situations.
6 expelled as injurious to other boys.
17 left irregularly.

—
78
—

Of those restored to their relations, 13 were taken by them to situations where most of them are doing well; 4 came in wrong names, and were represented as orphans, but they had parents who found them out and took them home; 1 the family all went to Australia. Of those who have been sent to sea, as far as we know, all are doing well; 2 have returned from their voyages, and have visited the Refuge. Of those who have been expelled, 2 were sent to prison for robbing the Institution; 1 has been sent two years to a Reformatory in the country; two others were ringleaders in crime, influencing other boys to acts of insubordination. Of those who left irregularly, 6 were sent from another Institution; 7 were complete vagrants, brought here by City Missionaries, but the discipline and confinement were too much for their vagrant habits; the others had parents who in many cases influenced them to abscond, but the majority had only been in the Refuge a short time.

Of those who have been admitted this year:—

12 were without fathers.
6 without mothers.
21 have both parents living.
2 have step-fathers.
1 has a step-mother.
8 are orphans

—
50
—

IN THE SCHOOL.

30 boys read well.
20 read imperfectly.
22 read scarcely at all.
50 write in copy books.
20 write on slates.

In Arithmetic.

12 are in the higher rules.
30 are in the Compound.
30 are in the Simple.

TRADES.

In this department, though a great deal

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of work has been done during the year, the account can scarcely be said to be remunerative.

Part of Thursday morning is devoted to religious instruction, which is most kindly undertaken by the Rev. JOHN PATTESON, Rector of Spitalfields, at whose church the boys attend on Sundays.

NEW HOUSE AND ENLARGEMENT OF PLAYGROUND.

The Committee announce the completion of the new *house* and the enlargement of the playground, and they request their friends to visit the Institution, and to see the great improvements that have taken place during the year in the additional accommodation that has been provided.

They rejoice to be able to state that the Refuge has never been encumbered by any debt. Last year the expenses were extraordinary, owing to the extension of the premises; but the outlay for the House has been met, although a considerable sum remains to be raised for the purchase of the ground.

It is earnestly hoped that during the year funds may be provided which will authorise the Committee to complete the purchase of the site. The current expenditure of the Institution has hitherto been assisted by a liberal grant from the Privy Council; but the Committee regret very much to state that they have received an intimation that further aid from that source (except in a very limited degree) is no longer to be expected. Reference to the Balance Sheet will show how ill the Institution is able to meet such a discouragement, and it is sincerely hoped that the Lords of the Committee of Education may be induced to reconsider their determination, and pause before they finally deprive the Institution of a fourth of its annual income.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH LADIES' SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE REFORMATION OF FEMALE PRISONERS.

THE following extracts—all our space admits—do but feeble justice to the Report of the British Ladies' Society for promoting the Reformation of Female Prisoners, for 1858:—

Year after year, ladies belonging to this Society have continued to visit and instruct the poor women imprisoned in the metropolitan gaols, as well as some of those in the counties, with unabated zeal, and they may thankfully acknowledge that they believe with undiminished success. The work is so unobtrusive, the numbers engaged in it are comparatively so few, that it is sometimes asked if ladies continue to visit prisons. To this the reply is, that in Newgate, at Tothill Fields House of Correction, in the Penitentiary at Millbank, they are found still, some of them having persevered for upwards of a quarter of a century. They have also followed the objects of their care into the new prisons at Holloway and Brixton.

If there be any alteration in the system pursued in carrying on this interesting object of reforming female prisoners, it is in the increased care extended towards discharged prisoners, and consequently the increased importance of the charge of providing for such. To this branch of their work they desire, at this time, especially to draw the attention of their friends and subscribers. Prison visiting would be of little avail, the efforts of magistrates and chaplains to render the discipline there reformatory would in most instances be fruitless, if the objects of their care were, when they leave prison, thrown upon the world, to combat, unaided, with their former temptations and adverse circumstances. To afford this needful help, as far as its means permit, this Society has appointed, from among its Members, a distinct Committee, under the name of the PATRONAGE COMMITTEE; it sits on every Friday, and its especial duty is to attend to those cases of discharged prisoners from metropolitan gaols which are recommended to its care by the authorities of the prisons, or by the ladies who visit there. Endeavours are made to investigate the previous history of each individual; and if there be reason to believe that she is in earnest in the desire to reform, measures are taken to assist her in so doing.

The rule of the Patronage Committee is, that the prisoner appears before them immediately on her liberation, to comply with which she often voluntarily stays back in the prison till Friday. She brings with her, under the charge of a warder, a certificate of health, and the written answers to a list of printed questions.

Sometimes a little temporary out-door relief meets the necessity of the case, and occasionally an immediate return to her family is deemed advisable; but in the large majority of instances these poor women are entirely unfit to be restored to society at large without further probation: a refuge is needed to give the opportunity of preparation for entering upon the duties of a changed course of life. The quiet discipline of those institutions, the word of God there faithfully taught, the encouraging influence of Christian ladies there met with, have mercifully been blessed to the softening of many a hard heart, and to the healing of many a broken spirit.

If the case appears doubtful, or of a very low type, the Patronage Committee generally places her for a week or two in the house of a City Missionary, who has opened his doors for the reception of such outcasts, and whose experience and judgment often enable the ladies to decide how to act, with better hope of ultimate success. For this 6*s.* a week is paid for each person. We have also occasionally to avail ourselves of the *Homes* of the Rescue Society. When, however, it is apprehended that the penitence is sincere, and the hope of restoration decided, the individual is sent direct to the Elizabeth Fry Refuge, as a preliminary to other more permanent asylums, or to await the further arrangements that may appear most desirable for her. The funds of the Elizabeth Fry Refuge permit fifteen of these Patronage cases to be kept in the house free of expense, as on the foundation; all above that number are paid for by the British Ladies' Society, at the rate of 7*s.* each, weekly. Full particulars of this highly-important auxiliary will find a more suitable place in its own Report. It should, however, be borne in mind that without the Elizabeth Fry Refuge, the labour of the prison visitor, and of the Patronage Committee, would be comparatively in vain. This Institution was founded expressly as an auxiliary to the Patronage Committee, and was needed as the completion of the machinery of the British Ladies' Society; it was established in memory of Elizabeth Fry, and of the plan which originated with her, that of Christian women visiting their fallen sisters when in prison.

It appears that from June, 1856, to June, 1858, 264 cases have come before the Patronage Committee; from the commencement, 2045 cases.

It is not possible to do justice to the Report in these pages; but it may be observed that special reports are made as to the operations in Newgate, Holloway, Tothill Fields, Whitecross, Wandsworth, Millbank, Brixton and Fulham Refuge, as also at Manor Hall Asylum, and at Cambridge, Derby, Durham, Exeter, Falmouth, Gloucester, Norwich, Southampton, Worcester, Greenock, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Paisley, Glasgow, Paris, Strasburgh, Zurich, Berne, Amsterdam, and Stockholm.

One extract, selected more for its length than anything else, may show the kind of interest taken in prisoners, even abroad, by these benevolent followers of Elizabeth Fry:—

Paris.—The ladies in Paris continue to visit the poor women in the prison at St. Lazarre, and are permitted to see some improvement amongst them. It is interesting to learn that the number in that large prison is diminished; ten years ago there were sometimes 1,400 confined there; the number at present is not more than 1,000.

Strasburgh.—The ladies at Strasburgh visit regularly the prison at Haynenan, to which those committed for long confinements are removed; and an Asylum has been established at Strasburgh for liberated prisoners; five girls have been sent there from St. Lazarre, who are behaving well.

THE Duke of Wellington, in reply to a clergyman who was doubting the policy of missionary work in India, said, "What is that to you, sir?—you have received your general orders. Go and teach all nations. Do your duty, sir; never mind the result."

"Now, George, you must divide the cake honourably with your brother Charlie."—"What is 'honourably,' mother?—"It means that you must give him the largest piece."—"Then, mother, I'd rather Charlie should be honourable."

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THE PAYMENT OF COMMON JURIES.

The following brief but very important paper was read at the Social Science Congress, held at Liverpool, October 5th, 1858, in the department for Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law, before Lord Brougham: by William Merry, Esq., Magistrate of the county of Berks, Highlands, near Reading.

Probably the first impression on even well informed minds, when entering upon the question of paying common juries, will be one of surprise that common juries are *not* paid. Possibly, also, in this general unacquaintance with so singular a fact, may be found a solution of the obvious question, "How is it that so striking an anomaly can have been so long allowed to exist?" especially when the further fact comes under notice, that not only are common juries unpaid, but that they are the *only* persons, whose attendance at Court is absolutely essential to the due administration of justice, whose services are not paid.

I hardly except "the great unpaid," as the magistrates of a county are sometimes designated, and grand jurors; for we are in a manner rewarded, if not remunerated, by honourable position; and there is this further distinction, that while the office of a magistrate is not compulsory, the labours of a Common or Petty Juror are.

Upon enquiry into what class of life the common juror belongs, it will be found in general terms, that a householder rated in Middlesex on an annual value of £30, and in other counties of £20, is liable to serve on juries. The small shopkeeper therefore, and the small farmer, are the humble but respectable portion of the community who are called upon and *compelled* to render irksome and laborious service *gratuitously*, while they see every one else in Court are fittingly paid.

The judges, the officers of the court, counsel, solicitors, special jurors, coroners, coroner's jurors, county court jurors, sheriff's court jurors, suitors, prosecutors, witnesses, constables, police,—*all* whose attendance is required, are paid, and properly so, the expenses to which they are necessarily subjected, by their obedience to the summons of the Court, although all, or nearly all, are released when their respective causes have been heard.

But the Common Juror bears the burthen of *all* causes, for as many hours between breakfast and bedtime as the Court sits, he finds himself the only person unpaid; he knows that if summoned as a witness he would receive a regulated allowance of some few shillings for necessary expenses, and railway fare or mileage; whereas, if summoned as a juror, he loses day after day of farm or shop business, and has to undergo pecuniary loss besides, for all that food and lodging may cost him, which at sessions and assize periods may amount to a serious sum for a poor man. Who can wonder that an angry sense of injustice done him in a court of justice, prompts the expression, "It's a shame."

I have never heard in any quarter, legal or other, a single reason suggested against the allowance to jurors of real expenses out of pocket, and the only idea thrown out as accounting possibly for the anomaly, has been that the juror of former times was probably of station more resembling our present grand juror, and consequently not needing pay for short and occasional service. In our own day it seems difficult to assign rational ground for the continuance of so exceptional a principle. If it be said that "England expects every man to do his duty," it may fairly be added, that "Every man expects England to pay for the duty when done." If it be held as an honour to be a juryman, it seems at least to be one that a man might equitably be allowed to decline, *like witnesses*, unless assured that "reasonable expenses" will be allowed. At present the juror is summoned under the penalty of £10. "Answer to your names and save your fines" is the significant, if not complimentary, address of the Court to the jury box.

The *principle* of paying jurors is shewn in no manner more remarkable than by the payment of special jurors. If, for example, a gentleman of fortune is summoned on a special jury, he receives a guinea for the single cause, and a second guinea for a second cause. He does not want the guinea, but the small farmer or small shopkeeper does want, and does not get, even the one shilling per cause, allowed to all but the common juror.

In the evidence before "the Common Law Judicial Business Commissioners," accompanying their Report to Parliament in 1857, Mr. Justice Coleridge remarks upon "*the strange and unjust practice* of drawing common jurymen from the classes of small farmers, and small tradesmen, and *giving them no payment for their attendance* in a criminal court."

Before the same Commission, Sir John Bayley, Bart., many years Clerk of Assize on the Northern Circuit, in like manner commented on "*the hardship of petty jurors being compelled to attend without any allowance.*"

Convinced as we all must be of the deep importance of securing the cordial sympathy of the public mind in aid of the due administration of justice, and having thus before us "the strange and unjust practice," and the acknowledged "hardship" of compelling so large a portion of our respectable middle class, to perform really onerous and expensive duties without the remuneration received by all other classes engaged in the same work, I believe it to be the especial privilege of the "National Association for the promotion of Social Science," to exercise a just influence in remedying a public wrong, by obtaining authority to include common jurors in the list of persons, who, as witnesses, &c., are now remunerated for compulsory attendance in Courts of Judicature, according to a recognized scale.

P.S.—The above observations on the payment of common or petty juries were received in Congress without a single dissentient voice; while Lord Brougham's remark from the chair was, "This is important, and deserves serious consideration."

W. M.

MR. COMMISSIONER FANE ON THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

The following opinions in reference to proposed reforms in bankruptcy and insolvency have been published:—

1. I do not think that any legislative assistance should be given to enable any majority of creditors, seeking what is called "liquidation" (which, however, is nothing but a plausible word for "secrecy") to control any minority of creditors, however small. I would not *allow even ninety-nine creditors to control the hundredth creditor. The ninety-nine who advocate secrecy are public enemies. The hundredth man who insists on publicity is the friend of the public.*

There is nothing so agreeable to an insolvent and his creditors as secrecy, nothing so disagreeable as publicity. The debtor is only too often a knave, the creditors are almost all victims of their own readiness to give credit without inquiry. The debtor hates to have his knavery, the creditor hates to have his folly, exposed. They are in a conspiracy against honest men, and their engine is "secrecy."

The usual course is this. When the debtor cannot longer delay the evil day, he calls his creditors together to hear his statement of debts and assets, and he submits a proposition, which is always to pay so many shillings in the pound. Generally he offers as much as he can pay. The creditors consider his proposition, and almost always stipulate for something more. The debtor is so anxious for secrecy that he generally undertakes to pay the something more, but he proposes to pay it by acceptances, at three, six, nine, and twelve months. Having thus bought secrecy, he obtains, during the twelve month, of tradesmen who have not heard of his insolvency, the means of paying his existing creditors; and thus Peter is robbed to pay Paul, and the result is that a knave is turned loose on the world unexposed. The existing creditors do not trust him during the twelve months, because they know him; new creditors do trust him, because they do not know him. Is this a system which the law should encourage?

If I could make the law, I would not only give the smallest power to the majority of creditors to bind the minority, I would go further and would even enact that the creditor who established the bankruptcy should receive some advantage as a reward for having been the first to denounce the insolvent, and so stop his mischievous career. In a bankruptcy before me a short time ago, two eminent banking houses in the City lost, one £5,000, the other £1,500, by not knowing that a person who put his name to a bill as a second security had privately arranged with his creditors a year before.

I, for one, will never lift a finger to assist private arrangements. The true policy is publicity.

2. I think there ought not to be two laws—a law of bankruptcy and a law of insolvency.

I think that there should be but one law, and that law should be the existing law of bankruptcy. The principle of the

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law of bankruptcy is right. It is this—take possession of the bankrupt's property, realize it, and after paying expenses distribute it among the creditors. Inquire into the conduct of the bankrupt before and pending the bankruptcy, and treat him accordingly, so far as punishment goes; but, in any event, return him sooner or later to the world of industry, entirely free from all former debts. Let him recommence the struggle to maintain himself and his family; do not impede, or, it might be said, neutralise his exertions by weighing him down with old debts. Creditors are nearly as much to blame as debtors, and ought not to be permitted to oppress those whom they have themselves misled by the carelessness with which they have given credit.

"It is proposed to consolidate the Bankrupt and Insolvency Courts, and have only one Court, the judges of which should be called judges, not commissioners. This seems right. I think that the word bankruptcy should be dropped. The proper word is insolvency. The Consolidated Court should, therefore, be called the Court of Insolvency. But it would be expedient to have all cases of insolvency managed in the said Court, as there is great inconvenience in mixing the lowest of the low with persons who have always moved in a higher sphere. The proposal, therefore, to retain the Court-house and establishment in Portugal-street, as well as the building and establishment in Basinghall-street, and use the former for the lower class of insolvents and the creditors, and the latter for the higher classes, seems judicious. It is a great advantage that they are a mile and more from each other. Insolvents should be divided into two classes—say class A and B. Class A should consist of those insolvents whose available assets would probably exceed £200; class B should consist of those whose available assets would probably not exceed that sum. Class A should be dealt with by the judges sitting in Basinghall-street and the bankruptcy court in the country; class B by the judges sitting in Portugal-street and the insolvency judges in the country.

3. The law which now enables a creditor who has got judgment to take the property of his debtor in execution for his own private use should be abolished. He ought to have twenty shillings in the pound on the cost he has incurred, but should come in with the other creditors for a dividend on his debt. Under the existing system the debtor is constantly in league with the execution creditor, and the two contrive to cheat all the other creditors. Even if the demand of the creditor is an honest demand, it is most unjust that he should get 20s. in the pound upon his debt, when the other creditors get little or nothing; but if it is not an honest demand (and is it very difficult to find out whether it is or is not) it is a most revolting piece of knavery, because it is turning the law, which ought to be a protection to honest men, into an instrument to cheat them.

4. The law should declare that it is the duty of every person, when unable to meet his engagements, to record the fact in the Court of Insolvency. The mode of proceeding should be for the debtor to go before the registrar of the day, accompanied by an attorney of the Court to identify him, and declare himself unable to meet his engagements. The Court upon this ought to cause the insolvency to be gazetted, and the usual proceedings should take place. If the insolvent did not originate proceedings against himself, any unpaid creditor should be at liberty to go before the proper Court, and state upon oath a *primâ facie* case of debt due. There should not be any specific amount required. The smaller the debt due and unpaid, the stronger would be the proof it afforded of the insolvency of the debtor. He who cannot pay £5 cannot pay £50. The judge should immediately issue his summons to the alleged debtor, calling upon him to attend the Court on a fixed day, and show cause why he should not be adjudged insolvent. When the insolvent attended, the Court would deal with the case as justice required. If the insolvency was declared, everything would proceed as now till the insolvent had passed his last examination. He would then ask for his certificate, which would be granted as of course, unless opposed, the Court granting a first, second, or third class, according to the circumstances of the case; but I think that no certificate but a third-class certificate should be given, unless the Court should be of opinion that the insolvent had produced assets which, if they had been sold according to the usual course of business, would have amounted to 20 per cent. upon his debts.

There ought to be a code of commercial crimes or offences and punishment. The punishment should err on the side of mercy, not severity. A law constructed on these principles would, I think, win public favour. I am very apprehensive that the bill, if passed as proposed, will throw us all into confusion, from which we shall not recover for a great length of time.

June 25, 1858.

Correspondence.

SCHOOLS OF COOKERY.

A HELP TO DOMESTIC AND SOCIAL REFORM.

SIR,—Seeing the favourable notice of the "School Kitchen" at Hastings, in the December No. of the *Philanthropist*, I venture to call your attention, and that of your readers, to a similar undertaking, which is now working very satisfactorily in Albany Street, Regent's Park, London.

I think we may welcome the announcement of this simultaneous movement in different localities, as an evidence of the *want* beginning to be largely felt, which these Institutions are calculated to supply; and I doubt not that a willingness on the part of the public, to appreciate and support the efforts of benevolent persons in this direction, will prove adequate to the necessities of the case.

It will be seen by the following extract from the prospectus, that the Institution in London is on a more comprehensive plan than the one at Hastings; that is to say, it combines and carries out several objects by means of the same machinery.

* * * "The object of this Institution is to teach young girls cookery in its various branches, and to bring them up for service; it is also meant to assist the poor, by giving them well-cooked meat at a cheap rate. There are, therefore, dishes dressed daily for the poor and sick, and ladies can order any of the following dishes to be sent to them at their own houses, thus giving the girls an opportunity of learning the higher branches of the art: custom of this kind is very earnestly solicited." [Then follows a list of dishes, containing some of an elaborate description.] "Tickets may be had at the School, to give away to the poor, at 6d., 8d., and 10d. each, for which they obtain the value in a dish of wholesome and nourishing food."

It appears from the above, that the "School" is open to pupils generally, requiring only the recommendation of subscribers or other persons of respectability in the neighbourhood.

"Orders for dishes are solicited from private families." This part of the plan has a two-fold object; it enables those of the pupils who desire it to learn the "higher branches of the art," and at the same time the profits arising out of this kind of custom would greatly help to carry on the Institution; although it should be stated the charges are moderate, not exceeding the cost certainly of the same prepared at home; so that, after the expenses of the first outlay have been cleared, it would become almost self-supporting.

By this means cooks may receive instruction in various degrees of proficiency, to fit them for the different situations in life which they may be appointed to fill; a knowledge of the *science* of cookery is imparted, the want of which is the cause of the great dearth of really *good* cooks, which is so generally complained of.

But the great value of this School of Cookery is, that it imparts a true knowledge of the art to those young women who will, in most cases, and at no distant day, become the wives and mothers of the *working classes*. It will teach them how to dress food, in the most economical and wholesome manner; thus, a poor man's earnings will be made to go much farther, and the whole family will fare much better than heretofore, by means of a very small amount of thought and trouble on the part of the wife.

It is impossible to over-estimate the benefit to a poor working man, which a tidy house and comfortable meal afford him; a cheerful happy fireside must possess attractions more powerful and satisfying to the husband and the father, than those which the London Gin Palace or the village ale-house can possibly offer. But the advantages arising from this improved state of things are not limited to the physical condition only, nor are they confined to and shut up in a narrow sphere of an individual home; the *moral* influences by example and so forth, are numerous and wide-spreading. It has been truly said, by one who has had good experience in such things, that "one clean,

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well-kept cottage, with orderly inmates, will do more to reform a village than all the papers, preachings and pamphlets, that could be written or spoken on the subject."*

I introduced the "School of Cookery" recently to the Brighton public through the medium of one of the local papers. It is very desirable that such an Institution should be established in every considerable town in the kingdom. It is a branch of industrial training which deserves encouragement and support at the hands of philanthropists of every profession and degree; for it will not only help to the domestic comfort and health of families of the better ranks, by producing a superior race of cooks to that which we now possess; but, as I have just now endeavoured to show, it will promote in a great measure the physical and moral elevation of the poor man's home; for I have a very strong conviction, that if we are to win the drunkard from his ways, if we are *effectually* to check those numerous evils which occupy the attention and employ the efforts of the benevolent and the wise in this our day, we must recognize the fact—slowly and unwillingly as some minds seem to approach the idea—that *Social Reform* (like charity in the parable of old) must begin at HOME.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
M. A. B.

Brighton, December 3rd, 1858.

THE HOUSELESS POOR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Some of us, who have long protested against the merciless treatment of the houseless poor, can but feel thankful that public attention is at last directed to an evil so disgraceful to a wealthy and Christian community, and it is pleasing to find that the Poor-law Board have very opportunely called upon the guardians of the poor of the metropolis to put into operation an act of the legislature, 7th and 8th Vict., c. 101, passed so far back as 1844.

This act authorises the guardians of the poor to provide asylums for the houseless and destitute, who are not charged with crime, at the joint cost of the different parishes in the metropolis. Had this been done when the act passed thousands of wretched human beings would have been saved from starvation and crime, whilst gaol expenses, charged on the county rates for the maintenance of those committed for petty offences when refused shelter in the workhouses, might have been saved to the ratepayers.

It is unfortunately the truth that the houseless and destitute have been treated without distinction as common vagrants and street beggars. It is therefore satisfactory to find that this class of poor are no longer to be confounded with "common vagrants and gross impostors," because we are very properly told that the houseless poor "need not be beggars or rogues, but may be the victims of misfortune, ejected from some cellar or starved out of a garret." I could myself relate authenticated facts, and give numerous instances proving the shameful refusal of shelter to destitute persons which have come under my own observation, for I have filled the office of guardian, and have been connected with parochial offices, and have necessarily mixed among all grades of the poor, for the last quarter of a century, in a densely populated and poor locality. I have seen at our own workhouse-gate, (St. George's, Southwark), on a cold freezing night, women and young children craving shelter from the inclemency of the weather, but who could not be received, because there were already 60 or 70 human beings packed together in a place where 25 could scarcely be housed; and I have then called upon the police to take them in mercy to the police station, but this could not be done, because they had committed no crime.

That all was done that could be done to assist these poor outcasts in our crowded district is proved by the fact which is recorded in the parliamentary return referred to by the Poor-law Board, namely, that in the year ending Lady-day, 1857, the number of instances where these houseless poor were taken into our workhouse for shelter was 12,998, whilst in the next parish (Newington) the number was only 824, in St. George's, Hanover Square, 210, and St. Marylebone, 348.

The generous sympathy recently shown by the public in the pouring in of voluntary subscriptions in aid of the refuges is at once a proof that Englishmen condemn the barbarous treatment of these wretched outcasts, who are their fellow-countrymen, and that they are not willing, for the sake of any paltry saving, that this class should perish in the metropolis of hunger and cold for want of shelter and bread. But is it to be expected that a state of things so deplorable can be effectually remedied by occasional private benevolence? Have we not poor-law machinery which ought to be made applicable to all that is required? Some express fear about the expense of providing asylums for shelter at the public cost; but let it be remembered that it is calculated that one penny in the pound, even under the present defective mode of assessment, will raise in the metropolis £50,000. Now, according to the statement from the institution for the houseless poor referred to by the Poor-law Board, the cost of providing shelter and relief in 53,311 instances, including the rent of the premises and the payment of salaries, was £1139 16s. 4d. The parliamentary return referred to gives the number of houseless poor taken into the metropolitan workhouses in one year for a night's shelter at 66,009, making with the other 119,320. Now, suppose we take the number requiring such shelter and relief in the year at four times the number taken in by this institution, say 213,344, the cost may be expected to be four times the amount given above, that is £4559 5s. 4d., which would be less than one-tenth of a penny in the pound per annum upon the assessable property of the metropolis.

Why, then, should we feel alarmed at the prospect of this trifling outlay to accomplish this righteous purpose, and it should not be forgotten that county rates taken out of the poor rates have of late years frightfully increased, and large additional gaol accommodation has been necessarily provided at an enormous cost to the ratepayer, and this to a large extent to provide for petty offenders who could not obtain workhouse shelter. But I regard this to be only a righteous retribution upon the ratepayers for the merciless treatment of the destitute poor.

In the circular of the Poor-law Board it is very properly stated "That plans might be adopted for ensuring the co-operation of the police, who have the earliest and most complete means of becoming acquainted with all persons wandering in the streets in a destitute state; and thus, by the combined action of the police and the officer of the guardians, all proper objects would be immediately transferred to the asylums, while impostors would be detected and rejected."

It is worthy of remark that this plan has been adopted for years in the town and borough of Gravesend. The establishment of these asylums would be at once adapted to carry out the important and humane proposition now made—"That misery should be tracked to its haunts, in order to reclaim those in whom there is still some lingering instinct of society, duty, and order.

If the proposition of the Poor-law Board to adopt this act of parliament is objected to by the guardians of the metropolis, surely these elected bodies, who are now responsible to the public for an alteration of the present system, should at once confer together with a view of adopting some mode of meeting any difficulty that lies in the way of carrying out a proposition so necessary for the sake of humanity, as well as for the security of property and the peace of society. There is no doubt but the cost and charges of the required accommodation should be equally borne by all the metropolitan parishes, and this would certainly be the commencement of a system of equal rating, which, we think, must be shortly generally adopted. The casual poor return to the House of Commons referred to was, at our request, obtained by Mr. John Locke, the member for Southwark, and the present system is thoroughly exposed by reference to this document by making a comparison between the value of the property and the relief afforded to the casual poor in two richer parishes with that of two poorer parishes; for instance, the parishes of St. George's, Hanover-square, and St. Marylebone, received in the year 558 cases of houseless poor, whilst the parishes of St. George's, Southwark, and St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, housed 26,228, nearly half the number received in the whole metropolis, which was 66,009; whilst the value of the two first-named parishes is given in the returns at

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* Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., of Winslow, Bucks, who has made very successful sanitary experiments in his own neighbourhood, and who has suggested to the writer that similar undertakings in sanitary reform might be commenced with great advantage in different localities in various parts of England. It is worth while calling attention (in connexion with this suggestion) to the Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge, which solicits the co-operation of clergymen, medical men, and all who are interested in Sanitary Reform, to establish such institutions, in connexion with Branch Associations, in their several localities.

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£2,265,237, and the value of the two last-named parishes at only £505,833, whilst the value of the whole metropolitan rateable property is 14 millions. Surely this state of things has gone on long enough: some remedy must be at once found.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
JOHN DAY.

Vestry Hall, St. George's Southwark, January 15, 1859.

MANCHESTER RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, AND THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.

AT a special meeting of the Committee, held on the 22nd of December, it was unanimously resolved that the Honorary Secretaries should take the necessary steps to have the schools certified under the Industrial School Bill, 20 and 21 Vic., cap. 48, according to the requirements of the Minute of Committee of Council on Education, of 31st December, 1858. The Manchester Ragged and Industrial Schools at Ardwich Green, were inaugurated in October last, by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P.; they can accommodate 300 children, including 100 dormitory inmates, and the schools are considered to be amongst the best constructed and most convenient in the kingdom for the purposes proposed. We understand that it is the intention of the Managers to endeavour fairly to bring the Industrial School Bills into operation for the classes contemplated by its powers. "To make better provision for the care and education of vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children," the juvenile "Arabs" of our large cities and towns.

Hopeful Thoughts for the Merry or the Sad. London: Clements Little Pulteney Street, 1859.

A small tract, having for its object to make the widow and the fatherless less the object of general charity than of the anticipatory prudence of those on whom they depend, and generally of preventive measures. The author's plan requires further detail.

A LIBERAL LANDLORD. — One of the tenants of the Duke of Roxburgh having been necessitated to relinquish his lease, which had several years to run, the farm has been re-let at an advance of £140. The duke, compassionating the misfortunes which had caused his tenant to leave, has generously presented him with the entire surplus rent till the expiry of the old lease, being equal to more than £1000.—*North British Daily Mail.*

DUTY cannot be neglected without harm to those who practice as well as to those who suffer the neglect.

THE clouds that intercept the heavens from us come not from the heavens, but from the earth.—W. S. LANDOR.

BOYS AND MEN.—Take a company of boys chasing butterflies, put long-tailed coats on the boys, and turn the butterflies into guineas, and you have a beautiful panorama of the world.

SHIRT MAKERS IN DERRY AND BELFAST.—The shirtmakers in Belfast at present earn 4½d. per day! The trade, says the *Belfast News Letter*, is now being carried on extensively, yet the applicants for work at this very low figure exceed the demand for their services, especially since the depression in the sewed muslin trade has thrown many out of employment,

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY. — The annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, will be held in Exeter Hall, on Wednesday, the 2nd of February, 1859.

How many fathers there are who always comfort themselves with saying, "I shall die poor; but let my sons make their way in the world as I have done!" To which some complaisant neighbour replies, "And I am sure, sir, they cannot do better!" Parents, however, should reflect that their sons have not only the same difficulties to encounter which they have had, but the additional disadvantage of having been brought up in luxury and idleness, to which the parents themselves in their youth were strangers.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—If your child requires pressing to learn, do not urge it forward; if it does not require pressing, keep it back. Let all its acquirements be natural *viva voce* ones; talk of anything you like within the scope of his observation, but of nothing that can exercise, and therefore injure, the brain. Exercise its limbs and its fingers; educate its eye, its ear, its hands; let the pure breath of heaven blow on it, and let it live on the simplest food, and drink nothing more exciting than good milk; and rather discourage than urge any attempt even to read until the child is five or six years old. Do not think, however, that nothing can be learned in all those years because the spelling-book is forbidden. Much valuable knowledge may be conveyed in the intercourse of parent and child; many virtues may be strengthened; and the body will be prepared to bear its share in the struggle of life without sinking under it.—*Mrs. Pullan's Children, and how to Manage them.*

NUMBER OF BEDS IN THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITALS.—St. Bartholomew's, 650; St. Thomas's, 520; Guy's, 549; Westminster, 175; St. George's, 325; London, 400; Middlesex, 300; University, 120; Charing Cross, 100; King's College, 120; Marylebone, 150; and the Royal Free Hospital, about 200.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

March 1, 1859.

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Northamptonshire Society for Promoting and Extending Education in Accordance with the Principles of the Established Church, was held on Tuesday, February 8th, at the George Hotel. There were present, William Smyth, Esq., in the chair; the Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, the Rev. H. J. Barton, the Rev. Thomas James, the Rev. Chr. Smyth, the Rev. G. S. H. Vyse, the Rev. J. T. H. Smith, the Rev. D. Paul, Edward Thornton, Esq., General Bouverie, the Rev. H. J. Bigge, the Rev. W. Barry, the Rev. H. L. Elliott, H. Osmond Nethercote, Esq., the Rev. T. Hutton, the Rev. Robert Isham, H. P. Markham, Esq., Mr. W. J. Peirce, Mr. Jas. Robinson, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. W. White, the Rev. J. N. Simpkinson, the Rev. H. Delafons, the Rev. E. Parker, T. Scrivens, Esq., &c. &c.

The following extracts are taken from the Report of the Training and Parochial Schools:—

"The Practising School was finished and given up to the society by the contractors, Messrs. Ellis, of Peterborough, early in September. It is a handsome building, and fully in accordance with the understanding upon which the site was obtained, that nothing should be erected by the society so close to the Cathedral and Deanery, of a dissightly character. The expense has amounted to £1,040. The committee fear that some further outlay will be necessary, as there is not sufficient light in the south-east corner of the building. The government grant towards the building, of £366, has not yet been received.

"In April, the committee advertised for a principal of the Training School, at a minimum salary of £150. Sixteen candidates offered themselves, some of high University standing, others more or less experienced in school work. From among these the committee selected the Rev. Charles Daymond, who had for some time filled the important post of normal master at St. Mark's Training College.

"The next step taken was to open the Practising School. A master, holding a first-class certificate, was engaged, and the school was divided into two parts; one, of such boys as could attend regularly, and so be more fully instructed, paying 4d. a-week, or 3s. 6d. a-quarter; the other of those who, from various causes, well known to all who have experience of national schools, expected to be irregular in their attendance, at 2d. a-week. These charges may, perhaps, appear high, but they have not checked the popularity of the school. It opened with 175 boys, on the 27th of September, and there were 216 on the books at the close of the year, besides many additional applicants for admission. The attendance has been remarkably good, averaging, at the close of the year, upwards of 200 daily, so that a large 'capitation grant' may be hoped for.

"The Practising School is opened five days in the week, and also upon Sunday morning: the boys being, however, permitted, if their parents desire it, to attend the Parochial Sunday School instead. Those who come to the society's school attend the service in the Cathedral; they number about 120.

"Having thus provided the school in which the students were to practise the art of teaching, the committee next proceeded to take steps to open the college itself. But here a difficulty arose. The Committee of Privy Council for Education, by whose large grants the college must be chiefly supported, refused to recognise the society's scheme of opening the college at first in temporary hired buildings, and of deferring all further expense till the county should have been enabled to judge of the character and utility of their work by a few years' experience. Several letters passed upon this subject, until at length the Committee of Council gave their final decision on the 16th of October, that they would make the usual grants at Christmas, 1858 and 1859, but would continue them at Christmas, 1860, only on condition that, by that time, the society should erect a building for twenty students and the necessary staff of teachers, on some plan admitting of subsequent enlargement for thirty students. Your committee, after full consideration, determined on accepting this offer. They felt, indeed, that they could not pledge themselves, or the society, to raise the sum necessary for such building, as the Government required, and would have much preferred to carry out their original scheme, of deferring all further expense on their capital fund for the present. But, on the other hand, they had already engaged a principal, under the idea that no such difficulties would be raised by the Committee of Council; they had no reason to hope that any delay would make the terms offered to them, as conditions of Government grants, less onerous; and the only two courses open to them were, either to accept the offer of the Committee of Council, or to defer altogether the opening of the Training College.

"They, therefore, directed the secretaries to reply to the Committee of Council that the society would accept the grants offered to them, and would immediately take steps to prepare the necessary plans and estimates, and then, if possible, would build in 1860. For this purpose a committee has been re-appointed; as soon as they have presented their report, steps will be taken to bring the matter under the full consideration of the society.

"The number of students now in residence is 15, of whom nine live at Swanspool House, with the master of the Practising School; the six in hired apartments, with the principal. The number originally proposed to be taken was nine, but the committee finding that the grants for six more students would meet the extra expense of the additional teacher whom the Committee of Council would, in that case, require to be placed on the staff of the college, determined that the larger number would be preferable, as giving a fairer trial to the scheme of the society. An estimate of the probable expense of the Training Institution for the current year has been prepared, from which it appears that the present subscriptions will suffice for the permanent carrying on of the college on its present footing. But such an estimate, of course, can be only approximation; and should the college hereafter be carried on with twenty or thirty students, and a "sufficient staff" in the proposed new building, there will, on the one hand, be increased numbers to board and maintain, and an increase of salaries to provide for, while on the other hand not only would the Grants from Government be larger, but a considerable saving would be effected under the head of rent."

The Reformatory School Report was read as follows:—

"*Reformatory School.*—Your committee hope that the third annual report of this branch of the Northamptonshire society's proceedings will not be considered less satisfactory than the two former ones.

"During the past year eleven boys have been admitted into the school. Of these, six had not been convicted before, one had been twice convicted, one seven times, and the rest not known. The total number admitted from the commencement is thirty-four, of which, at the end of the year 1858, nine had been discharged, on the expiration of their terms of detention, two expelled, five were out on trial, and eighteen in the school. Of those discharged seven are reported as doing well, and two doubtful; and of those out on trial the reports are generally favourable.

"These facts, together with the name of the court at which the conviction took place, the offence, the numbers of years' detention, and the results, as far as they can be ascertained, will be found in a tabulated form at the end of this report. Your committee propose to carry on this form from year to year, but, for obvious reasons, they do not give the names either of the boys or of their parents.

"There have been three cases of absconding during the year, a proof, amongst others which might be mentioned, that a reformatory school is not quite so agreeable a residence as those who know little about its proper management have supposed.

"The school has been visited on two several occasions by the Rev. Sydney Turner, her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons

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and Reformatories, and H. G. Bowyer, Esq., her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory and Workhouse Schools.

"On his first visit, Mr. Turner did not enter minutely into the conduct and arrangements of the institution, but expressed his general satisfaction with the buildings, the nature of the land, and the appearance and management of the boys. After visiting the second time he writes as follows:—'I was greatly pleased with Tiffield. Your progress since my last visit is very marked and satisfactory. The looks and demeanour of the boys are such as one would wish to see—open, bright, and healthy, civil, and self-respecting. The land, too, is in better cultivation, and while I hope to see some parts of it cleaner by the persevering application of the boys' labour, I am bound to say that the root crops and potatoes and Lois-Weedon ground showed good signs of attention, and that, on the whole, the weeds were getting the worst of it. I believe that the thorough cleaning and deepening of the soil is one of the points in which the peculiar kind of labour that we have to handle in boys' reformatory schools can be made most effectual and profitable. I should be glad if you would tell Mr. Benn from me that I felt much encouraged by all I saw of the school. The whole seemed to me to wear much more of that cheerful and yet orderly aspect which is so desirable. I thought the dormitory and the beds especially neat and comfortable. I had not so much time as I could have wished to test the religious and general teaching, the hours went so fast; but I saw enough of the boys' answers, and their attention to the subject, to feel very well satisfied. I hope that your association will soon consider seriously the necessity of enlarging the school, say to make it adequate for forty boys. You have plenty of land (thirty-two acres) at your disposal, a very good master and matron, and a building which is in every way adapted both for present use and future extension. The returns from your prisons seem to show that your present school does not meet the probable wants of the county and its chief towns. Unless we grapple with juvenile crime *thoroughly* we can hardly hope to gain an adequate return from our efforts. Half measures disappoint and so discourage by their imperfect results. Heartily wishing all success and encouragement to your good work, which promises to take its place in the first class of boys' reformatories, I am, very faithfully, yours,

'SYDNEY TURNER.

'The Rev. H. J. Barton.'

"Mr. Bowyer, on the occasion of his last visit, after an examination of upwards of two hours, left the following report:—'I have this day inspected the school, and am happy to be able to state that the boys have made fair progress since my former visit. Their answers were intelligent, and they seemed interested in what they were about. I was much pleased with the general expression of their countenances, which denoted the improvement of their moral tone in consequence of the training and instruction they had received.'

"Your committee wish it to be understood that these results have been obtained by strict discipline and hard work, combined with kindness and encouragement, and by an amount of punishment, whenever needful, which they have wished to make sufficiently severe to intimidate before punishment, sufficiently just to convince during punishment, and sufficiently humane to correct the offender; but they place no reliance upon mere discipline. The boys are taught, as far as possible, to think and act on honest, and kindly and religious principles. They are trusted. And if your committee felt inclined to make a parade of such things, they could mention several instances to show that many of the boys feel proud of the trust reposed in their good behaviour, and evince a degree of honesty and generosity which could hardly be expected from them. One case, however, seems especially deserving of notice. It is that of an old man who came all the way from Plymouth to see his son. The boys were so struck by this proof of parental affection, and seeing the tired and worn condition he was in, that they went in a body to the superintendent and begged that they might contribute the amount of their small earnings to carry him back again. It is also gratifying to know that in every instance where parents have been written to after their sons have left, they have immediately answered the letters, and expressed their gratitude for the treatment of their children, and thankfulness for their improvement. In one instance a father requested permission to send his son back to the school for a few months till he could find some situation for him, and offered to pay at the rate of 2s. 6d. a week for his board. His object in doing so was to prevent the boy from returning to his old haunts and associates, but on trial, he found him so steady and trustworthy, that he determined to keep him at home, and he is still going on satisfactorily.

"The boys are chiefly employed as last year in agricultural labour; they are dressed like labourers, in smock frocks and corduroy trousers and caps, which they learn to make and mend for themselves; they can wash their own shirts and mend their own stockings; they rise at the same time as the labourers in the neighbourhood, and live on labourers' fare. Under the influence of this discipline they are vigorous and healthy, doing their work cheerfully, and acquiring habits of regularity and order, which it is hoped they will carry with them into after life.

"It must not be supposed, however, that a reformatory can do impossibilities, and that every boy who has been in gaol can be transformed at once into a pattern of obedience and virtue. 'A reformatory,' as one of our first and ablest managers has said, "is no patent filter to turn Thames water into the crystal element.' But still much may be done; much has been done; and much more, your committee hope and believe, yet remains to be done, for the benefit of these outcasts of society, and therefore of society itself.

"And here your committee must be allowed to mention with satisfaction and thankfulness the faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties by their superintendent, by whose unceasing exertions and judicious management they attribute, under Providence, the gratifying results of the past and previous years. And with regard to the domestic arrangements they wish to speak in the same high terms of the conduct of the matron.

"Before concluding this report, it may be necessary to say a few words to those who are still opposed to the reformatory movement. They tell us (which we entirely believe) that *prevention is better than cure*, and (which we do not believe) that we are doing more for the outcast and destitute than for the children of honest labourers. They look upon the movement itself as the offspring of 'a morbid philanthropy,' and we are advised, instead of raising the lost, to prevent the upright from falling. Our answer is, that we do both. We are members of a society which embraces the whole question both of education and reformation; and in proof of this we need only refer to the first lines of the Northamptonshire Society's first report after it was remodelled and enlarged in 1854.

"It would be travelling out of our own immediate department to say more upon this subject, but we are anxious that it should ever be kept in mind, and we believe not only that no other county has taken up the subject in the same broad and comprehensive spirit, but that it requires only the liberal support of the county to render it thoroughly efficient and effective in all its branches.

"In regard to the female reformatory, your committee have to state that, acting under the advice of Mr. Sydney Turner, they have determined to put off, for the present, the establishment of such an institution; and, therefore, they have resigned all claim to the buildings of the old Militia Storehouse, which, by an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, had been made over to them for that purpose.

"They have also to state that the Committee of Privy Council has determined to give no further aid to reformatory schools from and after the 31st of March, 1859. And though this will be attended with considerable loss, they cannot consistently object to it, feeling as they do that such educational grants ought to be confined to the unconvicted children of honest parents, and that if more public money than that which is now supplied by the Home Office were given to reformatories, the life and earnestness of private sympathy and exertion would be extinguished.

"Your committee will conclude this report by earnestly pressing upon the consideration of the society what they consider to be the two main things to be looked to to securing permanence and completeness to the reformatory movement. The first is the safe disposal of the inmates on discharge. The second, the pressure on parents for contribution towards maintenance.

As to the first, your committee hoped that, by the appointment of corresponding members, an interest would have been excited on behalf of the boys who left with good characters, so that many of them might have been placed out with respectable farmers or tradesmen or even with

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some of the members themselves. But this hope has been disappointed, and the consequence is that, with the exception of those who are willing to emigrate, the boys return to their parents, and to their old haunts and associates, and are subject, therefore, to all the dangers of falling back again into crime, and becoming worse than they were at first. Your committee are thankful to say that hitherto this has not been the case, and they derive much encouragement from the fact, that these trials and temptations, as far as they know, have been resisted. But without some great and salutary change in this respect, and without help from some quarter or other to meet this difficulty, they can never hope to see the reformatory principle successfully carried out. Emigration, no doubt, may do much, but it is expensive, and it is beset with difficulties. Home emigration is what we want; and your committee feel confident that in five cases out of seven, if these boys could be properly located after they leave the school, they would turn out honest men, and become useful and valuable servants. Some, no doubt, must be sent abroad, and we have the satisfaction to state that a member of your society, who happened to be in the county gaol when two of these poor lads were brought there, was so impressed with the pitiableness of their case, and the necessity of this requirement, that he instantly placed £5 in the secretary's hands to assist in the formation of an emigration fund. What we want, therefore, and we must have it, or we shall utterly fail in the attainment of our object, is sympathy and assistance from employers at home, and subscriptions for emigration abroad. In regard to parents' payments, your committee venture again most respectfully to urge upon magistrates the importance and necessity of stirring up the police to back the proceedings of her Majesty's inspector. He has already done much, but it will be impossible for him to carry out his intentions so as to enforce parental responsibility, and to prevent one of the worst abuses of the reformatory system, if magistrates will not insist upon these payments, and require the police to collect them.

One other consideration your committee would beg leave to bring before the magistracy, and that is the immense importance of carrying out a *consistent system* in the treatment of juvenile offenders; substituting *lengthened terms of correctional discipline* for the present short imprisonments.

And, lastly, they would impress upon all who take an interest in this movement, the necessity of having distinct and separate schools of correction for the more hardened offenders.

It is impossible, within the limits of this report, to do more than touch upon these points; but knowing and feeling them to be of vital importance, your committee are assured that they cannot be too often mentioned, and, relying upon the goodness of their cause, they can only trust that it will be taken up with energy and spirit by other and more able advocates.

As to the ultimate and absolute success of the reformatory movement, your committee must speak with diffidence. It is still a great experiment, but it is a great requirement also. And on this point, because his authority is so much greater than theirs, your committee beg to adopt, in conclusion, the words recently spoken by a learned judge:—In his address to the grand jury, after alluding to the crimes of the past year, and the misery and ruin which they have caused, he goes on to say, "but on these I will not dwell, for I wish to recur, in conclusion, to the exception—the one bright spot in the darkness—I mean the steady success of the reformatory system. I, for one, am watching it closely and calmly, deprecating over-sanguineness and spurious sentimentality as strongly as any one can, and greatly grieved to see any tendency to exaggerate success, and overestimate difficulties. It is a very great experiment which we are trying, trying with general prudence and energy, and, as far as I can obtain, trustworthy information. I verily believe that the experiment is succeeding, and will succeed more and more eventually. If we meet again this time next year, may I be able to speak, and you to hear on this subject with still greater satisfaction and exultation."

Mr. Hutton enquired how many parents contributed to the maintenance of their children in the reformatory?—Mr. Barton replied more than one-half. He hoped her Majesty's Inspector would report two-thirds. Mr. Barton, in reply to Mr. James, said it was the Committee of Council on Education that had withdrawn the allowance, and properly too, as not consistent with their object,—Mr. James said that might be, but they would in consequence be deficient next year £88—a large sum.

The Rev. T. James read the report of the Middle Schools as follows:—

"*Middle School Report*—Your Middle School Committee have at length something tangible to lay before you. Two grammar schools, those of Guilsborough and Clipston, have this year been formally placed by their trustees in union with our society. Of Clipston, in consequence of the unfortunate postponement of a proposed examination, there is little to say, but your committee have great reason to congratulate the society and the county that the school of Guilsborough, so long a cause of shame and dissatisfaction to all concerned with it, has at length been restored to its proper place among the middle schools of this diocese. It was reopened on the 6th of October with appropriate ceremony, and not the least pleasing feature of the holiday enjoyed by all, was the presence of a large number of those classes for whom the school is chiefly designed. The trustees consider themselves fortunate in having obtained the Rev. Jon. Jones for their head master, who commenced his work with twenty-five pupils, but now numbers thirty-five, of whom ten are full boarders. The terms and particulars of this school, as well as of every other middle school in connection with our society, will be printed at the end of our report. The head master has expressed a wish of co-operating with this society in securing a middle-class examination for this district, and has also determined to conduct his school with especial reference to this public examination.

"Your committee heartily concurs in this view, because, although the preparation for an examination necessarily leads to a certain amount of what is called 'cramming,' yet even this result, the greatest anticipated evil of the new system, may be looked upon as an advantage in comparison with the desultory and indefinite course of study which resulted from the absence of all public competition or attestment.

"Your committee ventured to suggest to the Oxford Board that by a less distinct specification of the books for examination, especially in the class of English literature, even this alleged objection might be greatly obviated, and the system made, as far as possible, a healthy stimulus to general school work, and a fair test of the candidates' real abilities and attainments.

"With confidence in the benefits afforded by the middle-class examinations, your committee have offered their aid in organizing a local examination for the midland counties, and have invited all masters of middle schools and other persons interested in the subject to join them in securing the attendance of the Oxford examiners in June, or the Cambridge examiners in December, at Northampton or some other convenient place for candidates from the midland counties, and they recommended a grant of £10 towards the expenses that may be incurred.

"They regret that, as far as this county is concerned, very little encouragement has been given them to proceed, and perhaps while the present indifference to the establishment of good middle schools continues, it is vain to hope that fit candidates will present themselves. It is only by the gradual multiplication over the county of such schools as Kettering and Guilsborough that the educational torpor of the county can be expected to be removed, and Northamptonshire take its place in the competition so active in many other districts of England.

"It may be in your recollection that we proposed last year to offer a sum of not less than £10 annually for prizes in books or otherwise to middle schools in connection with our society. As some difficulties have arisen which have prevented the majority of the grammar schools in the county from joining us, we are disposed now to recommend as a provisional grant for the present year, the sum of £3 for prizes to the Guilsborough School, the only school at present in union with us that seems to call for a special grant. If by co-operation with the trustees and head-master we can give such publicity and dignity to this small prize, as all may believe to be in the power of our society, by a public examination, and by awarding it possibly through the hands of our chairman at one of our annual meetings, we shall at least be offering a useful stimulus to the boys in this particular school. This, however, would not be wholly meeting the object of the original grant, which was to originate an active competition between the several middle schools in the county, and to reward not the best scholars in each school, but the two or three best scholars on the general examination. Though as regards the grammar schools in themselves this is at present impracticable, yet the same object may be in a degree

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obtained, and at far less expense and trouble to the society, by applying the £7 remaining of the £10 grant for awarding prizes to those candidates resident in this county, whether in schools connected with us or not, who shall have most distinguished themselves in the middle-class examinations of Oxford or Cambridge during the present year. As it would be extremely difficult in the present experimental state of matters to lay down a set of fair and definite rules to meet all the cases that may arise, your committee propose that, in the first instance, you should entrust to their discretion the formation of such general rules as will meet the occasion, though no final award will be made without being first submitted to the sanction of a general meeting.

"Your committee have been in renewed correspondence with the president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, in regard to the re-establishment of the Grammar School at Brackley. Though the propositions of co-operation made on behalf of the society have been declined, yet your committee are happy in reporting that there is now every prospect of a good school being shortly opened there, attended with circumstances which promise well for the ecclesiastical as well as educational prospects of the town.

"At Northampton no further step has been taken for the organization, so much required, of a good middle school, either by the extension of the old foundations, or by a new establishment, on the proprietary or other system. Your committee feel that until this matter is heartily taken up by those whom it most concerns, any active movement on their part would be worse than useless. They have more than once endeavoured to give an impetus to a movement in this direction, and though their efforts have been hitherto unsuccessful, they are still prepared to avail themselves of any opportunity that may offer where their assistance in providing so desirable an object may not be deemed intrusive."

Mr. James added that since the report was written the masters at the schools at Guilsborough, Kettering, and Brackley had intimated their intention to send in for examination.

Lord Alwyne Compton read the report of the Sewing School Committee as follows:—

The Sewing Prize Report.—"The following is the list of prizes awarded for needlework, to the schools in the Eastern Division of the county.

"Out of the 64 schools only 13 competed; and of those, two failed to obtain any prizes for cards of merit. The work in general was far superior to that sent in last year from the schools in the Eastern Division.

	1st class prize.	2nd class.	Card of merit.
Barnack	1	1	0
Brigstock	0	0	1
Great Billing	1	0	1
Cosgrove	0	2	0
Cogenhoe	0	0	1
Geddington	0	2	1
St. Giles', Northampton	1	1	3
Little Houghton	1	1	2
Peterborough	0	0	2
Rockingham	0	2	1
Rushton	0	2	0

Arthingworth and Raunds sent in work, which the ladies were reluctantly compelled to reject without awarding to it any prize whatsoever."

The Rev. H. J. Barton read the Inspector's Report as follows:—

Inspectors' Report.—"Since the annual meeting last February we have examined nearly all the schools in union with the society.

"If you are pleased again to adopt the suggestion made last year with regard to the Langham prizes, viz., that two, a first and a second, should be awarded in each division of the county, we beg to recommend the master at Kettering for the first, and the master at Oundle for the second prize, in the eastern division, and, in the Western division, the masters of All Saints, Northampton, and Middleton Cheney, for the first and second respectively. We are glad to take this opportunity of testifying to the careful manner in which the children are taught in the schools at Eydon, Harleston, Pitsford, Castle Ashby, and in All Saints' and St. Giles' Girls School, Northampton. It would have been our duty to recommend the mistresses of the two last-named schools for prizes, if the terms of Sir James Langham's will had not limited the competition to schoolmasters exclusively. As the number of well-trained and efficient mistresses in the county has been much increased of late and is still increasing, it seems very desirable that they should no longer be shut out from a share in this benefaction, £10 has hitherto been given yearly in prizes from the Langham fund, but it is now possible to grant a larger sum. We would suggest, therefore, that the society should procure from the Charity Commissioners the requisite authority for the establishment of one or, still better, two prizes for mistresses. There can be little doubt that this would not be at variance with the intention of the benefactor, especially as no deduction need be made from the sum awarded to masters. To establish separate prizes for mistresses appears a better plan than to simply increase the number of prizes, and open the competition to masters and mistresses indiscriminately.*

"We would draw the attention of the meeting to the circumstance that Middleton Cheney has gained a prize for the third time in succession, and that the three remaining prizes have been carried off by town schools. It is certainly a matter for consideration, (1) whether a school, after winning a prize two years in succession, should be allowed to compete on equal terms, or indeed at all, the third year; and (2) whether separate prizes should not be given to town and country schools. The chance of winning a Langham prize is, at present, a great stimulus among country schools; it will cease to be so if the village schoolmaster finds himself pitted against the town schoolmaster, who holds, very likely a first-class certificate, and has a staff of pupil teachers to assist him. We would venture to suggest that the original plan of three prizes to schoolmasters for the whole county should be resumed, of which one should be given to the town and two to the country; and that of the two for mistresses, if two can be granted, town and country should each have one.*

"Until last year, the society's inspectors examined only village schools. But it was determined, at a committee meeting last February, that, for the future, inspection should be offered to the town schools. It was accepted in almost every instance. The number of schools under inspection has consequently been increased by nearly a third. Owing to this cause, and also to the continually increasing number of village schools in union, and still more to the growing wish on the part of school managers to avail themselves of regular diocesan inspection, the inspectors' duties have become much more laborious than formerly. In the eastern division, for example, the number of schools inspected never before reached 40; this year it has exceeded 60. We think it will be impossible to find amateur inspectors who can spare, from their own parish work, sufficient time for the examination of so many schools, and we, therefore, propose that the number of inspectors should be increased to seven. There is a difficulty in multiplying the number of inspectors, with regard to the Langham prizes. The comparative merits of the competing schools could not, of course, be fairly judged by different examiners. It was to meet this difficulty that we propose to fix the number at seven. We would divide the county into six districts, each of which should have its own inspector. The office of the seventh inspector should be to examine the schools in all six districts which wish to contend for the Langham prizes. For this purpose, all schools intending to compete should signify their intention to the secretaries early in each year. This addition to the number of inspectors will not entail any increase of expense on the society. The usual grant of £70 will be quite sufficient.

"We have, during the past year, drawn up a new form of inspectors' report, which we now submit to the meeting. It is intended to represent the highest standard at which we think it desirable that national schools should aim. Our objects in adopting this form were—1. That the school should be judged and reported on relatively to this standard, 2. That the form should admit of being filled up easily and rapidly; 3 That it should convey an immediate impression to the eye of the school's merits or demerits, as the case may be."

Lord Alwyne Compton read the General Report as follows:

General Committee's Report.—"We beg to report, again, a steady advance in the society's work. The Training Institution at Peterborough is opened with 15 students. It will be seen by the report of the Training School Committee that the continuance of the Government grants, on which the college is mainly dependent for

* The number of our schools in Northamptonshire under the sole management of mistresses is about one-half; of the remainder, the number under the combined management of a master and mistress exceeds the number under masters only.

* It was found necessary, in awarding the sewing prizes for girls, to make a distinction between town and country schools.

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its support, is conditional on the society's erecting complete buildings during the year 1860. It is quite impossible for your committee to judge how far this is practicable till plans have been prepared, and approved by the Committee of Council, and estimates made of the probable expense of such plans. In such case, the Government grants at the rate of £50 for each student whom the building is calculated to accommodate. A grant may, also, probably be obtained from the National Society; and the remainder of the expense would have to be defrayed from the funds now in the hands of the society (amounting on the general account to about £800), to which may be added the proceeds of the sale of the former Central School, or from further donations to be specially raised for the purpose. In the latter case, your committee hope that an appeal to the other chief landowners in the diocese, and still more in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, might be attended with some advantage.

"The grants toward building schools during the past year have amounted to £30, besides which £20 have been granted in books and school apparatus from the Joint Book Fund of this and the Parent Society. The church collections received during the year have amounted to £4 8s. 3d. It is in contemplation to take steps, with the bishop's approval, for recommending to the clergy a regular triennial collection, the proceeds to be equally divided between this society and the National Society. In some churches such collections are made annually. The amount now in hand in the Church Collection Fund is only £18. We beg to recommend that an additional grant of £30 be made to the Training and Parochial School Committee, to be added to this fund, to enable them to make grants towards the building of schools. In the Book Fund there is a surplus of £80, of which £45 is, by the vote of the last annual meeting, applicable to evening schools only.

"The Ladies' Sewing Prize Committee have this year distributed four first-class and eleven second-class prizes, and twelve cards of merit, to the schools in the eastern division of the county. Next year the western division will be taken again.

"The inspection of schools in union with the society during the past year has been conducted by the Rev. Mr. Clay and the Rev. Mr. Capes, to whom the best thanks of the society are due for the great trouble they have taken. Your committee regret sincerely that the services of these gentlemen can no longer be secured. It would, perhaps, be advisable to increase the number of inspectors, thus approaching the system pursued by some diocesan boards, where a large number of persons take each a few schools, and thus divide the work among them. There are some difficulties, no doubt, in such an arrangement; but, should it be practicable to carry it out in this county, we believe that some saving of expense might result to the society. We purpose, however, that the same grant as last year should be made on account of inspection, trusting that it may not be necessary to expend the whole of it.

"The Reformatory Committee continue to report well of their branch of the society's work. The great difficulty they have to contend with is that of placing out the lads as their time of detention draws to a close. A commencement has been made of a special fund to assist them to emigrate, when such a step appears advisable or necessary. At the same time the committee has always kept in view that, while it is the wish of the society to assist in restoring those who, often not by their own fault, have entered into the paths of crime, care must be taken not to make their lot enviable to the honest; nothing must be done for them beyond what is really necessary for their permanent reformation.

"No further steps have yet been taken with respect to the establishment of a middle-school, at Northampton, or with respect to prizes for such schools. It will be seen by the report of the committee for middle-schools that they wish to obtain at Northampton, or in some other place convenient for those who reside in the midland counties, a university examination; for this object they propose, with the approval of this meeting, to expend a sum not exceeding £10 from their special fund.

"The balance at the banker's at the close of 1858 amounted to £636 2s. 9d., besides £1200 funded capital. The payments for the last quarter of 1858 will reduce this balance to £160. The former Central Schools have not yet been sold, but are let for one year additional to St. Giles' parish, at the rental of £65. The parish wished to be allowed to hold them for one year more at the nominal rent of £4, but the committee feel that, considering the great expenses the society has to meet, they should not be justified in acceding to their request; it would, in fact, have been equivalent to a grant of £61 to a single parish. The committee beg to recommend that they be authorized by this meeting to sell the site, subject to their lease, at an adequate price.

"In conclusion, the committee beg to recommend the following grants from the General Fund for the year 1859, which will be submitted *seriatim* to the meeting:—

	£	s.	d.
Inspection	70	0	0
Clerk's salary	25	0	0
Messenger's	1	10	0
Printing and stationery	30	0	0
Sewing prizes	5	0	0
Towards building schools	30	0	0
Grammar school prizes	10	0	0
	£171	10	0

After a vote of thanks to the Secretaries, Lord Alwyne Compton and the Rev. H. J. Barton, The Rev. H. J. Barton said he hoped the gentlemen present at that meeting would tell the rest of the great landed proprietors what was being done, what had been done, and what, with their assistance, was proposed to be done. They had every reason to be thankful for the support the society had received, from the five hundred and three hundred pounds of the great landowners, down to the ten shillings and five shillings annual subscriptions from the less wealthy, but not less earnest supporters of the good cause. He would, however, say one word more about the charge that they were undertaking too much, and as far as education was concerned, doing too little. He could quote the very highest authority for saying that they had not done so, but, on the contrary, were the only society who had embraced the whole question, and had stopped the mouths of all gainsayers. It would almost always be found that they who went forth to seek the lost were generally the very parties who would do the most to save the upright, and they might depend upon it that the reformatory schools would never interfere with the honest poor man's education. He was almost ashamed of trespassing upon their time so long, but there was one circumstance he wished to mention. There was in the reformatory school a boy, now indeed a young man, who came with their superintendent from the Home in the East, and, from the influence for good which had been brought to bear upon him, since he had been with them, his conduct had been most exemplary, and he was at the present time one of their most useful servants. He (Mr. Barton) was sorry to say that they were about to lose him, not from any fault, but because he had determined, and he, (Mr. Barton) thought he had determined wisely, to emigrate. In one respect in that case there was a similarity to the great Leviathan, for they wanted to get the steam up, and if, in addition to what the youth had saved, £5 could be raised for him, he would consider himself a rich man. They had ventured, as secretaries, to head the subscription with small amounts, feeling sure that the sum would be easily and willingly raised, and that it was really and honestly deserved.

W. Smyth, Esq., proposed that the General Committee be authorised to sell the premises in St. Giles'-street, which was seconded by H. P. Markham, Esq., and carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

A drinking fountain will soon be erected in the west area of the London Royal Exchange. The figure will be of bronze. The stone supporting the right foot and the drinking vase will be a portion of a basaltic column from the Giant's Causeway. The frame of the pedestal is to be of polished red granite; the centre, ornate panels of bronze; and the styles and rails surrounding the panels of polished Cornish serpentine; the whole raised on three cast-iron steps. The water, constantly flowing, will be supplied from the mains of the New River Company, passing through one of Messrs. Ransomes' patent charcoal and sand filters. The cup into which the water falls will be of enamelled ware, or of glass, secured to the pedestal by a chain from the bottom. The two side cups will be of similar construction. The waste water will be caught by a hollow in the top of the basalt column, and, after passing downward over the outside of the filter, be conducted to a dog-trough at the base of the pedestal. During hot weather it is intended that rough ice shall be placed round the filter, which may be done at a trifling expense. Thus a constant fresh supply of pure cold water will be gratuitously afforded to all comers.

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STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

We are glad to have another opportunity of drawing attention to the labours of our Transatlantic brethren, in the cause of Education. We have received the annual report of the Industrial School for girls at Lancaster, Massachusetts, and from it make the following extracts:—

The Trustees of the School report to his Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that since August 28th, 1856—

There have been received into the school	121
There have been indentured . .	17
And there are now in the school, (Oct. 1st, 1858)	95
The average number of the year is .	94
The amount of appropriation for the year 1858 was .	Dlrs. 13,000 00
Of which there has been expended and appears by the Treasurer's Report appended hereto	11,943 28
Balance . .	Dlrs. 1,056 72

During the year the girls have been employed in needlework and in knitting, and we have sold and have ready for sale socks to the value of 368.44 dollars.

The expenses of the farm, during the year over its receipt is 256.33 dollars.

The report of the Farmer which is appended will show the kind and extent of improvement and production. In this connection, and as the economy and advantage of retaining this part of our property has been questioned, it may be well to notice some of the reasons for and against that policy. It is objected that the idea of a farm is not in harmony with that of an industrial school for girls: that in cities and elsewhere no such appendage exists to such institutions; and that it must be quite unnecessary in the agricultural district of Lancaster: that crops are precarious, and so our investment is liable to risk and loss; and that the manual labour needful to the good conduct of a farm is more than would be required about the proper out of doors management of such an institution as ours. On the other hand it may be stated that, the whole original purchase money having been ten thousand dollars, the buildings which were on the ground, namely, the three-story brick building called the Stilwell house, the spacious two-story wooden building of the Superintendent, and that occupied by the Farmer, together with the barns and outbuildings appropriate to a large farm, are, of themselves, worth the first cost of the whole property: so that it may be said that the farm portion has cost nothing. But to make the whole profitable as an investment, certain improvements must be made. The farming land had been exhausted by crops or deteriorated by neglect; and for the development of its internal strength, and to bring out its hidden value, it was deemed judicious that, first, crops should be produced, and that then it should be laid down to grass. This has been done; and during the last two years a system of renovation and of culture has been introduced, which has restored the soil to its original vigour. It is now, therefore, the opinion of Mr. Boynton, the farmer, who has a high reputation in his profession, that the farm can not only produce the cost of its management, but that the receipts for supplies to the institution and otherwise will next year equal the expenses, and that thereafter the farm will be a source of profit.

It is also very important that there should be no near neighbours to the buildings occupied by our pupils. To avoid the possibility of such proximity, a small piece of adjacent land was bought about a year ago. And this argument will have increased force as new buildings may be added, according to the prospective growth of the establishment. We conclude, not reciting some other collateral arguments, by expressing the opinion that, on the whole, the farm is of much advantage to the institution, and that both economy and general policy warrant its continuance under its present management.

In regard to the economy of our institution of ninety inmates in place of sixty the previous year, although it has been carried on at less expense this year than last, we would say that the measure of duty is not to be found in the reduction of expense to a minimum point. Neither production of material value by its inmates, nor success in a petty struggle to keep down expense, ought to be the ambition of a board of trustees appointed to conduct the charitable and reformatory institutions of a great Commonwealth. We humbly conceive, however we may come short of its discharge, that ours is a higher and holier duty. We shall, therefore, present no comparison of our expense with that of institutions somewhat similar in other parts of the country; nor shall we admit that our office would have been any more worthily performed, could we show a saving of a few more cents per head, in our annual average of cost. But, assuming that to save character, to redeem human beings from sin and shame, has been our grave duty and responsible trust, we will briefly sketch what has been done in this behalf, referring for more particulars and interesting details to the annexed report of the Superintendent.

We began this experiment, (no institution exactly similar existing in the world,) by aiming in the management of our pupils, to cultivate self-respect, and to develope self-sustaining power in each child.

We sought to change the heart as well as the conduct: to establish character as well as behaviour: to create and confirm principle as the law of the mind and of life; and we proposed to govern not by vigour, but by moral suasion; and to control, not so much the bodies as the minds and hearts of the members of our several families. And now, sufficient variety of character having come under our *régime*, and time enough having elapsed to test its power, we have the honour and the joy to express our conviction, that the success of the scheme has equalled our most lively hopes.

Although our progress has not been equal in all, nor according to our wishes in each particular case, yet there is not one of our flock who has not been benefited to a valuable degree in physical and moral health. When we consider from what diverse quarters come the members of our households: from what haunts of sin and shame some have been snatched away; how much hereditary taint of character and of physique was ingrained in others: what absence always of good influences had enfeebled some: what abundance of evil contagion had polluted more: what ungovernable temper in some, and what weakness of purpose in others, had become the law of the mind: and that these and many other diversities were, all at once almost, and not by small and far between instalments, brought under one control, and that administered by hands new to the responsible and delicate duty, it will be seen that we assumed a perilous task. Yet in two years, by the faithful and unceasing co-operation of the Superintendent and Matrons, the system has borne abundant fruit, in some of our charges twenty, in some fifty, and in some an hundred-fold, and the once experiment is now an accomplished fact.

Some practical testimony have we of establishment of character, in the fact that of seventeen bound out to service during the year not one has been returned for moral delinquency. Improvement in general health and in comeliness of person is apparent, and medical gentlemen who have visited the institution have especially noticed these points.

In control of temper and personal purity there has been a marvellous change, and a marked growth in that dignity and modesty which are equally the charm and the pride of women. Moral sense has been developed. Said a little girl who was overheard talking to her companion, "*I didn't know I had a conscience 'till I came here.*" Another, who knew not even her letters when she came here, now can commit to memory an hundred verses in a week.

One who was taken from the streets, convicted of a criminal charge, who was morose and sullen of temper and unable to write, now has religious exercises in her room with some of her associates. Another who set fire to one of the buildings in a spell of passion, is now one of the most industrious and obedient of our number.

In going about the grounds many pretty improvements are noticed, which have been made by the voluntary labour of the children. Each house has its flower-bed; and in front of the chapel a flower-garden blooms with the bouquets which daily grace the table of the Superintendent during the services in the chapel.

If, as a fine writer* has said, "a lover of nature is not likely to be a bad man, because such love pre-occupies the mind so as to arm it against evil approaches," how much should we rejoice when the objects of our anxious solicitude find a congenial employment amongst plants and flowers.

A form of the monitorial system to aid

* Hillard.

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in self-control has been introduced, and some of the girls are made accountable for others: the advanced girls (not necessarily arranged according to age) having the oversight of others not so firm in character.

Day by day we see the marks of progress achieved, and the signs of promise for the future. Indeed a tangible proof of what has been done is found in the fact, that the Superintendent is confident that from our members may be selected material abundantly qualified for the post of assistant-matron in the new houses for which we hope funds may be appropriated at this session of the legislature.

Now being aware that the expediency of the appropriation which we ask for, at least two more houses, must depend both on the excellency of our principle of administrating the charity, and on the number of subjects needing its benefits, the Trustees would remark that in each of our families and in all the business and the intercourse of the establishment, the principle of kindness and of fellowship between the authorities and the children reigns supreme. Deeming this the secret of true government, we have applied it, and it has reformed and saved all whose redemption has crowned our labours and swelled our hearts with joy.

Rigid discipline and the penitentiary system, austere and lofty bearing of authority, have failed and will for ever fail to reform character. Bolts and bars and whips may suppress the manifestation of evil, but the heart can only be changed so that its spontaneous product shall be good fruit, by the application of the law of kindness. Human nature revolts against force: under its savage control either the spirit is broken and the soul is crushed, or in minds of native energy the hard demoniacal passions are inflamed. The victim applies to his humble case the great political truth that "resistance to tyrants *is* obedience to God." And no tyrant ever raised, or reformed, or refined a people.

Seizing on this truth we started with one sure element of success; and our other has been *the family system;* by which subdivision of our numbers into small groups and in separate houses, a closer supervision is had over the children, and opportunities are all the time afforded for direct operation on the character by the matrons, whom the children address by the endearing name of *mother.*

We would here in passing pay a tribute to the faithfulness and painstaking aid of the several matrons. Without their help in applying the principle the scheme would have failed. For their assiduous dealing with particular cases of different character, we owe them strong expressions of obligation. And we have to regret that the close confinement of our work has obliged one of them, of noble mind and high gifts, Mrs. C. M. S. Carpenter, to remove to another and less laborious field of service.

And now the application of these two principles just spoken of, the mode of training and of arrangement into family groups, obliges us to present the urgent necessity of two more houses, and the establishment of two more families. Since our quarters have been full, numerous applications have been received and rejected. It was a painful necessity which compelled us to publish in the newspapers a notice that no more subjects could be received.

The material all over the State is most abundant, and we have positive information that some, not having been received by us when adjudged by the commissioners to be fit candidates, have fallen into crime and become castaways, while waiting for a vacancy. There are very many poor creatures not yet confirmed in vice, but who having no natural protectors, no friends, can only be saved by the interposition of the State. By the aid of the Hon. Judge Rogers of the Municipal Court of Suffolk County, we have reports from the different police districts in Boston, which show in that city after an examination not very thorough, that there are 230 girls who do not attend school and are not under the control of parents or guardians. Of a large proportion of individuals of this number we have particular reports: and our conclusion cannot be avoided, that these girls are all surely tending to ruin. In other counties of the State, especially in those having the large manufacturing towns, it is the same; and nothing but the prompt interposition of the Commonwealth can save this unfortunate class from falling. And why should not the State interpose? Not with lagging service, but heartily, promptly! Those whom the world gives up, why should not the State take up? Why should not the body politic of a Christian community redeem those who are perishing, and snatch from death those who are just overhanging the fatal fall?

Passing the argument of Christian duty and humanity, does not public security demand that those who will become the women of the country should receive the protection, the training, the culture of the State? As are the women so are the men of a nation; refinement, dignity, modesty of women are equally, by an alternate action, the cause and the reflex of those traits in a people. Her life and conduct give tone to the family circle, and by a thousand influences make the character of the young, and so of a race.

To meet the known demand, and that which will be made from existing materials, we propose the immediate construction of, at least, two wooden buildings, suitable each for the accommodation of not more than thirty inmates.

We also need, at once, a barn of capacity to receive the grain and produce of the farm and to serve as a storehouse for the institution. Much loss is suffered every year by the decay of vegetables and injury to stores caused by the want of such a building. For more particular reasons we refer to the report of the farmer which is annexed

It is the dictate of willing gratitude on our part that we should acknowledge the generous gift of 100 dlrs. from C. Gayton Pickman, Esq., sent to the Trustees for the use of the school after a recent visit. This liberal donation shows the impression made on unbiased minds by the inspection of our little families and of the institution. We also have much pleasure to acknowledge the gift of an ornamental fountain from George Cummings, Esq., of Lancaster.

During the year one of our number, Dr. James Dean, M.D., has been removed by death. Distinguished by rare scientific attainments and by amiable temper, high moral worth, and correct judgment, we would here record our regret at his loss.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES BUNKER; DANIEL DENNY; WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE; FRANCIS B. FAY; JACOB FISHER; THOS. TUCKER; GARDNER BREWER.

October 12, 1858.

This report is followed by one from the Superintendent and Chaplain upon the expenses and condition of the school for the year ending October 1, 1858, together with the acompanying remarks. After giving the farm accounts, and a present valuation of the farming utensils and stock, a somewhat curious tabular statement is given, which we copy.

TABULAR STATEMENT PRESENTING THE CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1857–8.

No. in school October 1, 1857	92
received to October, 1858	22
present in school October, 1858	95
largest number present during the year	97
average for the year	94
indentured during the year	15
" from the opening, (two years)	17
received into school from the opening	121
Of this number there are now—	
in families	17
with parents	3
in lunatic hospital	1
discharged for Rainsford Island	2
escaped (last year)	2
deceased	1
in school	95
Received the present year from—	
Suffolk County	4
Middlesex County	6
Worcester County	7
Essex County	3
Norfolk County	1
Hampshire County	1
Received from opening of school from—	
Suffolk County	29
Middlesex County	21
Worcester County	24
Essex County	18
Norfolk County	11
Hampshire County	3
Bristol County	8
Berkshire County	3
Barnstaple County	2
Plymouth County	1
Franklin County	1
Number of American children from opening	85
Irish	24
English	6
Scotch	2
German	2
French	1
Italian	1
One or both parents deceased, or separated	85
Of the indentured girls, there are in—	
Worcester County	9
Middlesex County	6
Franklin County	1
Lawrence, Kansas	1

By the increase of numbers, and by the experience gained in previous years, the current expenses, *per capita*, have been considerably reduced. Every article of

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apparel, except shawls and shoes, have this year been made by the girls. Whatever may be the particular service upon which a girl shall hereafter enter, each one, in her turn, shares in every form of housework, and if permitted to remain a suitable period in the school, will be familiar with all the details of domestic economy, from the care of the kitchen to the making of her own dresses.

A coloured girl, of fourteen years of age, after a lingering consumption, in which she received the constant attention of her companions—affording them a new and powerful discipline—was carried by them to the grave.

During the year we have exceeded our accommodations in the number of girls admitted, still we have been forced to refuse almost daily applications from commissioners and persons interested in the cases of criminal children. Many of these applications have been of a very pressing character, and often urged by a personal visit to the school.

We are not unmindful of the fact that generous provisions for paupers naturally increase the demand for public charity, and that the thoughtful benevolence of the State in behalf of exposed and criminal girls may be expanded to an undue extent, and tend to relieve families from the burden and training of children, who are in circumstances adequate to enable them to meet their parental obligations. To this it may be answered:—

1. That while the terrible "social evil," as it is called, fills the streets of our larger cities with a corrupting vice, and our houses of correction with young women, the State, as a matter both of economy and benevolence, will look patiently upon the occasional impositions to which it is subjected by unnatural parents, in its efforts to cut off the supplies to this flood of corruption by the reformation of exposed childhood.

2. The defence of the charity and treasury of the State rests in the hands of the commissioners under the "Act." They are made acquainted with all the facts in each case, and have every opportunity to learn if the friends of the child are seeking to obtain a relief from a burden that they ought to bear and would assume without fatal injury to the child, if the school did not exist; or if she is in the high road to crime and ruin. Perhaps if the probate judges were the only commissioners, and the process of committing a child were thus rendered a little more difficult, only the most pressing cases, in which manifest necessities urged to considerable exertion, would be presented for examination. Certainly none but those who have been criminal in their conduct, (but still children,) or those in whom the criminal tendency is unmistakeably manifested, ought, in the present limited state of our accommodations, to be sent to us. And of this class, as we have only room for a certain number, and a choice must necessarily be made from a multitude of applicants, a discrimination based upon natural talent, peculiar exposure, or tender youth, may be properly made. Those certainly promise to afford the largest returns who are the youngest and the farthest removed from mental weakness and idiocy.

3. It should not be forgotten, in considering this question of expense, that if the commissioners are faithful in the discharge of their duty, the prevention of a proper subject for our training from entering the school, will not be a saving of so much outlay upon the part of the State. If these children are already, or presumptively will be, criminals, they will certainly burden and heavily tax the community in other forms, and become the occupants of gaols or poor-houses. As to the comparative cheapness or wisdom of providing for their restoration to good society, over their detention for crimes or for abject poverty, no one can, for a moment, hesitate in his opinion. An officer in bringing one girl from Newburyport, referred to another case that had come under his professional supervision. A girl only fourteen years old, without proper guardians, had fallen upon the street. She was arrested for night-walking and sentenced for six months to the house of correction—not long enough, even if there were virtue in penitentiary discipline, to secure reformation, but sufficiently long to blast the character and confirm for life the terrible course of sin. In only a fortnight after the expiration of her sentence, this girl (a child still) was arrested for the same offence and sentenced for the same period to the same gaol. Who can feel any surprise at this? What other door opened before this girl but that of the house of death or the prison?

4. Some effectual and humane law may yet be established by the legislature, by which a portion or all of the expense of supporting an inmate may be obtained from parents or from the cities and towns in which they reside. We are receiving a small sum from this source at the present time; and there can be but little doubt but that others ought to aid in the same manner.

5. In our own case, without any additional expense for superintendency; with a diminished outlay for assistants, as we shall be able to supply, in part, the officers of new houses from the girls that we have trained, and in houses of much cheaper construction, we could undertake safely the care of twice our present number.

As to the positive results of our efforts thus far we would speak modestly. Personal reformation is a serious and slow work. Our labour will be hereafter exposed to a stern trial, and it remains for time to show how permanent are the impressions that we are now making upon the hearts and lives of these children. Certainly all philosophy and experience are in our favour. If we may rely upon the unanimous judgment of those who have looked in upon us, in our daily labours and our Sabbath services, the external improvement and the mental and moral advancement of the children have equalled every reasonable expectation.

The conviction grows stronger in our minds of the safety and even expediency of having older and younger girls together in the same family, rather than to have them classified by age. It is rarely the *older* girl simply that corrupts the younger, but it is the decidedly and persistently *bad* girl, whether old or young, that spreads a dreadful leaven in the company. The young children that come to us, for the most part, have little to learn of evil, but the personal experience of it, and there does not seem to be an inclination with the older inmates to make them the confidents of their sad lives. We have found one of the most impressive appeals to the older girls to be based upon the effect of their example and words upon the children. In a number of instances they have chosen one of the younger girls to watch over, and it is quite affecting to notice the sensitive anxiety with which they mark the conduct and reprove the least semblance of wrong. Among this class (the older girls) are some of great promise, and there are several that we should not hesitate to as teachers or as assistants in the kitchen, in a new house, and over a company of girls with whom they have not so intimately associated, as the families in which they have been trained.

To the Heavenly Parent, by whose providence and grace we have so happily reached this stage in our history, and upon whose promised aid is based all our expectations in the future, we would humbly offer our devout thanksgivings. The religious state of the school has been encouraging. The services on the Sabbath, and at the morning chapel devotions, are marked by a peculiar reverence and tenderness; a moral sensibility has been developed, and in some instances a well-attested religious character appears to be established.

It only remains for me, gentlemen, to express my gratitude to you for the uniform kindness and support which I have received at your hands, both in health and in sickness, during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

BRADFORD K. PEIRCE.

UNMARRIED WET-NURSES.

THE following letter appeared in *The Lancet*, and, as bearing on two questions on which we have already commented, namely, "The Social Evil," and "Lying-in-Hospitals," we give it insertion. There appears to be reason in it, and it does not militate against the arguments we have elsewhere advanced against unnecessary wet-nursing; rather perhaps it makes for it; for if it be objected to employ such characters, let mothers perform their own proper duties where they can.

To the Editor of *The Lancet*.

SIR,—You have animadverted in your "Medical Annotations" of January 29th, p. 113, on the attempt that has been lately made to have fallen women employed as wet-nurses, and thus to open to them a path of return from vice. I am, heart and soul, an advocate for that scheme; and, therefore, I take upon myself not so much to reply to the remarks in your columns, as to point out the grounds on which myself and many other members of the medical profession think it highly desirable, and intend, until convinced of our error, to continue acting on it.

In the first place, let none suppose it is a new invention, proposed for the first

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time. Hundreds of mothers are physically unable to nurse their own children; hundreds more ought not, and are told by their medical advisers that they ought not, on account of disease or debility; and for years past, and every year more and more largely, this want has been supplied to a certain extent by *single* women.

No accoucheur in extensive practice can shut his eyes to the demand for wet-nurses. He has to meet that requirement every day; and I ask him (whoever he is) if he has ever been able to supply it exclusively from the ranks of married women?

There is the demand, already largely supplied by the very class that most wants help. We only ask that the supply may be enlarged and regulated. Heaven knows there are enough to select from. Remember it is not street-walkers nor professional prostitutes we are speaking of. We are speaking of the young house-maid or pretty parlour-maid in the same street in which the sickly lady has given birth to a sickly child, to whom healthy milk is life, and anything else death. With shame and horror the girl bears a child to the butler, or the policeman, or her master's son. Of course she is discharged; of course her seducer is somewhere else; of course, when her savings are spent, she will have to take, with shame and loathing, to a life of prostitution. Now, she is healthy and strong, and there is a little life six doors off, crying out for what she can give, and wasting away for the want of it, and in the nursing of that baby is a chance, humanly speaking, of her salvation from the pit of harlotry.

Send her to a reformatory, say some. Why? Is not the best reformatory a helping hand stretched out in the way of honest work and honest wages to the poor girl that the devils of want and despair are pushing into the sin she shrinks from? Why send her into an establishment meant for harlots, not for her? And if you send her to a reformatory, the lady's baby may die. You cannot get married women, or, if you do, they are of a kind that make the anxious doctor long after the unmarried. A married woman who voluntarily leaves her own child for money may not be much better than the girl accidentally seduced, who nurses another's child for bread. It is not well to inquire what they were before they married. It is not safe to look too closely into their present life and habits, if you wish to keep them, or your own peace of mind about the child. It is not wise to be too acute in your inquiries about the husband, and the nature of the conjugal solicitude that keeps him eternally hanging about your area steps, or lounging in the back kitchen. You know the worst of the parlour-maid that has recently fallen. You certainly know the best of the married wet-nurse, who hawks about her breast of milk, accompanied by her husband and the certificate, but you know little else.

Again, if they were, one and all, paragons of virtue and maternal rectitude, they are not to be got; and it speaks right well for English working mothers that they are not. Every accoucheur will bear me out in this, that no wages can procure married women of any protence to respectability to raise one-half the children whose mothers cannot and will not.

Now, Sir, I assert, and I challenge anyone to disprove my assertion, *that employment as wet-nurses is, beyond all comparison, the most harmless and the most effectual means of reclaiming fallen women.* No other comes near it.

It offers no premium to vice. The most vehement objector will not venture to say that any girl submits to be seduced on the faith of getting employment as a wet-nurse when she becomes pregnant.

It does not encourage a continuance in vice. My own experience, and the testimony of the authorities of Queen Charlotte's and other lying-in institutions, convince me that in nearly every case the responsibility and enforced regular life attached to the employment, reclaim the girl at once and for ever from the unformed habit of sin. She has had an awful warning; and the charge of infancy, instead of being a burden crushing her into despair and ruin, is a solemn and joyful task, impressing that warning with irresistible force. They very rarely err again, but make the best and saftest servants that can be obtained.

The next question is—Is there anything in the fact of the secretion of breast-milk having been unblessed by the church, or unsanctified by the registrar's office, that *ipso facto* renders it, although still the natural and wholesome nourishment of the illegitimate child for whom Providence has prepared it, a deadly poison for any other? The writer of your "Medical Annotations" is led astray, I think, by the contemplation of possibility that never can arise. No one proposes to employ prostitutes. Prostitutes hardly ever have children. No accoucheur on the look-out for a wet-nurse could be deceived into taking a syphilitic harlot. Of taint from milk there is much more chance from a nurse who has patched up a bad reputation by marriage, and has been accepted on the faith of her certificate, than from an unmarried girl whose one fault would excite the most rigid and unceasing scrutiny.

Now, is there, can there be, any danger, bodily or moral, to an infant, from allowing a girl with her first child, carefully ascertained to be absolutely healthy, to nurse it? To herself or her employer we have seen there can be none. I deny that there can be any to the child.

Physically, the nurse would be ascertained, and is now ascertained, in every case, to be perfectly healthy, and her milk perfectly wholesome. There can be no doubt, no deception about this, if the selection of the nurse, as it always should, be made the doctor's task.

You express a fear as to the effect of "bursts of rage or passions of grief," or other temporary affections that are likely to affect the milk—more likely, he thinks, in a case where the previous life has been "disordered and irregular." Which is most likely to have healthy milk?—a sickly, feeble, nervous, dyspeptic, or fashionable mother, such as those generally are who cannot or will not nurse their children: or a penitent girl, rejoicing at her escape from final ruin, and bodily healthy and strong?

As to any permanent moral effect, I need only state the fear to calm it. It is feared that if a child be suckled for a few months by a woman who has illegally obtained the power of nursing it, though otherwise moral and healthy, that baby will, by virtue of its illegally-secreted food, contract a love of illegality and forbidden pleasure.

With what omniscient power should the previous lives, nay, thoughts and feelings, of all nurses—ay, and mothers—be scrutinized, if this be true! And how many infants, had we this power, would be condemned to the pap-bottle, indigestion, and the grave!

No, Sir, this philanthropy is not "ill-judged," and all requisite care is now, and will be, as the custom extends, "exerted to avoid the mischief that might flow from it."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. Acton.

Queen Anne-street, Feb. 1859.

At the Ashton-under-Lyne council meeting, held on the 9th February, a letter was read from Alderman George Higinbottom, offering four drinking fountains, with waste-water troughs, one for each ward, on condition that the corporation supply them with water, and hereafter keep them in repair. The offer was cordially accepted.

In the House of Commons, February 15, Lord John Russell, in accordance with the request of the Social Science Congress, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency. He explained, that among other alterations, it was proposed to abolish the legal distinction now existing between traders and non-traders, and to give a certain majority of creditors the power, if they thought proper, of seeking their remedy in the county court. With regard to voluntary settlements it was proposed that they should be effected when a majority in number, and four-fifths in value, of the creditors were favourable to such a mode of procedure. The motion was agreed to.

The "Expectation of Life."—Every man, woman, and child, has a property in life. What is the value of this property? Mr. Charles M. Willich has established an extremely easy rule for expressing this value—this "Expectation of Life," at any age from five to sixty. His formula stands thus:—$e=\frac{2}{3}(80-a)$; or, in plain words, the Expectation of Life is equal to two-thirds of the difference between the age of the party and 80. Thus, say a man is now 20 years old. Between that age and 80 there are 60 years. Two-thirds of 60 are 40; and this the sum of his expectation of life. If a man be now 60, he will have an expectation of nearly 14 years more. By the same rule, a child of five has a lien of life for 50 years. Every one can apply the rule to his own age. Mr. Willich's hypothesis may be as easily remembered as that by De Moivre in the last century, which has now become obsolete, from the greater acuracy of mortality tables. The results obtained by the new law correspond very closely with those from Dr. Farr's English Life Tables, constructed with great care from an immense mass of returns.—*Athenæum.*

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorised to give Receipts.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

**** Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
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Charitable Institutions, 3*d.* per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1*d.* per line extra.

The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

March 1, 1859.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

The judges of our land, the bulk of the magistracy, the recorders of our principal cities, the chaplains of our various gaols and houses of correction, the police inspectors, and all who are more or less directly or immediately connected with crime and its punishment, have over and over again given it as their opinion that drunkenness lies at the root of by far the largest portion of the crime and poverty for which England has to pay so dearly. Our own opinion perfectly coincides with this, and dealing as we desire to do with the causes of crime and poverty, as well as the amelioration of distress, it seems to us clear, that whatever improvements of a social character may be suggested and carried out, so long as this appalling evil is left as it is, and the facilities to it so widely authorised by those whose duty it is to care for the public welfare, so long shall we labour in vain to bring about a lasting change. Public-houses and beer-shops are seldom or never resorted to by any but the working classes and mechanics: the more wealthy portion of the population have little or no need of them. It is, therefore, a fair presumption that the magistracy by whom they are licensed are in many cases really ignorant of the true nature of the feelings of the poor and labouring classes, and that they license these worst of man-traps, frequently under a mistaken impression that they are acting in accordance with the wishes of the poorer (*i e.* the larger) portion of those over whom they have been appointed ministers for good. Men and women in the class alluded to, now the chief if not the only supporters of public-houses and beer-shops, have seldom opportunities of expressing *their* wishes at the time of licensing; the houses spring into existence, the temptation proves alluring, hard earnings are poured into the "public" treasury; homes are ruined; unions and prisons are filled; the blindness of infatuation falls upon hundreds and thousands; and the idea grows up, in the authoritative circles, that to suppress the beer houses, to check the public-houses, would be an interference, not to say with the rights, but with the wishes of the people. Yet what is the fact?—probably the great mass of these very people would heap their blessings upon the magistracy who could and did stop this great curse, as they well know it to be, to themselves and their families. We say probably; and we say it advisedly. In their cooler moments a very great majority of the men and women who spend their hard earnings in the public-house would be glad that there were no such places. We know a prison where the chaplain visited consecutively 137 prisoners, committed for being drunk and riotous, or committing common assaults arising out of drunkenness; and out of that number, no less than 86 expressed a distinct wish that there was no such stuff as beer or spirits to be got at; 32 said they should be glad if there were no public-houses, but they should like a glass at their own homes, and 19 did not care about it. But surely all doubt on the question of the wishes of the majority of the working men is set at rest by the canvass which is now going on to ascertain their opinions in reference to a Permissive Bill. A very important demonstration took place in Exeter Hall on Wednesday, February 17, when the platform was crowded up to the very roof, and the body of the Hall and galleries filled to overflowing, besides multitudes, eager to catch a word, standing in the passages. We observed that the greatest portion were of the working class, and chiefly males. The principles of the Permissive Bill were fairly laid before the meeting, successively by Dr. Jabez Burns; Professor F. W. Newman; Mr. Digby Seymour, Recorder of Newcestle; Mr. Pope; and the Chairman on the occasion, Sir Walter C. Trevelyan. The following resolution was received with the most enthusiastic cheering:—

"That this meeting is of opinion, that the only satisfactory mode of dealing with the traffic in strong drink, is to empower the people—who are, both as to its supposed convenience and its real burdens, interested in its existence—to decide for themselves as to its necessity.

"That this meeting, therefore, earnestly recommends the insertion of a clause in the forthcoming Government measure, which will enable the ratepayers of a given district to veto the licensing of public-houses and beer-shops within that district, as suggested by the United Kingdom Alliance.

"That a copy of this resolution be signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, and forwarded to the Right Hon. S. Walpole, M.P., Her Majesty's Home Secretary of State."

But it may be said public meetings are carried away generally by the impulse of the moment, and do and act as their neighbours. We think the meeting too large to be so completely enthralled by fallacy. Reason was forcibly appealed to, and would have her sway; and to this we attribute the extraordinary unanimity. But there is yet a more expressive proof of public opinion as regards this Bill: a careful canvass has been made in many large and important towns and districts; and the following are some of the results of their returns:—

England.	*Adults Canvassed.* For.	Neut.	Agst.
Blackburn (partial)	106	6	15
Grimsby (partial)	167	75	59
Whitehaven (partial)	251	42	12
Coxwold (Ratepayers)	49	12	6
Manchester (St. George's Ward)	2589	451	246
" (St. John's Ward)	1144	273	94
" (Medlock-street Ward)	2978	848	308
Allhallow's Parish, Cumberland	104	18	12
Torpenhow " " ...	207	100	24
Crookdale Township " ...	83	1	1
Blisland	219	90	2
Salford (Blackfriars Ward) ...	108	7	5
Cowpen Township, Northumberland	350	38	22
Wickwar (Householders) ...	80	69	24
Blyth	252	179	11

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	Adults Canvassed. For.	Neut.	Agst.
Bristol, St. Philip & Jacob's Parish (Householders)	488	110	134
„ St. Paul's (partial) „ ...	236	192	56
„ St. Peter's „ „ ...	133	71	9
Neilston...	1307		156
Sowerby Bridge	823	135	42
Wicksworth, St. John-street District (Householders)	60	28	5
„ (Adults) ...	71		7
Dean Raw, Haydon Bridge ...	350	101	16
Irlam's-o'th'-Height...	181	61	27
Brough, Yorkshire	148	12	5
Skipton (Householders)... ...	310	18	9
„ (Adults)	381		21
Cowling, Yorkshire (Householders)	264	44	9
Aspatria, Cumberland	659	97	73
Brawley, Pickering	40	16	1
Warrington (Adults)	2154		153
„ (Ratepayers) ...	2248	722	312
Egerton (Adults)	89		6
„ (Householders)	69		6
Worsley (ditto)	948	755	75
„ (Adults)	206		
Madeley	556	102	34
South Newbald	29	7	0
Wrentham	140	82	4

Scotland.	Adults Canvassed. For.	Neut.	Agst.
Selkirk	997	240	86
Bellshill (Householders) ...	260	117	88
Do. (Adults)...	751	117	22
Greenock	14352	1858	349
Barrhead	2630	358	238
Galashiels	1811	299	186
Peaicuick, N.B.	450	49	85
Jervistown, Holytown (householders)	260	117	8
Do. do. (Adults) ...	751	117	22
Mearns	811	168	88
Balfron	511	131	16
Kelvinhaugh	994	112	14
Glasgow (partial)	10964	1300	798

Ireland.	Adults Canvassed. For.	Neut.	Agst.
Leanderg Townland, Tullylish Parish	172	4	2
Tullyrain „ „ ...	193	14	6
Drumnacamp „ „ ...	140	6	2
Lismafiffy „ Seapatrick & Tullylish	121	0	2
Ballykelly „ „	85	0	0
Ballylough „ Seapatrick Parish	83	3	6
Tonaghmore „ Magherally „ ..	95	22	4

These facts are too striking to permit of their being overlooked, by any at least who have the welfare of their fellow-creatures at heart. The passing of such a clause as is recommended, must be hailed as a boon to any neighbourhood. Public-houses will be compelled to be more careful. The dread of this permissive power would be constantly before their eyes. If those who mainly support them felt that they really wanted them, they would not use the permissive power; if they felt that they were being tempted to their ruin, and would rather be without them, there can be no solid reason why they should not be able to remove the bait which so allured them. In brief, if public-houses were required, they would exist, under, possibly, some better restraint than at present. If they are not required, why should they be forced upon the people to their ruin?

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AT OXFORD.

Education will always be defective, and not unfrequently positively injurious, when confined solely to the drawing out of the powers of the mind. Concurrently with the attempt to impart scholastic knowledge, and enlarge the faculties of memory, and of the reasoning powers, there must be a corresponding care for the developement of the physical capacities of the body. No one who is at all cognizant of the great modern improvement of our various scholastic establishments; the increased facilities for imparting information in an agreeable and concise form; the encouragement given to head knowledge by the system of public examinations and rewards; and the competition and emulation thereby called into play in the minds both of parents and offspring; can fail to observe that the state of education has considerably advanced of late years. At the same time the pressure on the mind in youth is considerably greater than it has been heretofore; and it has an evident tendency to increase. Now, whatever may be the advantages derivable from such early and erudite scholarship, certain we are that it will not compensate for a diminution of the physical faculties. It is, nevertheless, too frequently acquired at this irremediable expense. We have always thought that too much was expected from young minds. Not that young minds are incapable of putting into play very great mental exertions, resulting in the formation of prodigies of scholarship. But this can seldom or never be done, without a sad reaction on the body; and eventually on the mind. The young prodigy rarely lives out half his days, or generally ends them ruined both in intellect and bodily capacities. We attach more value to good physical training, were the bodily powers properly called into healthful action, in the days of childhood and youth, accompanied by a good foundation for subsequent mental training; the young might not carry off so many prizes for learning, in his very early days, but when both mind and body had attained a healthful vigour, the same great facilities which exist for imparting and acquiring information, would produce even more rapid results, and would be employed without the present danger to the physical powers, which too frequently accompanies the use of them with the very young. These being convictions strongly impressed upon our own mind, we are glad to find that the University of Oxford is assuming its legitimate place in favour of physical education. It has come forward in the van, and added the weight of its authority and example to the movement in this direction, and given it a further practical development, by the erection of a large and commodious building devoted to the purposes of gymnastic exercises. Oxford has been the first to establish a gymnasium, which, in point of size, and the scientific manner in which it has been fitted up, is superior to any institution of the kind, not only in England, but we believe in Europe.

"The building is situated in Alfred-street, in the thoroughfare leading from High-street to Christ Church, and is thus, as all Oxonians will recognise, nearly in the centre of the University and City. It is built of grey bricks, with semi-circular-headed doors and windows, having very deep reveals. A splayed and dentilled string course marks the line of the first floor, and is an important feature in the elevation. The upper-floor windows stand in semi-circular-headed recesses, springing from corbels, and above these is a handsomely moulded cornice in brickwork, finishing about 33 feet from the ground. The roof is in three divisions, the centre being a dome, square at the base, and diverging to an octagonal form at the top, which is surmounted by a lantern and ornamental vane. Altogether the building has a handsome appearance, and the architect has made effective use of simple materials.

"The interior is divided in the height by one floor, consisting of two large rooms, one at each end, connected by side galleries, which thus enclose a large quadrangular central space, open from the ground to the roof, a height of sixty feet, and is protected by a handsomely mounted handrail, with ornamental newells, and wooden trellis-work ballustrades. On the ground floor there is a well-fitted dressing-room, a private room, and staircase, the remaining portion forming a large room, sixteen feet high at each end, under the upper rooms, and open to the dome, in the centre. The timbers, which are varnished, are very massive, and interlace each other in the roofs and ceilings to form panels. The principal girders are flitched with iron, to prevent vibration, and supported by eight cast-iron ornamental columns, 12 inches in diameter, four of which on each side extend from the floor to the roof. The building is 84 feet long, 45 wide, and the highest part of the dome is 60 feet.

"Great care has been bestowed on the details of the structural part of the edifice, and there is a striking adaptation of the architectural features to the peculiar uses of the building. In the centre a very fine Norwegian pole, 60 feet high, has been fixed for climbing exercises. The timbers of the roof and ceiling afford facilities for fixing the numerous machines for gymnastic purposes, which machines, as here provided, are of an extensive and multifarious character. There will be exercises suited to pupils of all ages and conditions of health—some to train the body to its natural development, others to correct the evils of bad training, and others to test in

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the severest manner the matured powers of the accomplished athlete. Very young and delicate children even may here be directed in their play, in such a manner that any local weakness or defect may receive the undeviating effect of properly directed exercise. It may be presumed that fencing forms a most important branch of educational gymnastics, and accordingly one of the large upper rooms is devoted especially to that purpose. The large area on the ground floor is for exercises of a most extensive and varied character, as we have said, and, to ensure perfect safety, the floor is constructed of padding, soft, thick, and elastic. The numerous windows give plenty of light, and care has been taken that where it would be injurious to have the windows open, free interchange of air can be effected in the roof, without any risk to the health of the pupils; thus embracing all the advantages of open air, without any of its disadvantages.

"Mr. M'Laren, the projector of the institution, whose long experience and favoured position is well known to all Oxonians, has thus been enabled to erect a Gymnasium, in which the value of physical education, scientifically conducted, may be fully proved, and some copy of which we hope before long to see attached to every public school in the kingdom.

"Mr. Wilkinson is the architect, and Messrs. Joseph Castle and Co., are the builders, of the Gymnasium."

Could not the example be in some degree followed in the "People's Parks," which have been set aside for public amusement, in Birmingham and elsewhere? Let this subject be considered, it is of more consequence to the improvement of our rising generation than many may now imagine. We have no doubt that the advantages will soon become so apparent at Oxford, that these healthful auxiliaries to a sound education will soon become abundant.

THE BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION.

So long as men in public situations, men professionally engaged, men, in a word, having families dependent upon their health and strength, continue indifferent to the sudden reverses to which they may at any moment be liable, so long may we expect to see frequently the sad spectacle of ladies, who have lived in superior stations of society, and have been surrounded by luxuries and comforts, suddenly reduced by monetary reverses of fortune, or by the death of those on whom they have been dependent, to a state of destitution. This is often the more distressing, because the very example of want of forethought in those to whom they were bound to look up, not only for support, but for example, has probably kept them in complete ignorance of any means of self-support. The head of the family too frequently withholds all information about the prospects of his wife and children in case of unexpected calamity, and rears them in ease and quiet, and generates by his own want of prudence a state of false security. Let our readers for one brief moment endeavour to realise the position of such people, suddenly deprived of their little all, the feeling of extreme sorrow, shame, and wretchedness, and in the midst of all a bright hope springing up that the sufferer can turn to a society formed expressly to aid such as they are; not indeed to relieve them from all anxiety, from the exercise of the talents and capabilities with which they may have been blessed by God; not to encourage a life of indolent reliance on the charity of others; but to lend them such an aid as shall place them beyond the reach of actual want, and afford scope for the development of that education and experience which in their former station they must have acquired. The British public ever has found, and ever will find, men of piety and benevolence, who endeavour to cope with the various phases of sorrow and distress which come under their notice, and in 1848 the claims of ladies suffering under unfortunate changes of circumstances, who had moved previously in superior stations, were prominently placed before the public, and this Institution formed to provide for them permanent incomes not exceeding £30 per annum.

The society is worthy of regard; but, like all societies of a kindred nature, requires to be continually kept before the public.

It has held twelve elections, and numbered forty-four annuitants. We have before us the ninth annual report, from which we make the following selections, more with a view to induce our readers to ascertain for themselves the operations of the society, than as an adequate rescript of the report.

Referring to rule XIV., which enforces on approved candidates the procuring of four subscribers or life governors, the report states that objections have been made that—

"Ladies are put to much inconvenience in soliciting subscriptions on their own behalf after being elected annuitants, but especially while they are only candidates. In the case of candidates, the requirement, that they shall find four new subscribers, may be felt insome cases to be oppressive, but the council cannot allow it to be *unjust*. When the institution has been longer established, and taken that place amongst the Metropolitan charities which it assuredly deserves, and which it is believed it will occupy, it will then be a matter for consideration whether the guarantee rule should any longer be binding on *candidates*.

"In the case of annuitants, the abandonment of the rule is not anticipated, on the following grounds:—First. The Institution does not contemplate relieving persons of a humble rank of life, whose friends cannot afford amongst them to give the sum of *four guineas* annually for their benefit, but its declared object is to relieve 'ladies who have moved in a superior rank of society;' who are therefore supposed to have a circle of friends 'willing and able' to give this small sum for a society which benefits those in whom they themselves are interested, and with whom very frequently they are personally and relatively connected.

"Secondly. The Institution, in assisting the lady annuitants, does *in reality* relieve their friends (in the generality of instances), from the larger contributions which duty and generosity bestowed upon them, previous to their election.

"Thirdly. The guarantee rule has the effect of sustaining an interest in the Institution among a large number of influential subscribers. Some of these may give 'grudgingly and of necessity,' but it is known that *many* give 'cheerfully and of a willing mind,' under the belief that, while their own friends whom they had seen in more prosperous circumstances are aided, the aggregate of the guarantee subscriptions is a great help towards the Institution conveying the same aid to others; the subscriptions of the guarantees of *seven* annuitants or candidates almost making up an annuity of £30.

"Fourthly. It should be borne in mind, that this institution, while it confers annuities equal to other kindred societies (with one or two exceptions), is prevented from appealing to all grades of the public of Great Britain, by the exclusiveness, in one sense, of its charity."

We may close these remarks by stating that there are now thirty-six annuitants, receiving £30 per annum, and two receiving £25.

It must always be remembered, that this Institution gives greater advantages than most of our benevolent societies. Its annuities are larger, and they are given at an earlier age. True it takes in only ladies; but on that very account a more uniform annuity, of a larger amount, is absolutely necessary. Let the public acquaint themselves with that operation of the British Beneficent Society. We ask no more, but leave it to their own hearts.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

Our readers will remember a letter from Brighton, signed M. A. B., on this subject, which appeared in our last number. We are glad to find that it has awakened considerable interest. Probably few are ignorant of the great difficulty which exists in finding really good cooks; and few but are well aware what an effect for good or evil, a knowledge of this art or otherwise, by the wife and mother, has upon the poor

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man's home. M. A. B. alluded, in strong terms of approbation, to the School of Cookery, established recently at 90, Albany Street, Regent's Park. Such of our readers as may require more complete information, will naturally apply at the school for themselves; meanwhile we feel that we shall be affording grateful information to very many, who have experienced the difficulty in getting good servants, if we give a slight sketch of the object and operations of this establishment. The aim appears to be two-fold; 1st, To teach cookery, &c., to the poor, so as to gradually improve the comforts of their homes, by bringing up future wives and mothers, who shall be equal to their duties, and make what little they have go as far as it will; 2d, To improve domestic servants by turning out kitchenmaids really well instructed, and by giving the best lessons to be had, to plain cooks, at the lowest possible charge. Girls are received at about the age of sixteen up to twenty, as boarders at 7s. a week, for not less than three months, which just covers their expenses. In some cases, however, a reduction is made in this charge. Cooks who wish to take lessons in the higher branches of the art, 2s. 6d. per single lesson, or 12s. per week; this charge includes food during the hours of attendance.

The girls, from the national schools of the adjacent districts, are instructed in the kitchen by an experienced cook. Parents and friends who wish to place girls not connected with the schools, as boarders, can do so; and young women wishing to receive occasional lessons, are taught at lower prices than at clubs. A matron resides in the house, superintends the management of the Institution, and the instruction and moral training of the girls. A large portion of the food is disposed of to the poor at very moderate price. There are dining-rooms on the premises, both public and private, in daily use; and many families of the upper classes order dishes to be sent to their own residences. Opportunities are thus provided for the instruction of the girls, not merely in the elements of cooking, but also in the higher branches of the art. Orders by medical men can be received for sick persons, and the food sent to them, if required. It is proposed to give, as rewards, certificates of competency to those young women who distinguish themselves as pupils, and they will thus carry with them into service the surest evidences of their proficiency.

There appears to be plenty of employment for more than they have at present, and it is stated that a quick girl will in about six months learn enough to take a place as an efficient kitchenmaid. The direct benefit conferred by these efforts, not only on the poor, but also on the richer people, in the production of useful wives and servants, cannot but be very real indeed; but we venture to think that the indirect boon to the poor is even larger in promise; for we are certain that a very large portion of those of the working classes who habitually haunt public-houses, and become confirmed drunkards, are in the first instance drawn from *home*, by the inability of the wife, with the best wishes, to make that home comfortable, to supply him with fairly dressed food, and to make the best of his little. He deems his means insufficient, his home neglected, and his wife perhaps careless; when, so far as she is concerned, it is the power and not the will which is wanting; and the result is too frequently ruin to all concerned. The Albany School of Cooking, like all other charitable institutions, requires funds; but we trust the day may come, when it will be almost, if not altogether, self-supporting. Meanwhile we commend it to the favourable notice of our readers.

FRANCES JOHNSTON.

Our readers will remember the remarks we made on the case of Johnston the cutler in our issue of October last, as one of almost inconceivable inhumanity on the part of a father towards his family of daughters, and calling strongly for interference on the part of the British public. We at that time pointedly deprecated the mere contribution of money for the relief of Frances Johnston, who had been goaded on to an attempt at suicide by the situation to which she had been reduced through the hideous depravity of her unnatural father. We counselled that care should be taken rather to strengthen than undermine that spirit of independence which had manifested itself in the past conduct of this family of sisters. We only desired that the family should be placed in circumstances *to help themselves*. We always consider this, in fact, to be the legitimate mode of alleviating distress, whenever it is practicable. We are glad to find that arrangements are being made to this effect; though there has been, from some cause as yet unexplained, some delay in perfecting them. Sir R. W. Carden not long since announced, for the information of the many charitable persons who had forwarded contributions on behalf of Frances Johnston, that he much regretted that certain negociations for obtaining suitable premises to enable her and her sister to commence business had been unavoidedly delayed. The donors, however, might rest assured that no time should be lost in carrying into effect the contemplated arrangements, which, when completed, he should have much pleasure in announcing to the public. We shall hope, therefore, soon to be in a position to show, not only that the British public have well responded to the call on their benevolence in this distressing case, but that it has been judiciously expended.

WET NURSES AND LYING-IN INSTITUTIONS.

The subject alluded to in the following correspondence which appeared in the *Brighton Gazette* of February 3rd, is of so much importance, and the evils therein deprecated so little considered, that we draw attention to them, in the hope that medical practitioners, mothers, and all who may have influence in checking the pernicious practice will take the matter into their serious consideration. A study of this subject can hardly fail to lead to the conviction that the mortality among infants is greatly increased by the practice referred to. The children of *wet-nurses* form a large proportion of those who die annually from the effects of ignorance and neglect.

The *Lancet* is continually calling on benevolent and thoughtful people to do what they can to stay this wholesale "slaughter of innocents."

It may be an unpalatable sentence which we are about to subjoin—the truth is often disagreeable, but it is not the less a truth,—but we affirm it to be our decided opinion, that numbers of mothers in the middle and higher classes resort, for fashion's sake, to the pernicious practice, who are by no means physically incapacitated for the complete exercise of the duty which a higher Power has imposed on them,—a duty, the relinquishment of which is a resignation of a blessed pleasure, and the inviting of much misery. We look upon it as a matter of disgrace to such mothers. An eminent physician has said that the Lying-in Institution of London are literally besieged for *wet-nurses*, extravagant sums being offered to tempt poor women from their own babes—their own home. We have been given to understand that the authorities of the Brighton Lying-in Institution are scrupulously careful in this respect, and never recommend but in cases of very great emergency. This is an example which should be followed, and the practice would then receive a considerable check.

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The correspondence which has called forth these remarks is as follows :—

"TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BRIGHTON LYING-IN INSTITUTION.

"SIR,—As I understand that a meeting of the committee and governors of the Lying-in Institution will shortly take place, I beg to submit for their consideration the desirability of altering that part of their plan by which the recipients of the charity are recommended to ladies who apply at the institution for wet-nurses.

"The practice of hiring wet-nurses is fraught with so many evils, moral and physical—evils which become very pernicious and wide-spreading in their influence on society, that for a public institution of this nature to be instrumental in any way in promoting so objectionable a practice, seems inconsistent with the high character which a philanthrophic establishment should endeavour to maintain.

"The subject which I now venture to lay before you, has not, until very lately, attracted the attention its importance demands. To this cause may be attributed the indifference with which it has been regarded, and the unchecked prevalence of the custom referred to.

"The tract recently issued by the *Ladies' Sanitary Association*, on the "Evils of Wet-Nursing"—a copy of which I now forward to you, is calculated to place the subject in a strong but true light before the minds of the thoughtful public.

"Medical men especially would do well to consider how far it is their duty, and how great their opportunities, to stay by their counsel, as conscientious *advisers*, this pernicious practice.

"I do hope that, after a deliberate consideration of the whole question, both in a *medical* and *moral* point of view, the Committee of the Lying-in Institution will deem it advisable to recommend the poor women who receive attention through the medium of the Institution, to act the part of *mothers* to their own infants, instead of deserting them to undertake an office, the good pay of which is a poor return for the loss of their own babe often, and the certain discomfort, by neglect, of the whole family.

"Many ladies are tempted to indulge in the so-called 'luxury' of a wet-nurse for their child, through the exceeding facility of meeting with women willing to undertake such duties.

"By checking the supply, however, the demand would naturally be starved out; thus a twofold good would be promoted, the *rich* as well as the *poor* mother, would be more likely to follow the dictates of their maternal nature, which feelings are now too often stifled on the one side by yielding to the love of ease, on the other by gratifying the desire for gain.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"Brighton, "M. A. B.

"Jan. 11th, 1859."

"76, West Street.

"Jan. 14th, 1859.

"MADAM,—I beg to inform you that your letter, of the 11th inst., was laid before the Governors of the Brighton Lying-in Institution, at their general annual meeting yesterday.

"In reply, I am requested to state that our medical officers fully concur in the views therein enumerated, and are alive to the evils of the system generally; but they are yet induced to recommend wet-nurses in those cases of emergency, where the health or life of the child are endangerred, for cases sometimes arise in which the employment of a foster-mother seems the only means of saving life.

"I have the honour to be, Madam,

"Your obedient Servant,

"THOS. A. BREW,

"*Honorary Secretary.*"

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—I must beg your leave to correct a statement made in my last letter to you "on the mode of releasing Convict Prisoners," which I find to be an error. I now find that neither Captain Crofton nor Mr. Sentaigne—the two first of the Irish Convict Directors—ever served in the English convict department, or under Colonel Jebb.

This, however, permit me to say, makes in my view no very important difference to the public. It is indeed important that justice should be done—that we should know to whom our gratitude is due, for introducing valuable improvements into our system; yet I feel sure that even Colonel Jebb and Captain Crofton themselves would agree, that the carrying out of a really good system was of more importance than the deciding to whom the merit of that system should belong.

The discussion, however, has given rise to two very interesting papers, each well worthy of attention, though, alas! somewhat bitterly opposed to each other: viz., one in the January number of the *Meliora Quarterly Review* (Partridge, Paternoster Row); and the other in our old and staunch ally in all reformatory matters, the *Irish Quarterly* (Simkin and Marshall). Both give much information; both shew that the writers have carefully studied the subject; both—which is yet more important—agree fully in the practicability of fitting by far the larger number of our convicts to make good and useful and safe English citizens; and both agree that this must be done by a commencement of sharp punishment, allowing the prisoner, by continued good conduct, through different stages, to work out a gradual approach to freedom.

The writer in *Meliora*, however, claims the whole merit of this discovery, and of all improvements since made, for Colonel Jebb; of whom he says that "no man since the days of John Howard has done so much for prison improvement:" while the *Irish Quarterly* represents him as a man only driven to improve by the urgent demands of "public opinion and the press," and not very successful in carrying out the alterations he had unwillingly recommended; while to Captain Crofton alone we owe the example of a highly successful and satisfactory system.

It is always difficult, if not impossible, to discover exactly the originator of a system, and though in justice one would endeavour to give honour where honour is due, yet it is difficult to determine with accuracy exactly how much any one may be acting on his own original views, or how far he may be swayed by circumstances. There can be no doubt, I believe, that the establishments at Portland, Dartmoor, Chatham, &c., are a grand improvement on the lamentable Hulks. There can be no doubt that these improvements have been carried on under the reign of Colonel Jebb. To whom the *invention* of the Portland system is due, I have no means of saying with certainty, though I have always heard this first true reformatory step in convict management attributed to the energy and true philanthropy of Captain Maconochie, to whom also I believe we owe the mark system of which Captain Crofton makes valuable use, and which must and will become one of the most important parts of prison discipline, though possibly not until after the name of Maconochie may have become as much neglected by the public as has that of Captain Brenton, from whom I learned that Reformatory system for which he, alas! gets far less credit with the public than I do.

However, to whomsoever the original invention may be due, there is no doubt that the change has been effected under the general superintendence of Colonel Jebb; and though possibly one or other of the convict officials under him may justly claim merit for some portions of the total success, yet to him who has been the chief in a long and successful movement credit will always be justly due.

On the other hand, it is allowed by nearly all, except some English Convict Officials, that the Portland system, excellent as its outlines are, is not in itself sufficient. At least two steps are needed between that and a full restoration to all the immunities of the honest freeman; though we may doubt whether still more gradations may not be eventually found an improvement. These steps appear to be best attained by the system adopted in Ireland, of, first, what is there termed an intermediate prison, or in England a Refuge; and secondly, of allowing prisoners to go to work on a ticket of leave, under a surveillance as *practised* in Ireland, but *only talked of* in England.

Whether the credit of priority in the first of these steps should be given to Colonel Jebb for his, I believe, excellent Refuge at Fulham (which, however is, alas! confined to females), or to Captain Crofton for his extensive and valuable examples at Smithfield, and the iron huts at the forts, is a matter of dates easily ascertained. Very possibly, in truth, both gentlemen may have hit on the same idea with equal originality. For the second step, Colonel Jebb may probably claim the *priority in idea*, inasmuch as in his Report for 1851 he lays down an excellent system of ticket-of-leave for the colonies; but *in practice* he failed to make it suc-

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ceed in England, abandoned all but the name, and brought sad obloquy on that; while Captain Crofton's energy and good judgment carried out the same system (only abandoning the name) to a most successful issue, which we heartily hope to see copied in England.

But in whatever proportions our gratitude may be due to these gentlemen, there is no doubt that the subject is one which vitally imports the welfare of our nation, and that amongst those who have aided in calling public attention to the subject we are principally indebted to the *Mediora Review*, the *Irish Quarterly*, and yourself.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. B. L. Baker.

Hardwicke Court, Gloucester,
January 23rd, 1859.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Sir,—The space which has been devoted in your journal to describing the condition and prospects of children brought up in workhouses, and to recommending the establishment of Industrial Schools, induces me to hope that the following account of a small "Orphanage" in one of our inland agricultural counties, may not prove uninteresting to your readers.

It sprang from a conversation between two young ladies. One, the daughter of a country gentleman, had for the two years previous been much amongst poor children, and had felt, as all who know them must feel, the apparent hopelessness of their position when orphans or the offspring of careless or depraved parents. The other, a clergyman's daughter, was at that moment wondering what could be done to save a favourite school-girl, whose home afforded her only examples of evil. Between them a scheme was arranged. Four girls,—the one who had suggested the plan being of the number,—were lodged and boarded with a widow having one little girl of her own. The house was next door to the Parsonage, and the clergyman's daughter superintended; the other lady, whose home was a few miles distant, furnishing the funds, with some assistance from friends, the relations of some of the children, and in one case from the parish.

The institution has now been in work somewhat more than two years; and the results, as seen in the children, are most satisfactory. The numbers have risen slightly; there are now six girls in the Orphanage, and another is shortly expected; one is entirely paid for by her friends. They are instructed in the usual elementary branches of learning, and the elder ones do the work of the house, besides occasionally assisting in the parsonage, and in another gentlemen's house. It has also been determined occasionally to admit elder girls temporarily, to be trained for service, who are labouring under disadvantages at home. One who was thus taken in, not without misgivings, proved a useful and willing assistant to the matron, and has obtained a good place as nursemaid.

The children are, I believe, happy, and surprisingly healthy, considering the circumstances in which some of them were found. The village in which the Orphanage stands is, however, favourably situated on the summit of a hill overlooking a large extent of surrounding country. Want of funds alone forbids further enlargement, which might render the institution a blessing to the neighbourhood.

I have now perhaps said enough for the present. Should any one feel so far interested in my account as to wish to know more of this attempt at rescuing a few poor girls from probable ruin, I shall be happy to furnish such information.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. H. D.

February 14th, 1859.

Private communications may be addressed to A. H. D., care of Mr. Charles Pearce Ponting, draper, Thame, Oxon. Donations and subscriptions will be gratefully received.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

The following remarks are culled from an article on cheap clothing in the *Englishwoman's Review*, which does credit to our deserving contemporary. It has been reprinted, and should be circulated in our villages and elsewhere. There needs no apology for their appearance in our pages; we shall be glad if they have any effect in stopping the evil alluded to.

The great competition amongst manufacturers in the last forty years, owing to the many improvements in machinery, and the assistance of ill-paid children in the factories, has brought every article of clothing down to the most trifling cost, at least such as are in common use with the working-classes; and such is the outcry for cheap goods, that those of a better quality can hardly find customers. The taste for dress, and variety in dress, are come to such a pitch, that, provided the inferior article is showy and smart, durability is not considered. It is allowed by all, that the appearance of the English peasant, in the present day, is very different to what it was fifty years ago; the robust, healthy, hardy-looking country woman or girl, is as rare now as the pale, delicate, nervous female of our times would have been a century ago. I was led into these reflections a short time since, after having witnessed a village funeral in a country church in the north of England. The deceased was a young woman who had died of consumption, and she was borne to her grave by six of her young companions, all of whom were much under twenty years of age. I had been accustomed to see the sickly complexions of the women in large towns; but this I considered was easily accounted for: the close streets they dwelt in, the sedentary employments in which they were engaged, with various other reasons, contributed to this appearance. "But here," I said to myself, "are the children of parents living in a pure air, well fed, well housed, well clothed, and, for the most part, engaged in healthy, rural occupations; and yet those young women are as pale and sickly-looking as those I left in the city—a reason for this there must be;" and while I sojourned in the village, I made myself acquainted with many of the cottage wives, and talked to them on domestic affairs, and the management of their children. In this district the wages of the labourers were good, their cottages well built and comfortable, most of them having attached a little garden or orchard, with pasture for a cow, and where a cow is kept, a pig is fed, and thus their family are always above want; the air was pure and healthy, a running stream found its way through the village, the water was wholesome, and for years no epidemic had spread its baneful breath amongst the inhabitants. I visited the school: both boys and girls were pale, or sallow-complexioned, with few exceptions; and though the weather was that of a genial spring, many of them had severe coughs. My friend with whom I was staying told me that consumption and glandular disease were greatly on the increase, and had carried off many of the rising youth during the last ten years, and many of their mothers were delicate and weakly, often requiring medicine and the advice of the doctor; indeed, there is scarcely a large village now without a resident medical practitioner. On mature consideration, I have become impressed with the idea that one cause for these evils may be traced to cheap clothing.

To begin with the tender infant. How can it find the necessary warmth and nourishment which all young animals require, clothed as it is? The beast of the field is clothed by an all-wise Providence in a warm coat of fur; the birds of the air have their feathery covering; but the offspring of man is half-clothed in some flimsy manufacture, without weight or warmth, such as cheap flannel, and still cheaper cotton. The cottage child is mostly nursed by one but a few years older than itself, and when not in the cradle is usually with its young nurse out of doors, exposed to every change of weather, the blighting wind, the keen frost, the damp fog, the evening dew; and how is it prepared to resist the changes of our many-varying climate? The poor blue-faced, shivering infant, has not even a good warm cloak to enwrap its limbs! No wonder that inflammatory disease carries off so many children ere they reach two years of age; no wonder that croup and bronchitis are so prevalent. Those children who escape infancy have still much to cope with; the several disorders of childhood are to come; and if they are strong enough to combat with them it is well; if not, they are victims of an early grave. The celebrated Dr. John Hunter's receipt for rearing healthy children was, "plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and plenty of flannel." An able and experienced physician of the present day adds his testimony to the beneficial effects of warm clothing, in these words:—"Flannel is well adapted to infants and young children, especially in spring and autumn; woollen garments are of great service to the inhabitants of all cold and temperate climates, more especially when the vicissitudes of tem-

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perature are considerable; it produces moderate warmth, promotes perspiration, readily absorbs the perspired humours, and easily parts with them again by evaporation, on account of the porous nature of its substance." The celebrated Dr. Fothergill was decidedly of opinion that "if the ladies of this country would clothe themselves in warmer habiliments, fewer would fall victims to the too prevalent disease—consumption." How much more, then, is it necessary for such women as are exposed to all weather, in working out of doors, to follow this advice. The village street is usually the nursery and play-ground of its young inhabitants in all seasons, and I have seen a party of them sliding on the ice when the thermometer was below the freezing-point, and how were these little creatures clad? To a certain age boys and girls have the same form of dress; and I will venture to affirm that the garments of each would not have weighed many ounces. How were such children clothed sixty years ago? Their garments would have been a combination of coarse linen, thick, substantial flannel, and warm linsey-woolsey, probably all spun by their mothers, and woven by the village weaver. So clothed, they were well able to endure the vicissitudes of our climate, as the children of the hardy mountaineers in Scotland are to this day—I mean such as are beyond the reach of factories. Follow the children to the village school; there you see them apparently well-clothed, they have a showy cotton frock, whole and neat, but this and the scanty under garment produce no warmth, no comfort; and how should they? The printed cotton frock probably cost threepence a-yard, the flannel petticoat sevenpence, which flannel is one-half cotton. When the boys arrive at six or seven years of age, they are habited in coarse woollen cloth or corduroy, and the close dress furnished by the tailor may save many of them from an early grave; but the female children continue victims to cheap clothing, notwithstanding that their more delicate forms require peculiar care. At eleven or twelve years of age the village girl finds employment in the family of some farmer, her outfit not costing more than a few shillings, so cheap are the articles she has need of; in this situation she has generally much hard work, chiefly out of doors; she drudges on, and if she stands the hardships of her first service for a year or two, and can compass a smart dress for Sunday, she is satisfied; indeed, to such a pitch of vanity has the easy possession of showy garments brought the young woman of the present day, that I know for a fact, they will lay out two-thirds of their wages in outer garments, leaving but one-third for shoes and other necessary articles. As to laying up a store for "a rainy day," that is never thought of. After a few years they marry, young, inexperienced, and improvident, so that they are soon overwhelmed with the burden of a family, and have to seek relief from the parish, or take up their quarters in the union house. Such is the case in the agricultural districts, in too many instances. I have often seen the wives and daughters of the labourers going out to fieldwork of different kinds, according to the season; in the spring, weeding the young crops on the ground; in summer, hay-making, or binding sheaves in the harvest field; in autumn, gathering stones from the fallow land. Instead of the warm garments of bygone days, these women are clothed in scanty garments of flimsy cotton, which become thinner every time they are washed; the consequence is, they contract severe colds, obstinate rheumatism, and other diseases, which render them old in constitution, though young as to years. I believe this is the only country in Europe where the dress of the lower class is not appropriate to the climate. The peasantry in Normandy and Brittany, though their climate is far better than ours, and the winter much shorter, clothe themselves in substantial woollen garments as cold weather approaches; indeed, they carry a weight of clothing at all seasons which to us appears extraordinary. The costume of the women in these provinces, who come to the markets with country produce, is usually the following:—A close-fitting suit with long sleeves, of dark blue cloth, a very full plaited petticoat of dark woollen plaid, a scarlet or yellow shawl of small size, crossed in front and tightly pinned down; an apron of showy pattern, with large pockets, of some cotton fabric, and passing out from the short upper garment may be seen a red woollen petticoat and thick grey worsted stockings; in addition to this they wear a camisole, or under-vest, close to the throat, with long sleeves of their own knitting: and with the crowning article the coiffe, which in Normandy is made up of muslin, lace, and pasteboard, the female peasant looks more picturesque than ours do with their attempts at the fashion of their betters. The natives of Holland, of Norway, Sweden, and other cold countries, suit their dress to their climate; the English alone sacrifice their health to cheap clothing, which helps to fill the coffers of those whose have sent thousands of young creatures to an early grave, inasmuch as without the aid of children they could not have sent forth such cheap goods. Those medical writers who have studied the diseases of childhood, all agree that warm clothing is absolutely necessary to that period. But it signifies little who writes or who reads; while cheap goods are made they will find purchasers. I have heard a tradesman in a large village say it was of no use to him to keep a good article, such as would wash and wear well, for his customers say they would rather have two new dresses of inferior substance than one that would last. This factitious taste is too common, and on the increase throughout the land. A friend of mine purchased a yard of white calico, by way of experiment, at threepence a yard; it looked well to the eye, and felt substantial to the touch by means of the stiffening; it was washed twice, and still felt stiff, then laid on the grass in showery weather, and not before a fortnight was it quite free from the paste with which it was saturated; then it bore the appearance of coarse muslin. Such is the miserable substitute for the stout homespun linen of former days. I know for a fact, that when a piece of calico is woven, it is drawn out at full stretch by means of machinery, and the interstices are filled up with a liquid paste made of the finest flour, which is brushed over the web, to prevent its shrinking, and to add to the measurement; the loss of course is to the consumer, but of what concern is that to the manufacturer? Thousands of quarters of wheat are used in making this paste, to assist in deceiving the public; and here again the poor man suffers, for bread he must have, however dear, and surely this consumption in the factories must help to keep up the price. It is only in this country that common fabrics are so stiffened. Indian long cloths and foreign calicoes are quite in an undressed state, so that the purchaser sees at once the quality of the web. Cheap flannels have a cotton thread one way, and a thin, wiry, woollen thread the other; these wash hard, and have no pretensions to warmth. Stockings also have much deteriorated since the use of machinery; they are drawn out so thin, and consequently shrink in proportion; and even if the cottage wife knits for her family, she will find it difficult to procure woollen yarn to wash and wear well. In short, the lowest class in their poverty pay the highest price in the end, though they will not believe it; they have only observation for the present, and never look into the future. We never now see the useful stuff gown on woman or child, because cotton is so much cheaper; the commonest stuffs cannot be made for less less than tenpence or a shilling a yard, and as the poor like to see a good deal for their money, they prefer the cheapest article, not foreseeing the consequences which may be serious in time to the nation. The hardy British soldier and sailor have been the boast of the sea-girt isle; they have triumphed over more powerful nations, they have bid defiance to the whole habitable world; but these were the offspring of hardy parents, to whom serious complaints were unknown. Feeble mothers have usually feeble children, and if one generation after another degenerates, the English peasant will become timid and powerless as the Hindoo; then will this once-favoured nation become the prey of the enemy which it cannot repulse. It is a circumstance well known that insanity and scrofula have been sadly on the increase during the past thirty years; and our hospitals and pauper lunatic asylums are melancholy monuments of this. "A small spark creates a great light," and cheap clothing may produce the above-named scourges, which render so many miserable. The children of the higher classes, though not exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, or inhabiting cold, damp rooms, are warmly clad; their garments are suited to the season, and if disease attacks them, they are surrounded by suitable comforts; but the poor cottage child must struggle through all the evils of its destiny, and when disease fastens on its frame, a life of pain and suffering is before it. The baneful effects of cheap clothing are numerous. Starvation from cold produces disease, disease produces mental malady, early death, or a long life of misery; and thus the apparent trifling circumstance of the clothing of an infant may tend to serious and irremediable evils.

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Reviews.

The Claims of Ragged Schools to Pecuniary Educational Aid, from the Annual Parliamentary Grant, as an Integral Part of the Education Movement of the Country. By MARY CARPENTER. London: PARTRIDGE and Co., Paternoster Row. Bristol: I. ARROWSMITH, 11, Quay Street. Price 6d.

NATIONAL education may convey to our minds a twofold signification: it may be either that general education which consists in a nation, capable of appreciating the advantages of training the young, individually undertaking the task; or it may signify the education which the executive powers deem it proper to pay for out of the national funds of the country at large. A Parliamentary grant is annually made for the express purpose of encouraging and fostering the education of the young; the question of the class to whom this aid is to be specially given is one of considerable importance, and is at present a subject of much agitation. Irrespective of extraneous considerations, whencesoever arising, it would appear but a common-sense principle, that the first care of a government in this matter should be to educate those who are completely without means of procuring education for themselves; secondly, those whose parents *can* but *will not* make the effort for their children; and lastly, those who are both able and willing to do their part in the matter. Possibly, some may feel disposed to reverse the two last claims on government support, believing that the poor who *do* make an effort should be preferred before those who are equally able, but refuse. But we are speaking now only of *helpless children*,—the question of dealing with neglectful parents we set aside. We take up the broad principles, that education is essentially and absolutely necessary—that children are *pro tanto* helpless in the matter;—and that State education implies education given by the State to those who would not otherwise obtain it; and this category may fairly be taken to include the two classes which we have put first. We will not deny that the former of these classes may be largely subdivided; we only insist upon it, that, as they are completely helpless, they have the first claim, not merely as a matter of moral and religious right, but as a matter of political and economical expediency; for it is clear, in the expressive words of Miss Carpenter, that "those children whom the extreme poverty or vice of their parents renders inadmissible to ordinary pay schools, and who without help must grow up in gross ignorance, form a seed-plot of pauperism and crime in the country, which, unless eradicated, must continually perpetuate itself." The announcement made by the Royal President of the Educational Conference, which met in June, 1857, is sufficiently indicative of our short-coming in this respect, to cry for immediate help. "We are told," he said, "that the total population of England and Wales of children between the ages of three and fifteen being estimated at 4,908,690, only 2,046,848 attend school at all, while 2,861,848 receive no instruction whatever."* Again, His Royal Highness further remarked:—"Carefully collected statistics reveal to us the fact, that, while almost 600,000 children between three and fifteen are absent from school, but known to be employed, no less than 2,200,000, are not at school, *whose absence cannot be traced to any ascertained employment or other legitimate cause.*" But no one who gives the least attention to the subject of education, will venture to deny that an immense proportion of our children are totally neglected so far as education is concerned. Receiving, meanwhile, the worst kind of training in their own homes and crowded alleys; bred up by parents whose language is habitually harsh, and frequently blasphemous; humanly speaking, the only hope of escape for these from the trammels of vice and irreligion, of crime and poverty, is in their being taken and properly educated, either at the expense of private benevolence or of the public grant. If any have a claim for the consideration of Parliamentary aid, surely these have. And yet for these, until lately, little or no effort has been made; at present they are the special objects of "Ragged Schools." We confess to an objection to the name "ragged" as applied to these schools, which are, or should be, in our estimation, more than all others termed "national." They ought to be rather "Free-State Schools" offering the inestimable boon of education to that portion of the community which in very deed most requires help. Let indeed government see that the education imparted in these schools is adapted to the class for whom it is intended, fitting them for the station in which they may probably have to move in this life, as well as preparing them for that which is to come. But the internal management of such schools may be safely left to those who have interested themselves in the work. We have always held it to be an essential to any serious improvement in our national education, that a more practical character should be given to the instruction; as the higher ranks live mainly by the exercise of the brain, so the lower live mainly by the exercise of the hand. And these latter, if their education is to be adapted to their sphere in life, should find in it a large portion of industrial character.

To say that there are practical difficulties connected with so accommodating does not gainsay the principle;—we believe that there are no difficulties which may not be overcome by the steady perseverance of the English character. This we will assert,—that the ragged schools, refuges, and industrial schools, are assuming their proper functions in this respect, yet are they looked upon as unworthy of aid from a grant expressly made for national education; while those now termed national schools, which embrace indeed the moral and intellectual elements of education, to the complete exclusion of the physical or industrial, are large recipients from the educational fund. The claims of the ragged schools cannot much longer be overlooked; there are many influential parties, as well corporate as individual, who are bringing the matter prominently before the public. Miss Carpenter probably will rank as high in authority as any with whom the public are acquainted; not only as having large practical experience, but as having on many occasions laid the result of her reflections before the world, with an able hand. She has in these pages stated fully and fairly what has been and is being done for ragged schools, with a view to lead to more serious consideration of their importance. With this object she discusses the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education of 2nd June 1856, and 31st December 1857, respectively; the thirteenth report of the Ragged School Union; and the reports of the Bristol Ragged School, and the Cardiff Industrial and Ragged School. Clearly establishing, that if these schools are to be recognised at all, they should receive greater support than they do.

Not the least powerful portion of Miss Carpenter's labours, is the manner in which she deals with the objections felt by the Committee of Council on Education to giving efficient aid to ragged schools, as stated by the late vice-president. We quite agree with her that certified industrial schools, even were they not, as they are, placed in a worse condition than ragged schools, by the minute of December 1857, can never take the position of substitutes for the latter. We recommend this pamphlet very cordially to our readers. It will place the whole subject well before them; and we shall be surprised if they do not come to the same conclusion as the writer,—that this class has a very evident claim to a *large* share of the parliamentary grant, and that if retrenchment be necessary, it should rather be on aid granted to those who *can* help themselves. But Parliament will not move in these matters without great external pressure. Let those who know that from the midst of the ragged classes come the inmates of our gaols and unions, and the candidates for our reformatories—who know and feel that prevention is better than cure; let all who know that the lost and the outcast are to be the special objects of our care and protection take this matter into their serious consideration, and bring such weight and influence as they may possess to bear on the Committee of Council, in the hope that the grants made for educational purposes may be impartially applied to the benefit of those who *require* them: and foremost among these will stand the ragged schools.

* We take the figures from Miss Carpenter's pamphlet. There seems to be some miscalculation; but, at any rate, it appears that at least half are uneducated.

Hint for the Improvement of Village Schools and the introduction of Industrial Work, suggested by an Experiment made in the Parish of Shipbourne, Kent. By the Rev. JOHN FITZWYGRAM, M.A., Incumbent of Shipbourne.

TRUE education must, as a matter of course, have for its foundation the fear and love of God, and that knowledge of the Scriptures which is good for the soul. Without the one thing needful, all other knowledge becomes invaluable, if not posi-

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tively injurious. Taking this as admitted, as the training we are bound to impart to our young, to fit them for a future life; we find that there is another portion of education, which has respect to this life, and is necessary to qualify for useful existence and success in it. Religious education is not left as a matter of question, or one on which we may regulate our conduct by circumstances; it is as it were placed beyond our control or interference; a positive and plain duty, from which we have no right to shrink. But in training youth we must of necessity have regard not only to the world to come, but also to this present state. We are to fit our young to do their duty, each in his several station. As regards secular education, there is, and always has been, scope for many opinions, and almost endless variety. It has, however, seemed to us as an axiom almost incontrovertible, that as the higher classes exist, and have their influence on the general good of society, mainly by the exercise of the *head*, so, on the other hand, the lower classes exist and produce in their way an almost equal influence on the general welfare, by the exercise of the *hand;* and that education, in order to be really adapted to society, and to be recognised as a boon by each separate class, should, as we gradually descend in the scale of society, gradually embrace in it more and more of an industrial character. But while many will, perhaps, quite agree with this as a rule, it must be admitted that it is by no means an easy matter to put it into practice. We have on several occasions made our suggestions, leaving it to others, who had opportunities, to carry them out. We have never hesitated to express our opinion, that in any plan that may be suggested, to engraft *manual* instruction on our national schools, the matter of expense should not be allowed to interfere too much; because we have now for some years been doing at our reformatories for criminals, that which ought to be done before the criminal life is commenced; that if the industrial and useful instruction given at these moral hospitals were connected with our national schools, it could not cost more than it does now, even if so much; while it would anticipate, in hundreds of instances, not only the reformatory treatment, but act as a preventive for that costly career of crime, which renders that treatment necessary, when it is almost too late to bestow it.

We attach no value to the idea that the introduction of industrial training into our national schools is impossible, as some have held. It is a mere question of money and ingenuity. What *is* done for the *criminal*, certainly *can* be done for the *honest*. We rank ourselves among those who hold "that a combination of *hand*-work and *head*-work would make our national schools more valued by the parents—would retain the children longer at school—and would be the means of introducing those habits of cleanliness, and order, and that knowledge of domestic economy, in which the labouring classes in this country are now for the most part very deficient." To the want of this combination we trace the idle habits, and the uncomfortable homes, which induce intemperance, poverty and crime, and fill our unions and gaols with hundreds of fellow-beings, more sinned against than sinning, the victims of our past neglect, to teach them *how* to use those hands by which it has been ordained that they shall live. For, if we have not taught them the proper use of those hands, can we well feel surprised that they should employ them to purposes that are improper? It is pleasant to find that, to a certain extent, an experiment has been made in this respect, and, so far as it has gone, it has apparently succeeded. The subject is too important to admit of being completely handled in the space we can afford for extracts from Mr. Fitzwygram's account of his actual trial to effect this object. Our readers will find the pamphlet well worthy of regard, and will recognise some of our oft-repeated opinions on this subject, in the following extract: "I am no advocate of any 'high-pressure' system of education. It seems to me to be of the utmost importance to keep each class of society in its proper place; and with this view to give to each child such a measure of instruction as its station in life is likely to require, and *no more*."

Parents can and will appreciate an industrial training, and, what is more, they will pay for it, "when their girls come home more handy and useful. When Sally can make good soup out a few vegetables, with an infinitesimal small fraction of meat—when Betsy can convince the most sceptical that rice and oatmeal are not to be despised when properly dressed—when potatoe pie is voted at the family board to be uncommonly good—when Polly, with a little composition yeast, costing a mere nothing, can bake better bread than her mother—in short, when mothers find that their girls can save many a sixpence by their knowledge of domestic economy," they will leave their children readily for a longer period to reap the advantages afforded by such instruction. We should be disposed to go considerably further than Mr. Fitwygram has gone; but we think he has acted well and wisely in making small attempts at first. His account of his operations is clearly and succinctly written; and we think that the full circulation of his pamphlet among the clergy, especially in the rural districts, would tend greatly to bring about the change in the kind of National Education which we have so long desired, and to which many things are, as we think, insensibly leading the mind of the public. The writer gives every information as to what he considers a requisite apparatus for the efficient conduct of such a school, and the means at hand to supply them. He speaks with boldness, and yet correctly, upon the question of government inspection and government grants, and we have pleasure in transferring to our pages his closing remarks on these subjects:—

"There exists, I am aware, a strong feeling among some of my clerical brethren against any system of inspection, or any interference in any way with local management: they fear that some day the State may step in and interfere with the teaching of those sacred truths, which they hold to be essential to salvation; they do not, I believe, generally apprehend any immediate danger, but they dread the idea of a centralized power which may eventually be exercised to the prejudice of the Church. Now, attached as I am to the Church of England and her doctrines, I cannot share in this feeling. I see *no fear* for the Church, if only she *rises to her work*. *She* must educate, if she would not have the State step in. Only let her *educate* in the true sense of the word the masses of the people, and then I have no fear but that she will *hold her own*, either against State interference or sectarian hostility. The Church of England's power lies in the *affections* of the people, and so long as the rising generations are trained in her schools, and owe the knowledge of CHRIST to her teaching, I have no fear for her. Why is it, I would ask, that the middle classes in our large towns have so wandered from the Church of their fathers? Is it not, in a great measure, because we have neglected to direct the education of their children? Once bring a child's mind into contact with a pious and able minister, so as to impress it with the truths of the Gospel and gain its affections, and, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, that child will continue a member of the Church until the day of its death. If there is some prospective danger in accepting *State* assistance, there seems to me to be a far more real and pressing danger in leaving large masses of people in a state of ignorance; for it is nothing but ignorance that makes them so easy a prey to the Dissenter, the Mormon, the Chartist, or the Infidel. The funds of the Committee of Council are administered, I will not say on the *best* principle, but on the only principle which I believe is *possible* in a country like ours, which is so divided into religious sects. No one can deny that an immense impulse has been given to voluntary efforts by these Parliamentary grants. The principal objection to my mind against the present system is, that the poorest and most ignorant spots receive little or no assistance, not being able to meet the Government requirements, while richer and well-to-do parishes benefit largely. In large town schools the Capitation money amounts to a considerable sum, but in small agricultural parishes it seldom amounts to more than £3. or £4. The required attendance of one hundred and seventy-six days is very high for a *country* parish, when we take into account the great demand for juvenile labour, and the many contingencies by which a regular attendance is prevented. I might mention, as an instance to show the uncertainty of obtaining a Capitation grant, that two following years at Shipbourne, we have been forced to *close the school*, owing to the prevalence of some epidemic disease, and as no allowance is ever made for such emergencies, we of course forfeited the greater part of the Capitation grant for each of those years. I would venture to suggest that some deduction from the required attendance should be made, where a school is closed by the order of the medical officer of the district.

The alteration of another minute would also, I think, add very considerably to the efficiency of many schools. The minute to which I allude, provides that an ex-pupil-teacher may be appointed as *assistant* master or mistress in place of two

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pupil-teachers. The idea is excellent, but in *small* schools the managers can rarely ever avail themselves of the privilege, because there are probably already two pupil-teachers, and it is a great chance if their terms of apprenticeship *expire together*, in which case only could an assistant teacher be obtained. Would it not be better, if the Committee of Council, *in place of one pupil-teacher*, would pay half the salary of an assistant, say £12 a year, on the managers undertaking to pay the *other* half? This would involve no increase of expense to the Government, and would enable many schools to have an *assistant* instead of a pupil-teacher. I would also relax the requirement that the assistant *must* be an ex-pupil-teacher, and would allow any young person to be eligible on passing a satisfactory examination, and showing an aptitude for teaching. My reason is this, that in many parishes there would be found some tradesman's daughter who, living with her parents, would gladly accept such an appointment, even at a low salary, and thus we might train up a class of teachers who would afterwards probably keep *private* schools; such schools are now usually conducted by very incompetent persons, and it would be a great public boon if somewhat of the system of the National Schools was introduced into them. If a few modifications were made in the existing minutes with a view of giving assistance to *poor* parishes, I do not myself see how any Parliamentary grants can be administered in a more just or less objectionable form. Our wisdom, I believe, speaking as a minister of the Church of England, is to take all we can get in the way of State assistance, and, while we keep in our own hands the superintendence of the *religious* instruction, to adapt the secular instruction in our schools to the *practical* wants and requirements of our *respective* parishes. It is impossible to lay down any *general rule, except one*, which I believe to be the great secret of any really effective school, viz., '*Love the children and treat them as your own.*"

THE PAPER DUTY.

A deputation of gentlemen engaged in the manufacture and use of paper, waited, on Friday, February 11th, upon the Earl of Derby, at his official residence, Downing-street, to call the attention of Government to the grievance inflicted on them by the existence of the duty on paper.

Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., introduced the deputation, and observed that as the House of Commons had last session unanimously condemned the duty on paper as a source of revenue, the gentlemen present looked upon it as a thing of which the days were numbered, and hoped the Government would not call upon Parliament to revoke that decision by seeking to continue to levy the tax.

Mr. Collett, the secretary of the Association for the Removal of Taxes on Knowledge, read to the noble earl the memorial of that body, setting forth the restrictions which the duty imposed upon literature, trade, commerce and enterprise; and

Mr. Vizetelly, secretary of the Newspaper and Periodical Press Association, having read a portion of a similar document on the part of that body, and Mr. J. Cassell, Mr. Francis, Dr. Gray, Mr. W. Chambers, and other gentlemen having spoken upon the subject,

The Earl of Derby replied that he had carefully listened to all that had been stated, and before going any further he had to thank them for having supplied him with what was no doubt a large amount of improving and entertaining knowledge which would be sufficient to occupy all his leisure moments for the next six months, should he continue so long in office. The subject was, no doubt, one of great importance, but did not contain any novelty. The statements which they had placed before him were very fairly put; but he had heard from them nothing in addition to what had been urged upon him on former occasions. Indeed, some of the statements he had heard led to the conclusion that whatever were the objections to the tax it had not had the effect of checking the increase and expansion of those very publications on account of which they sought its abolition. He was not aware if the duty was on the increase.

Mr. Collett—There is a slight decrease.

The Earl of Derby—Well, there was a decrease. The present was not the first time he had had the honour of receiving a deputation on this subject, and he had never concealed his opinion as to the objectionable character of the impost, not only on the grounds they had stated, but also on a ground, which, with the exception of some slight allusion to it by Mr. Chambers, they had entirely overlooked, namely, as an impediment to the process of manufacture. The real fact, however, which they had to consider was not whether the tax was an objectionable one, but whether, looking at the position of the revenue, the present state of the finances of the country, and the engagements into which the House of Commons had entered, they could afford to throw up a revenue of £1,200,000. It would of course be wholly improper for him to make any statement in anticipation of that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In conclusion, he could only say that he should be both surprised and gratified if the Chancellor of the Exchequer should find himself in a position to take off taxes instead of imposing new ones.

A Negro was brought up before the mayor of Philadelphia for stealing a chicken. Theft conclusive proved.—"Well, Toby," said his honour, "what have you got to say for yourself?"—"Nuffin but dis," replied Toby. "I was as crazy as a bed bug when I stole dat pullet coz I might hab stole de big rooster an neber done it. Dat shows 'clusively to my mind dat I was labouring under de *delirium tremendus*."

HOUSELESS ASYLUM,

Playhouse Yard, Whitecross Street,

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Treasurer.—Jno. Labouchere, Esq.
Secretary.—Mr. Coleman, 75, Old Broad-street.

This charity, which is the oldest Night Refuge in London, was founded in 1819 by Mr. Hick and other benevolent men of the city, at a period when very little public sympathy manifested itself in behalf of the houseless poor; its object is to afford nightly shelter and sustenance to the absolutely destitute working-classes who are suddenly thrown out of employment, by the inclement nature of the weather during the winter months; and the committee are consequently guided in opening the asylum, in a great measure, by the condition of the weather, as tending to produce the distress which the society is specially intended to relieve.

To fulfil this object the asylum is kept open, and available at all hours of the night, without the need, on the part of the applicant, of any passport, or plea, than his, or her, own statement of helpless necessity, and in order to limit the relief to the really houseless, this has been confined to bread (in sufficiency to sustain nature) to a warm shelter, and the means of rest.

By this restricted plan, little inducement is offered to individuals not absolutely homeless and destitute to avail themselves of the shelter for the sake of the food, which would infallibly occur, if a more liberal system were adopted, and thereby defeat the object of the charity; but in all cases of debility and inanition, from exhaustion, or fatigue, appropriate nutritives, both in food and medicine, under medical superintendence, are applied to the relief of the sufferers, many of whom have been rescued from the grasp of death.

Divine service is performed by a clergyman of the Established Church twice every Sunday. Religious tracts are distributed to those who can read, after the morning service, and the juvenile inmates of both sexes are instructed in the afternoons. The inmates are permitted to remain in the asylum during the Sunday, and a dinner of bread and cheese is then provided for them.

The asylum is capable of accommodating more than 700, and has on a few occasions of great severity of weather been quite full, but as this, if uniformly allowed, would, in a sanitary point of view, be attended with danger; the number, as far as practicable, is usually kept below 600. The applicants are admitted by a carefully devised system of tickets to prevent imposition,—the name, age, parish, occupation, and reason of applying for relief, are written in a book for that purpose, and the applicant is then admitted into the asylum for seven nights. Every applicant is inspected by the medical officer, and if found to be suffering from any contagious disorder, is either sent to the workhouse or hospital, as the case may require, to prevent infection.

The amount of relief afforded from the opening of the asylum, in 1819, to the

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close of the last season, is as follows:—night's lodgings, 1,449,047; rations of bread, 3,515,951.

BAZAAR.

A bazaar is proposed to be held early in next June, for the benefit of the funds of the patronage branch of the British Ladies' Society for promoting the Reformation of Female Prisoners,—established in 1820, by Elizabeth Fry and her coadjutors.

The expenses of this society are almost exclusively connected with the care of discharged female prisoners; this constitutes a most important branch of their labours, and one of increasing importance, since transportation has ceased: their funds, however, have on the contrary decreased; it is in the hope of assisting these rapidly-exhausting funds that some members of the committee propose to hold a sale of useful and ornamental work, to take place early in next summer.

Prison visiting would be of little avail, the efforts of magistrates and chaplains to render the discipline there reformatory would, in most instances, be fruitless if the objects of their care were, when they leave prison, thrown upon the world, to combat unaided, with their former temptations and adverse circumstances. To afford this needful help, as far as its means permit, this society has appointed, from among its members, a distinct committee, under the name of the patronage committee; it sits every Friday, and its especial duty is to attend to those cases of discharged prisoners from metropolitan gaols which are recommended to its care by the authorities of the prisons, or by the ladies who visit there. It is very rarely that the application of one thus recommended is refused. Sometimes a little pecuniary help, but generally a guarded private lodging, or immediate admission into the Elizabeth Fry or other Refuges, is accorded to her. These institutions, however, are not rich enough to receive them all without weekly payment for board; nor can they be placed in service or sent home without expense for clothes, travelling, &c. Under these circumstances the ladies actively engaged in promoting the Bazaar venture earnestly to solicit the aid of those who desire to raise the fallen and restore the outcast.

Contributions and offers of assistance will be thankfully received by the Patronage Committee, No. 4, White Hart Court, Lombard Street, where further particulars may be obtained; and by the following ladies:—Miss Neave, Thurlow Lodge, Clapham; Mrs. Pelley, Woodford, Essex; Mrs. Gurney, 24, Princes' Gate, Hyde Park; Mrs. John Henry Gurney, 25, Kensington Palace Gardens; Mrs. Cresswell, King's Lynn, Norfolk; Mrs. Head, Rickerby House, Carlisle; Mrs. Warner, Sidmouth, Devon; Mrs. Fry, Hale End Woodford; Mrs. Joseph Fry, Beddington Lodge, Mitcham; Mrs. Henry Ford Barclay, Walthamstow; Miss Fraser, North Terrace, Camberwell; Miss Wood, New Lodge, Reigate; Miss Irving, Allan Road, Stoke Newington.

MR. W. H. MILLER AT THE HORNS.

A LARGE and respectable audience was attracted on Monday, February 14th, to the Horns Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of hearing Mr. W. H. Miller, of Ragged School celebrity, and the indefatigable superintendent of Lambeth Ragged School, give one of his entertainments. On the occasion referred to, the entertainment was on behalf of the Prince's-street Ragged School, and the title of it was "A journey from the North Pole to Spain." The chair was occupied by E. CORDEROY, Esq.

Mr. MILLER, in commencing his subject, remarked that he usually prefaced these entertainments with a few reasons why he had been induced to bring them before the public, but among the audience he saw so many familiar faces, that he believed he was well understood, and it was thus rendered unnecessary for him to make any further observations. He found that others were following in his wake, and the Horns Assembly Room was becoming quite familiar for entertainments and lectures in behalf of Ragged Sunday Schools. He still, however, retained the idea he originally set out with, that of his entertainments being for children, and he must therefore request his audience to imagine, while he was delivering his discourse, they were ragged school children. The entertainment on the present occasion was one half of a journey from the North Pole to the Equator. The whole journey being too long for one evening, he had, therefore, divided it.

A picture of the Polar regions was then exhibited, and Mr. Miller commenced their journey southwards. The next illustration was that of the Mock Sun. This was succeeded by a whaling ship in the Polar regions. The next illustration was sledge travelling in Norway, from which country Mr. Miller took ship to Scotland, and on his arrival there the audience were presented with a representation of a mountain scene in Scotland, followed by a view of the City of Edinburgh. A rural landscape in England, was followed by a representation of railway travelling, which brought the audience to Portsmouth. An illustration of a man-of-war followed, when an embarkation takes place for the north of Spain, and after shipwreck the closing scene of Madrid finishes the journey from the North Pole to Spain. The illustrations were accompanied with amusing descriptions and tales concerning the various places and habits of the people whose countries were passed through. The entertainment was rendered more agreeable by the ragged school teachers singing some appropriate selections of music.

THE CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Miller, observed that they had travelled a long way that evening, but if they had gone further, they would have fared worse (laughter). It was the least to say of Mr. Miller that he was a good lecturer, but that gentleman was a good, earnest, and indefatigable ragged school teacher (cheers). That gentleman had shown that he knew how to adapt an entertainment so as for it to be appreciated both by children and adults. He (the chairman) hoped Mr. Miller's life would be spared to do more good in that higher and more noble calling in which he was engaged.

Mr. STRATTON, having seconded the proposition, it was most enthusiastically responded to.

Mr. MILLER briefly returned thanks, and said that he felt in those entertainments he was in the path of duty, and that he had not over-stepped the mark.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

We are glad to find that Mr. Miller's efforts are appreciated and understood, as the entertainments are alike amusing and instructive. Amusing on account of the lively anecdotes and easy style in which the descriptions are given, and instructive on account of their religious bearing, and their strictly moral tendency, religion being held up as that which can only originate real happiness, and moral worth is really depicted in his "Honesty is the best policy."

MEETING OF COALWHIPPERS.

A GREAT public meeting of the coalwhippers and their friends took place, Feb. 9th, at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end, for the purpose of facilitating and advancing the measures now in progress, and the adoption of such others as might be deemed necessary for the establishment of a public office. Coal merchants, coalfactors, coalmeters, the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, and all persons who felt an interest in promoting the welfare of this oppressed class of labourers, were in attendance, and also a great number of coalwhippers, coalbackers and others working in the trade. The chair was filled by Lord Kinnaird, and after letters of apology had been read from the Bishops of London and Oxford for not attending, but expressing their sympathy in the movement, the chairman said that they had met that evening to form a solemn league and covenant together never to cease from their endeavours till they had gained the object in which they were embarked, and to take as their watchword what the reformers had taken in 1832, "The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." When this subject was first brought to his notice he felt surprise why the act which had worked so well for thirteen or fifteen years should have been allowed to drop. But he had found that self-interest had been at work, and that the late Under-Secretary for Trade, Mr. Lowe, had been opposed to the bill from the belief that it was opposed to the true principles of political economy. He quite agreed that there should be no interference between master and man, but the peculiarity of the coal trade was that the employers were not brought in contact with those whom they employed, and therefore that trade could not be affected by the principles of political economy. Moreover, political economy never intended that the interests of the many should be sacrificed to the pockets of the few. He assured them that they would not succeed except they took "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," by which he meant that there must be union

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among themselves. He then said he would ask a few questions, which, if answered satisfactorily, would strengthen his hands in pleading their cause in Parliament. The noble chairman was then informed that when the act was abolished one-third at least of the men were dismissed from the office; that it was in consequence of the men having been driven from the office that they had sought employment in public-houses; that the number of those was increasing who were seeking employment in public-houses; that more than one-half were employed out of the office—that is, in public-houses; that when the office was abolished it was understood that the new office would be conducted on the same principle as the old, but faith had not been kept in this respect; that the men working in the present trade-office wished for Parliamentary regulation, and that the great majority had joined the association to obtain the act. As a proof of this last assertion, the majority of the meeting rose, holding in their hands their cards, which were shown amid loud cheers, and the cheering was considerably increased by the chairman telling them not to part with those cards until they had gained their rights. The meeting having been addressed by two coalwhippers, Mr. Garland, the secretary, moved the resolution, "That this meeting, having heard the evidence of the coalwhippers, is of opinion that the coalwhippers are entitled to a revival of their Parliamentary office;" which, having been seconded by Mr. Bacthorpe, and supported by Mr. Charrington, was unanimously passed. A petition to Parliament was then adopted, and shortly after the meeting separated.

New Female Penitentiary in Brighton.—A building, gothic in style and of considerable pretension, is rapidly rising into view and becoming a conspicuous object on the east of the town, near the Queen's Park. People are naturally asking, "What is it?" and a good many curious answers are given to the question. The fact is that it is intended as a Penitentiary—as a home for those unfortunate outcasts whom philanthropy may rescue from the pollution of our streets. It originates with influential persons of evangelical views. The site is well chosen. It is retired yet accessible, and commands a magnificent view. Mr. E. E. Scott is the architect, and Mr. G. Lynn the contractor.

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March 1, 1859.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

April 1, 1859.

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REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.

On Monday, February 21st, a meeting was held at the rooms of Mr. Commissioner Hill, at the Guildhall, Bristol, for the purpose of hearing statements from Captain Crofton, C.B., of Ireland, and Mr. Barwick Baker, of Hardwicke Court, with reference to the systems adopted by them respectively for the reformation of criminals. Tea and other refreshments were served in the private rooms of Mr. Commissioner Hill to a large number of influential persons, among whom were several ladies. After tea the company adjourned to the Bankruptcy Court, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. Commissioner Hill. The arrangements made for the accommodation of the large company assembled were excellent, and, although the court was crowded, no inconvenience was experienced.

Mr. Commissioner Hill said his first duty was a pleasing one—it was to thank those present for the promptitude and readiness with which they had responded to his invitation to enter the Court of Bankruptcy, and he trusted they would all pass through it with very great credit. They were attracted there, no doubt, with the hope of hearing Captain Crofton, who, with his worthy colleagues in Ireland, had been the founder of an improved system of treatment for criminals in that country. He was glad also to see present his friend Mr. Barwick Baker, of Hardwicke Court, to whom the inhabitants of Bristol and Gloucestershire were so much indebted for the beneficial effect he had produced on juvenile criminals, diminishing their number very much, and in the best way, by reforming them. His excellent friend, Captain Crofton, who would explain the system upon which he had been acting, and the results of that system up to the present time, was anxious that he (Mr. Commissioner Hill) should in some degree clear the way, by explaining the circumstances under which he tried an experiment, sufficiently difficult, but not more difficult than it has been entirely successful. It was known to all who heard him—because all who heard him had read the history of England—that for ages our country was under the reproach among foreigners, of having the most sanguinary and severe system of criminal jurisprudence known in the civilized world, and most assuredly, although there was much exaggeration mixed with this reproach, there was also sufficient truth to make the chapter of criminal administration of justice a chapter of horrors to all Englishmen who read it. During the time of Queen Elizabeth the number of criminals executed for minor offences, in one year, independently of those who suffered death for murder, treason, and the higher crimes, was—as we learn from Harrison, in his introduction to Holinshed—four hundred, out of a population of four millions, or equal to two thousand out of the present population of the country. In the county of Somerset alone, in the reign of Elizabeth, forty persons suffered death upon the gibbet in one particular year. In those days not only judges at assizes, but magistrates at quarter sessions, had jurisdiction of life and death, and great indeed was the profusion of capital punishment. No doubt there was an improvement from that time to the last century, but whoever would look at the statute book of the last century would find that the multiplication of capital punishments betokened the belief that severity was the best mode of diminishing crime, and would find that doctrine standing its ground against all experience, argument, and reason that could be adduced from a feeling of humanity or the teachings of religion. With regard to one offence an experiment was tried, which will leave no doubt in the mind of any experienced person of the inutility of this extreme punishment. The offence of forgery was simply a misdemeanour, but it was treated as a capital felony, the determination of the ruling powers being, by extreme severity and the execution of the last penalty of the law on every person convicted of forgery, to destroy, or at all events greatly to diminish that prevalent offence, and therefore no mercy was shown to the convicted forger. For half a century was the experiment tried, and it was found that in proportion to the number of executions was the increase in the number of crimes. In 1764 was written that remarkable work on crimes and punishments, by the great Italian jurist Beccarini, in which was shown by arguments and the most indisputable facts that severity of punishment was an error, as well as a crime. He showed that at all times it had been futile, that in proportion to the sanguinary nature of the criminal law, was the sanguinary disposition of the criminal, and that it occasioned an increase in crime. He also showed that prosecutors, witnesses, and judges revolted from time to time against this severity; and that which was proved in Italy, was proved over and over again in England, that the severity exhibited, by disinclining prosecutors to prosecute, by tempting witnesses to prevaricate in favour of mercy, by tempting jurymen to forget their oaths in favour of mercy, by causing judges to indulge in the most extraordinary crotchets for the sake of saving the criminal from the scaffold—all these matters worked together to make severity, beyond the due mark of justice, a shield of impunity for the criminal, instead of a sword to smite him. He remembered in his own time, a remarkable instance of a person connected with the proprietors of many of the banks in London, who, depending upon that connection, forged almost with impunity. They treated him with forbearance from time to time, then treated him with every possible indignity, but did not prosecute him. The man pursued this career for twenty years, but at last—whether he forged upon persons with whom he had no connection, or whether he had worn out the forbearance of his friends—he was given up and executed. One only wonders that this knowledge of the futility of extreme severity, joined to that feeling of humanity and tenderness, which the gradual increase of kind feeling and sympathy of the people of England induced, did not put a stop to this extreme severity at an earlier period. But during the whole of the eighteenth century, the severity of punishments was increased, and many offences were created capital felonies, or, in other words, additions were made to the black catalogue of offences, which carried our fellow-creatures to the gallows. There were not wanting, however, wise and benevolent men, following in the steps of Beccarini, to adduce new facts and add fresh reasons, and to enforce his doctrine with all that learning, talent, and eloquence could bring, as would be seen when he mentioned such names Romilly and Macintosh, and although what they said seemed to fall on deaf ears, it had its weight and produced its effect. During the commencement of the first half of the present century, it was found by those most desirous of preserving the severity of the English law, that it could not be maintained. The tide which had flowed towards the point of severity for so long a time, now began to ebb. Now it was that the penal statutes enacting death were, statute after statute, torn from the book of our law, and the law of England became as remarkable for what he must believe undue and unreasonable lenity, as it had been for the absence of all mercy. From 1825 to the present time, there had been a gradual increase of lenity of punishment, which he saw no ground for supposing would be stayed for years to come, for he believed it unreasonable to suppose that when the tide has flown for ages in one direction, it can be brought to low-water mark in a few years. But the consequences of this misplaced lenity are very much to be deplored. According to his view of things, the sentences of our courts are gradually diminishing in length and severity of infliction, until in many cases they have become almost ludicrous, and he should not be surprised to see the time when an offender would receive some sort of remonstrance from the presiding judge, and told to go about his business, and not repeat such tricks again. About fifteen years ago our Government found an

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unexpected difficulty arise. Our colonies, established for the reception of convicts, refused to receive them any longer. No doubt many material advantages arose to them from the labour of convicts, by which they had formed their harbours, made public roads, and erected public buildings; but when they rose themselves in the scale of civilisation, they found that these advantages ill-compensated them for the low and degraded tone of public morals which the introduction of a large number of these miserable men produced, and they successfully resisted any further influx of convicts usually transported—at least all excepting one small colony of perhaps 50,000 inhabitants, Western Australia, which could absorb but a small proportion of our criminals. In consequence of this we were obliged to discharge our convicts into the population at large. No one would doubt the proposition that if a man who was sent to gaol did not become improved he must become deteriorated; he never comes out the same—he is either better or worse. He knew of no beast of prey which naturalists have described, at all so dangerous or so injurious to society as the unreformed criminal. His passions become exacerbated by the punishment he has received, his mind is uninfluenced for good, and his habits are not reformed. It must be admitted that the rulers of this country were placed in a most difficult and uneviable position. It is true they are open to this reproach—which belonged, he believed, to our nationality—that energetic as we are in removing our present evils, we never look forward to meet the evils which are coming, and which, if met in time, would be received with half the expense and trouble they naturally entail when we wait for them to come to us. It is true a prospect had been opened by the thoughts and labours of reflecting men and women; it is quite true much had been done to demonstrate the possibility of reforming criminals—not all criminals, but a large proportion, whether of juveniles or adults, who come under the animadversion of the law. The illustrious Howard had pointed out a course which those who thought afterwards they were walking in his steps neglected because they did not comprehend it. Many of both sexes exerted themselves for the amelioration of the condition of criminals. He must not stop to dwell upon names, but he could not help mentioning the poor sempstress of Yarmouth, Sarah Martin, and the illustrious Elizabeth Fry, both of whom were the means of turning many from evil to good. Dr. Whateley, Archbishop of Dublin, in a review which he wrote, and which was published in 1829, said that it appeared to him that one great error in our system arose from the practice of sentencing criminals for a time certain, and that they ought to be sentenced to a task—a work and labour certain; they should be told that they must remain in prison until that task was completed; that they were not to look to the calendar and notch off day by day and say that after the lapse of a certain time they would be free; they should be told that they would not be released until after their labour was completed, and then, he says, it would be seen how they would work, when every stroke of the axe would be cutting their way out of prison, and every spadeful dug would be assisting in their liberation. Captain Maconnochie elaborated this principle of the good archbishop into a system, by setting in a book to the credit of a criminal marks in his favour for labour performed, and deducting all marks for fines for misconduct, and by various other ingenious and well-considered expedients. This system had a great effect upon the minds of those who had considered that most difficult problem—"How shall we treat our criminals?" and, whether they adopted this system in its entirety or not, it led the way to that which was now called the reformatory treatment of criminals in England and Ireland. He had now, at much greater length than he intended, come down to the year 1853. In that year the Government found it necessary to do something, in consequence of the colonies having refused to take any more criminals. What was to be done? Were unreformed criminals to be poured into the streets, and the gates of prisons to be opened to dissolute and violent men? It seemed so. But in that year a statute was passed based on a principle which, if it had been carried into due effect, would he thought have produced a state of things which would have been hailed throughout the British dominions as the greatest boon which could have been granted. That principle was this: It was thought that the view of the Archbishop of Dublin could not be adopted in its entirety, nor could Captain Maconnochie's elaboration of it be adopted in its entirety, because it conflicted too much with established modes of feeling. It was decided that criminals should be sentenced to time certain as heretofore, but that an opportunity should be given them of working out of prison before the expiration of that time, either by industry or good conduct, and that then they should not be absolutely discharged, as all tests of good conduct afford no certainty, but only aprobility, of reformation. They were to be discharged upon a licence, which has obtained the name of a ticket-of-leave. Upon this document it is expressly stated that for the holder to forfeit it and be sent back to prison, it was not necessary that he should have committed any specific offence, but it says that if he consorts with the idle and dissolute, if he be himself idle, if he evince a disposition not to profit by the experience he has undergone, it shall be considered that he is lapsing into crime, and his licence shall be withdrawn, and he shall be sent back to gaol for the time for which he has been sentenced. But unfortunately this grand and noble principle was so incorporated into the Act of Parliament that was to bring it into action as to deprive it of very much of its salutary qualities. It was thus that the Act dealt with the subject. It said—We must give up transportation for the greater number of our convicts, and we will therefore reserve it for the few who have committed the most heinous offences, and the greater number shall be kept at home imprisoned and set to hard labour. But inasmuch as the common ordinary sentence of that kind would leave them at the county gaol, whereas we desire to keep them in the Government convict prisons, we will sentence them to a new punishment called penal servitude, which will give us the power over them and the management of the discipline they are to undergo. But, unhappily, in making this arrangement they reduced the extent of the sentences in an enormous degree. Those who before were transported for seven years were punished with four years' penal servitude, and so on with the higher rates, those formerly transported for ten years being sentenced to six or eight years' penal servitude, and so on. The consequence of this was that when the Act was passed, the Government, thinking that as the sentences had been reduced in extent there was as regards those sentenced to penal servitude no room further to diminish them, as would be the case with those who, by industry and good conduct, claimed to be set at liberty before the period for which they were sentenced. The effect of this was that with regard to all persons sentenced to penal servitude—which was the case with a vast majority of those sentenced after 1853—all these were precluded from that encouragement to do right which had been promised by the Act. This went on until 1857, when, by the strong remonstrances of a committee of the House of Commons, Government was induced to alter these regulations, and to bring in an Act which placed penal servitude and transportation on the same footing. There were now, in consequence, four classes of convicts. Those sentenced before 1853 have the coveted privilege of shortening the period of their imprisonment, but to those sentenced between 1853 and 1857 no encouragement was held out, while those convicted after 1857 have the privilege of shortening their sentences. Look at the unhappy men convicted between 1853 and 1857. The thought that his predecessors, who stand exactly upon the same footing as to crime with himself, have the privilege, and that his successors who are similarly circumstanced, have likewise the privilege of shortening their sentences,—with this thought, how is it possible to give any reason satisfactory to his mind why he is debarred from the same privilege? No reason has been given, no reason can be given, and the consequence is that a mutinous spirit exists amongst this class of criminals, and a few months ago it broke out into an open rebellion, which was only quelled by the force of arms. But what expedient has been invented? They have been told—and it has been acted upon—that they could not have that moral encouragement which would make them better men, which would teach them self-denial, and teach them to master their passions, but they should have an equivalent. They were told that they could not be given their liberty, they could not be exhorted to habits of frugality, economy, and self-denial, but their appetites could be pampered—they could have roast meat and boiled meat, while the other convicts had the ordinary prison fare! They were told that they should have the luxury of treacle pudding, and they would be given a higher gratuity when they left the prison, in order that they might be able to gratify those pampered appetites which had been created in them while under-

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going their punishment. This was sober fact in the year of our Lord 1859! The law as regards the Act of Parliament, and as regards many of the regulations under those Acts, is the same in Ireland as in England; but fortunately for Ireland—fortunately for England and the whole civilized world, if they can profit by the experience they may learn from Ireland—the impediments and difficulties to moral encouragement and moral and religious discipline have been encountered with determined purpose, unflinching zeal, and never-tiring industry, by the excellent friend who sat on his right hand (Capt. Crofton), and who had been fully rewarded for his exertions by the best possible reward—the success which had attended his great undertaking. He had said at Birmingham, and he would repeat it, that he believed Captain Crofton had solved the great problem, "What shall we do with our criminals?" That gentleman had solved this problem, and he would now tell them how (applause).

Captain Crofton observed that his friend Mr. Hill had indeed cleared the ground for him, and had traced in a very able manner the circumstances of criminals and their treatment, from a very early period to the passing of the Penal Servitude Act in 1853; by which there was an almost total cessation of transportation. He should dwell upon this Act, for it was with its working that he had most to do—with the ticket-of-leave system, and show how it had been carried out in England, how it had failed because it did not prepare the convict for his release, nor the employer to avail himself of his services when he was released. The best plan he could adopt, perhaps, would be to read an extract from a report written some years since, giving certain propositions to the Irish Government, adducing certain theories, and setting forth what would ensue if a certain line of conduct was pursued; he would afterwards explain how these anticipations had been realised, and adduce facts which would bear out his statements as to the results: and he would then enter into an explanation of the ticket-of-leave system, as carried out in Ireland. The directors of convict prisons in Ireland, in their second annual report, published in 1855, say:—

"The subject on which we felt great anxiety, and to which we alluded as of the utmost importance in our last report, is the employment of the well-disposed convict on discharge; for without we can further this, we cannot anticipate a satisfactory termination to the reformatory treatment we have endeavoured to institute in the prisons. It has now been decided that 'Tickets of Licence' shall be issued to those prisoners eligible by character and length of imprisonment, and in carrying out these instructions we feel the very great responsibility which attaches to us. We know that the public look with alarm upon arrangements which they consider consist in turning loose upon the community men convicted in most instances of very serious crimes. We are aware how sceptical persons are of a reformation tested alone by prison surveillance, under a comparative absence of temptation; that the press teems with outrages committed by 'Ticket-of-Licence' men; that the system is denounced by some of those administering the criminal justice of the country as an unmitigated evil; but we do not hear the suggestion of a remedy. Our colonies will not (with the exception of Western Australia) receive our convicts; there is, therefore, no alternative but that, for the most part, they must be discharged at home."

The directors recommend that prisoners eligible for discharge (from length of imprisonment and exemplary character) should be collected at certain "intermediary" establishments, where they may be profitably employed in labour.

"These establishments will act as filterers between the prisons and the community; but to enable them to be *really* such, the system pursued in them must be of such a character as to test the reformation of the prisoner, and throw him more on himself; hard work and coarse fare must be the rule, and in the evenings carefully selected lecturers may inculcate lessons of practical utility. It is important that these establishments should be as self-supporting as possible, the officers connected with them should be cognisant of some branch of industry, and give the public the benefit of their own labour—the prisoners may be employed in offices and avocations that could not be sanctioned in a prison, but which, in this intermediate stage, would tend to engender self-respect. We believe that, by means of these establishments, we shall obtain a further insight into the prisoner's character through individualisation, and thus be enabled to recommend the really deserving for tickets of licence. We consider that the community will have greater faith in such a test than they would in a character earned merely under prison discipline; but in recommending these intermediary establishments, we had a further view than the mere amelioration of the system of issuing tickets of licence; we considered that they would equally work for good towards the termination of penal servitude sentences; that they would tend to the solution of a very important question, 'the treatment of our criminals;' that the good and evil can be thereby properly tested and separated—the former to be aided in the onward path of reformation, the latter, when discharged in the usual course at the expiration of their sentences, to be noted to the police of their district as requiring special supervision. This will not be a matter of such difficulty as may appear, first as the fact of not having passed through these establishments will be sufficient grounds for warning the police. Many, it is expected, will enter them in consequence of their exemplary prison character who, on being tested, will fail, and be returned to the penal establishments. Registers will be kept, and every aid given to further the efforts of these selected prisoners in obtaining employment at home and in the Colonies. A diminution of crime (which is confined to fewer individuals than is generally supposed) must be the consequence; and, what is of great importance, it will always place at the disposal of the Government a large number of prisoners, whose labour can be employed economically on harbours of refuge, &c., who will require less supervision than ordinary prisoners, and who can be located in any accommodation that may be offered, instead of requiring special prison construction. We have commenced this system, and have every confidence in its success. We believe, if properly carried out, and extended with the assistance of the police and constabulary, it will, through the two important channels of directing and preventing, be made the means of exercising an influence over the criminal population generally, which cannot well be too highly appreciated."

In another portion of their report, the directors expressed their belief that "the employment of convicts in small bodies on public works in various localities, under circumstances of exposure to the ordinary temptations and trials of the world, when the reality and sincerity of their reformation may be fairly and publicly tested, will prevent the most favourable chances for their absorption into the body of the community. They refer to the prejudice of the public against the employment of convicts, all of whom are judged by the standard of the lowest and most degraded, and then go on to say—

"We hope, by a careful selection of convicts, according to their general as well as 'prison character,' by their employment in small bodies in various localities, comparatively as freemen (though under surveillance), that the public will gradually become convinced of the difference to which we have alluded, that many of these men are not utterly irreclaimable; and that by degrees they will become willing to extend a helping hand to such as may really prove themselves deserving of their aid and encouragement. We believe that a general desire is felt by the community at large to aid in the restoration of these fallen members of society, though all, or nearly all, shrink from personal contact with them; however, when they become convinced that a careful discrimination has been exercised in the selection of convicts to be employed in the manner indicated—that there are some of whose real and sincere reformation good hopes have been formed—and when they know that such reformation has been further thoroughly and publicly tested, we hope to find that this class of convicts at least will be no longer shunned as hopeless outcasts. If means cannot be devised to induce the community to hold out a helping hand to re-establish the reformed criminal, all schemes for their improvement and reformation within the prisons, however ably devised, however zealously carried out, must be comparatively fruitless."

He thought this carried with it the reason why the ticket-of-leave system failed in England. He would detail some facts, showing that after an experience of more than three years and a-half, gained since that report was written, they had realised even more than was anticipated. Individualisation, it would be observed, was the ruling principle propounded, and during three years and a-half more than 2000 persons had been subjected to that influence, and several hundred criminals (the large majority of them old offenders) had been employed in isolated stations in a state almost of freedom, without guards, with only four or five officers working with them to restrain them, and they had conducted themselves equally well with any body of labourers. That he believed to be a sufficient answer as to the success of the scheme. The fact that such prisoners as those of whom he had spoken could be maintained in a perfect state of discipline, and could be employed on public works for the good of the State, spoke volumes in favour of the system. Employers who had taken men for three years, still continue to apply for others on their liberation—those who at first had been induced to give the convicts on ticket-of-leave a fair trial, have ever since been employers of convict labour. Even within the last two days he (Captain Crofton) had received a letter from Mr. Organ—to

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whom great credit was due for the exertions used by him to get persons to give a fair trial to convict labour—stating that he had had applications from two merchants to send them men. These two facts—that prisoners can be employed without guards, and that after liberation those who have employed convicts have come forward again to employ them, were two of the strongest facts which could possibly be adduced in favour of the system. In Dublin there were sixty or seventy convicts employed on ticket-of-leave, and they were visited fortnightly, carefully watched, their conduct noted by police information, and the result had been most satisfactory, for as a general rule their conduct had been unexceptionable. That too sanguine a view of the success of the system might not be taken, the information obtained from interviews with the convicts themselves and with their employers, as well as intelligence gleaned from every available source with regard to their conduct, was compared with notes taken by the police, who exercised over them a slight surveillance, and the general results were highly satisfactory and encouraging, notwithstanding that the convicts had in nearly all instances been notorious thieves and nurtured in crime. The indorse of the ticket-of-leave stated that the convict was to report himself at certain fixed periods, and if he did not do so it would be assumed that he was leading an idle and irregular life, and would therefore entail a revocation of his licence. In addition to this the convict was also regularly visited. In Ireland the conditions of the ticket-of-leave were faithfully carried out, and it was clear that by so doing the community received that protection which was always accorded in the colonies. In England, in 1853, the people were called upon to adopt the colonial practice of the ticket-of-leave, but they did not receive that protection afforded by registration. If such protection had been afforded, the same confidence would be felt in the employment of convicts that was felt at the present time in Ireland. In the country districts in Ireland a different course to that pursued in the city of Dublin was adopted. A large number of men were scattered over the country, and as it would be difficult to insure visitation, it was determined to adopt a system of registration. The convict was to report himself at the constabulary station on his arrival in a district, and he was also required to report himself on the first of every month at the station of the district to which he belonged. The country form of indorse to the ticket-of-leave was as follows:—"Each convict will report himself to the constabulary station of his locality on his arrival in the district, and subsequently on the first of each month. A convict must not change his locality without notifying to his constabulary station, in order that his registration may be changed to the locality to which he is about to proceed. An infringement of these rules by the convict will cause it to be assumed that he is leading an idle and irregular life, and thereby entail a revocation of his licence." The beneficial effect of the system was strikingly exemplified in Dublin. A detective officer had it explained to him, and he expressed a hope that a certain convict whom he named would not be liberated, for if he were, and it became known, a gentleman whose house he had robbed would be sure to leave the city. At this time the man referred to had been at liberty for three months, and on the day after the conversation with the detective officer the same man came and begged that he might be removed from the work he was doing, as he was in a bad neighbourhood. By that he meant that he was working on the road near the house he had robbed, and if anything happened he would be sure to be suspected. The man had now been at liberty for eighteen months, and nothing had been brought against him. He had been engaged at blue vitriol works and other distasteful labour, although nurtured in crime, and had previously lived by it, and nothing had been brought against him since his liberation. He (Capt. Crofton) knew sixty or seventy men in a similar position, many of whom had for twenty or thirty years previously pursued a course of crime, and when he saw them cheerfully engaging in work of a laborious description, rather than relapse into their former courses, he was bound to believe in their reformation, and in the value of the individualising principle of which he had spoken. During upwards of three years a thousand tickets of leave had been issued, and of these only fifty-two revocations had been made, or less than six per cent. Of the number of revocations, seventeen were for irregularities and misconduct not of a criminal nature. Of the 1600 prisoners who had been released to test the value of the system, 600 had been discharged unconditionally, and of these only twelve had been known to be re-convicted. Positive statistics had been obtained, however, of only 300 out of the 600, and he could not, therefore, speak with certainty of them, and so it would always be if no check were kept by means of registration. It could only be assumed that they had reformed because they had not been re-convicted. But that was no test of their reformation, for many who committed crimes succeeded in keeping out of the way and were never re-convicted. To show the value of the system it must be proved that a man is going on right, and not that he is not going on wrong; and the only method of doing so satisfactorily is by registration, which should have been carried out in the Act of 1853. The general result in addition to this has been highly encouraging. In 1853 there were nearly 5000 prisoners in the convict prisons, while now there are not more than 1900, although there has been no transportation to Western Australia from Ireland, because the English convicts have gone there, and there has been no assistance afforded by patronage societies, as there are none in Ireland. The police used to say, when robberies were committed, that they were the work of ticket-of-leave men; but they cannot say so now, as it is known how the convicts are engaged, and an account can be given of each. He had received hosts of letters from employers, testifying to the value and good conduct of convict labourers, and he had had the strongest testimony of the soundness on which the system was based. The system of individualisation was not original—in reformatories this principle was adopted. The committee who sat to inquire into prison discipline reported that the majority of criminals were susceptible to good impressions the same as other persons. These principles also were under discussion with regard to reformatories; they were not original principles, therefore, and in Ireland they had fortunately been able to carry them out. Some questions had been asked with regard to these intermediate prisons—some of them had been asked, under anonymous names, in the newspapers—and as they might, perhaps, be in the minds of many present, it would be as well to devote a little time to their consideration, and if possible to answer them. "Is it true that a sympathy for crime exists in Ireland which better enables convicts to obtain employment?" He said distinctly that it was untrue, and the impression might have got abroad from the fact that the lowest classes in Ireland have been in the habit of sheltering those who have offended against the law; but the class who employ criminals are the higher classes—merchants, tradesmen, and large farmers, who have no sympathy with crime. "Is it true that the class of criminals is not 'habitual' but more generally 'casual' offenders?" In reply, he could only say that many of them had been nursed in crime, that some of them had pursued a course of crime for twenty or thirty years, and that the majority of them were habitual offenders. "Is the association in the intermediate prisons productive of abuse as to language or conduct?" These prisons are moveable huts, and are removed when the work upon which the men have been engaged is completed. The men live fifty together in each hut; they associate like soldiers, and it has been asserted that that association is productive of abuse. He should be the last to advocate that association at any period of imprisonment did he believe it productive of abuse. It was in reality a most valuable test, for much reliance could not be placed upon the reformation of those who could not be associated together in such a way without abuse. They did in reality associate together in this way, and although they were allowed to have a portion of their gratuity in their pockets, they exercised great self-control, and did not abuse the privilege afforded them. The object of giving the men a certain portion of their gratuity—with the privilege of spending it in certain ways—was to discover what amount of self-command they possessed, and he had known men who have spent nothing for eighteen months, but who have struggled to save, and denied themselves every indulgence in order that they might raise sufficient money to enable them to reach a colony at the expiration of their sentence. He could say emphatically, that neither in language nor in any other way had there been any abuse among those men who have associated together in intermediate prisons. "Is the possession of money on the part of

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convicts in this stage productive of sufficient inconvenience to counterbalance the advantage of testing self-reliance?" He would not for the world part with this practice, as it brought forth habits of self-reliance and self-command, and was not attended with abuse. "Is the diet sufficiently good, and the treatment sufficiently indulgent, to make the position of the convict in the intermediate stage an object of envy to the labourer?" The diet was the lowest the medical officer would allow the men for the work they had to perform. That it was not too indulgent was sufficiently proved by the fact that in many cases the men purchased bread with their gratuity money, in order to supplement their ordinary diet. They likewise worked hard—for they were paid according to the amount of labour they performed — and the farmers in their neighbourhood often remarked that they wished they could get their labourers to work like them. There was, therefore, no temptation to other labourers to become like them, for there was nothing but hard fare and hard work, and the pauper would immediately turn away from the intermediate prison, if the choice were offered to him. "As a rule would it be observed that men discharged from intermediate prisons have appeared ashamed of having committed crime?" His experience led him to believe that such was the case, and that they felt doubly abased in comparison with those who left the ordinary prisons, and who generally exulted in their crime. "Has the institution of intermediate prisons been potent for good in the ordinary prisons?" At first this was not so clear, but when it was understood and thoroughly felt that men, through their own exertions, might work into these intermediate prisons, it did stimulate those in the ordinary prisons. "What has been the most valuable test of the intermediate system?" That men under sentence of penal servitude, without receiving any remission of their sentences for good conduct, behaved equally well with those who did receive such remission. "Is it true that the convicts are picked for the intermediate prisons?" They are selected in consequence of their having advanced by their own exertions—that is, they have attained a certain number of marks. "Is it expected that intermediate prisons can be made self-supporting, not in skilled labour, but in the wages of ordinary unskilled labour?" In labour, such as that in which masons would be engaged, special works would be required; but in earthworks, such as fortifications, prisoners could, when working in a body, be made self-supporting, of which he had the most positive proofs. "Is it found that the best-intentioned criminals desire to leave the country, and to go where they will avoid their bad associates and get employment more easily?" With all young men he found that it was so. They dread going out unless they can get clear of their associates. They have no homes but bad homes, and the gratuity they have acquired in prison enables them to go to the colonies—to go where their labour is required, and where their antecedents are not narrowly scanned. If these men meant to rob they would go back to their companions in the crowded cities, and not to the colonies, where the same field is not afforded for the commission of robberies, and it was, therefore, fair to assume that when men go there, they go with the intention of reforming themselves. "Do the convicts object to report themselves to the police, and have many complaints been received of abuse of power on the part of the latter?" In England the police system was more objected to than in Ireland, because of the feeling existing against centralization, but if a system of supervision be made a duty on the part of the police there will be no espionage. In England, where supervision is not made part of the duty of the police, every ticket-of-leave man is suspected, and can have no rest, but in Ireland it is not so; and during the time that the registration scheme has been employed, only two cases of interference on the part of the police has occurred, and those only at the time when the system was first commenced. The greatest difficulty at first with old thieves was with regard to this matter—they were afraid that their every movement would be watched; but now they regard registration as a protection to themselves if well-intentioned. The same course might easily be pursued in England, for it is not likely that the English police would abuse what the Irish constabulary are carrying out so successfully, and if a similar practice were adopted in England there would be no objection. Under the present system of ticket-of-leave, however, many persons are brought before the magistrates in London for robberies which they said they were bound to commit, because, if they went to work anywhere the police gave information to their employers that they were ticket-of-leave men, and they were at once discharged. Captain Crofton, at considerable length, proceeded to point out how the Act of 1857 would fail in England, unless the remission of the term of sentence was made conditional, and contrasted with it the system pursued in Ireland, which he showed to be not only more beneficial to the community at large, but also more severe to the convict; for while in England the prisoner has a portion of his sentence remitted unconditionally, the period of punishment is more extended in Ireland, no portion is remitted until by good conduct and the performance of a certain amount of labour he has shown himself to be deserving of the leniency extended to him, and even then, by the adoption of the scheme of registration, the convict is liable to a revocation of his licence at any time if he misconducts himself. This subject, he said, was brought before the National Association for the Promotion of Science at Liverpool in October, 1858, and so impressed were they with its importance that they passed the following resolution:—"That it is the unanimous feeling of the section that the attention of the Legislature be urgently invoked upon the following subject:—The expediency of so prolonging the sentence passed in serious cases of crime as to admit of considerable periods of fixed confinement, followed by a proportionate period of probationary detention, part of which should be open to remission in consequence of good behaviour, under the liability of such remission being revoked in consequence of bad behaviour while the prisoner was at large." He believed he had shown that longer periods of sentence with conditional liberation was productive of advantage to the community at large while it was not injurious to the criminal, but aided him in his good intentions, and if he had done so to the satisfaction of those present, he hoped they would use their influence for the adoption in England of a similar system to that pursued in Ireland Captain Crofton, in conclusion, stated that after some years' practical experience in Ireland he had endeavoured to demonstrate to the meeting that in order to protect the community, improve and restrain the criminal, and break up the criminal class, it would be necessary—1st. That lengthened sentences of penal servitude should be given. 2nd. That towards the termination of sentences a probationary or intermediate stage of prison treatment should be adopted, as better preparing the convict for release. 3rd. That to the periods of sentences ordered to be remitted under the Act of 1857, a condition of subsequent good conduct should, in all cases, be attached to the liberation, the condition to be enforced by means of a system of registration.

Mr. Commissioner Hill said he was sure he spoke the sentiments of all present when he said they were obliged to Captain Crofton for the proof he had given of the success of the system in Ireland, the details of which were highly interesting and useful. He wished now that his friend Mr. Baker would explain reformatory treatment and its effects as evinced in his own mansion at Hardwicke Court.

Mr. Baker, after expressing himself highly favourable to the scheme propounded by Captain Crofton, and observing that he had not come prepared to make any observations on reformatories, as he understood that the evening was to be devoted to the consideration of the suggestions of Captain Crofton, proceeded to say that the great object which he wished to see accomplished was the diminution of crime, and reformatories had, in a great measure, been successful in this respect. In proof of this assertion he read statistics of juvenile crime in various counties where reformatories had been established. In the year ending August 1854, there were in the city of Norwich 117 convictions of juveniles, 82 of which were charged on 18 boys. From that time there had been a decrease every year, and for the year ending August, 1858, there were 31 convictions, 15 of which were charged on 4 boys. In Liverpool the convictions of juveniles in 1856 numbered 995; in 1857 the number was 793; and in 1858 the number was reduced to 486. In adult crime there was but little diminution, but crime amongst juveniles had been reduced considerably more than one half, and he believed it would be yet further very considerably diminished in a short time. He said that diminution was so great that a sufficient number of boys could not be obtained for some reformatories, and that the children of counties where no such establishment existed could now be provided for in those already erected, but the great obstacle to their being sent to them was the fact that a charge

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of 2s. or 2s. 6d. was made for each, which the authorities of those counties declined to pay.

The Rev. Mr. Osborn, chaplain of the gaol at Bath, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Commissioner Hill, and in doing so entered at some length into the abuses at present existing with regard to the punishment of children, expressing, at the same time, a hope that the learned commissioner would be long spared to consider these abuses.

The vote of thanks was passed with acclamation, and the compliment having been acknowledged, the company separated.

REFORMATORIES AND REFUGES.

Notwithstanding all that has been done for the above institutions throughout all the country, the Reformatory movement is still in its infancy in many respects. Theory, however, is beginning to give way to practice and experience, and those positively engaged in the working out of Reformatories and Refuges are acquiring a degree of intimacy with the difficulties and encouragements which surround them, which enables them to avail themselves of the one to surmount the other. Experience, however, teaches them difficulties as yet unmet even by attempt, and on the other hand attracts attention to advantages which are not universally appreciated. Hence it is that we rejoiced at the establishment of a Society of the Masters and Matrons, which has been fostered and encouraged by the Reformatory and Refuge Union, at whose rooms the Society meets monthly for interchange of thought. We shall at all times be glad to give what publicity we can to the papers read at these meetings. The following papers emanate from parties of considerable experience in the practical part of this important work. We need not remind our readers that we do not insert them as specimens of literature, but rather as conveying, in homely yet intelligible language, suggestions connected with the management of Institutions forced upon the writers by actual contact with the practical working of the system. The paper on the Promotion of Mutual Sympathy among Children was read by Mrs. Johnson, the Matron of the School of Discipline, Chelsea, on the 9th of February; that on Lodgings in the Neighbourhood of our Refuges, by Mr. Amor, the Master of the Boys' Refuge, Maida Hill, on the 9th of March.

HINTS RESPECTING THE GREAT IMPORTANCE OF PROMOTING AMONGST THE CHILDREN A FEELING OF INTEREST IN EACH OTHER'S WELFARE.

My dear Friends,—I am quite sure we shall all readily agree that the subject now under consideration is of very great importance. As regards myself, I feel that I am quite incompetent to do it justice, so that after I have given my mite with regard to the plan I have adopted, I trust some of our friends will kindly take up the above subject, and enlarge more ably upon the powerful weapon of influence when combined with sympathy, whether for good or evil.

When I first entered upon my duties as matron of the School of Discipline, so many mountains of difficulties arose to discourage me, that several times during the first three months I almost made up my mind to resign my office. But I am thankful to say (in answer to prayer) some of these mountains began to dissolve, and much that was difficult at first soon became comparatively easy. I began by drawing out some rules for different parts of the house, which were approved and sanctioned by the Ladies' Committee. There was one thing, however, that painfully distressed me, which was a constant spirit of aggravation and tendency to quarrelling amongst the children. Such was their mutual ill-feeling that they would frequently take away from each other anything they valued, such as markers, needle-books, &c. entirely spoil them, and afterwards replace them, in order that they might rejoice at the sorrow and vexation they should thus cause to their owners. Sometimes they would quite destroy them, as best suited their purpose. Whilst thinking deeply upon this state of things amongst these girls, and wishing I could do something to cure this great evil, the following plan suggested itself to my mind, namely, to form a class which I would call a missionary class, and each member of this class should have one child committed to her care, to watch over and assist, and to encourage her to be good by every means in her power, and to report to me (at meetings held for that purpose) everything worthy of remark.

I immediately put this plan into execution, and selected (with great difficulty at that time) eight girls as missionaries, telling them what I proposed doing, and the object I had in view. I spoke to them for some time upon the responsibility of their new position, and what watchfulness and self-control they must exercise over themselves to be of any real use to the children I was about to commit to their charge. I then read to them Jethro's advice to Moses, contained in Exodus xviii., as applicable to our purpose, and told them they were to consider themselves fellow-workers with me in the blessed Saviour's service; but as I wished to have none but willing and useful servants, any girl was at liberty to refuse at once, or I would give them one week to consider the matter, "to count the cost," and pray to God for direction. This was agreed to, and the following Sunday I was rejoiced to see this little band come to me, earnestly desirous that their names might be placed on my book as missionaries, saying it was their desire and intention to undertake the charge, and abide by the rules which I had read to them.*

We then knelt down in prayer together to ask the Divine blessing upon our new undertaking, and I can truly say that He who despiseth not the day of small things has prospered this mutual endeavour to do good.

Since our commencement I have made a slight alteration, which I find to be an improvement. I have selected the next best girls to the missionaries, and called them assistants, so that the whole school is now in little bands of three—missionary, assistant, and child—reminding them that "a threeford cord is not easily broken."

I have now tried this plan for two years, and never during my experience of twenty years' training the young, whether in my own family or in schools, have I had such cause for encouragement in any plan I ever tried, nor was I ever permitted to see such good results. Now, instead of the manifestation of the worst feelings of our nature, as pride, envy, jealousy, revenge, these, I am thankful to say are the exception—they are exchanged, thank God, for mutual sympathy in trouble as well as joy, and a deep interest in the welfare of each other on all occasions. I subjoin a few of the results which I have observed amongst these children.

When any child is kept in after school-hours for a lesson, or in trouble in any way, her missionary will leave her play and assist her out of her difficulty.

When the children are disposed to quarrel in the playground, and their own missionary is not there, they will go to the first they come to and say, "You are a missionary, come and settle this for us." She will then do all in her power to make peace between them, and the children will (almost always) abide by her decision.

The feeling of harmony and sympathy also which exists between the missionaries themselves is most pleasing. When any of their number is suspended the others will try to be more kind to her than usual to prevent her as much as possible feeling the loss of her position, and will talk about the time when she is to be restored as a joyful event to them all.

I will mention one other gratifying feature. Every Sunday afternoon when we come from Church this little band meets for social prayer in a small room at the top of the house. I have an opportunity of listen-

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* Rules.

1st. Each missionary, with an assistant, is to take charge of one child, and to endeavour to do her all the good she can, both by example and advice.

2nd. Any missionary guilty of lying or stealing will be suspended for three months, or more. Any missionary giving way to bad temper, or otherwise setting a bad example, will be suspended for one month, or more, as the case may be.

3rd. Each missionary to give the matron a faithful account of her child at each meeting held for that purpose.

4th. Each missionary to hear her child repeat a verse of scripture every day, and between one meeting and another to teach her one hymn at least, to be repeated, with the scripture, to the matron, at the meeting.

5th. All the missionaries to cultivate a spirit of love in an especial manner one towards another.

6th. Each missionary to pray to God every day for a blessing to rest upon her endeavours to do good to the child committed to her care.

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ing to them without their knowing it, so that they believe themselves to be entirely alone. Their plan is first to sing a hymn, then read a few verses of Scripture, and afterwards to offer a prayer. About three can engage during the time allowed them.

Many other similar results might be mentioned, but it must be experienced rightly to appreciate this kind of moral training. I can truly say that I have been more than rewarded for any extra trouble that I have taken with my children.

Thus far I have endeavoured to state my experience with respect to the plan I have adopted to bring about a most desirable object; but whatever good has resulted, or may hereafter result, from this feeble attempt to do good, to God be all the praise and all the glory.

SUBJECT:—WHAT ARE THE BEST MEANS OF PROVIDING LODGINGS FOR OUR INMATES WHO OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF OUR REFUGES?

In every period of the world's history there have been persons more or less alive to the conviction of their responsibility concerning the condition of their fellow-creatures; but especially since the blessed example of our Saviour's self-sacrifice, and the establishment of his commandment, "That ye love one another," have men and women arisen, who have given up ease, comfort, home, position, and even life itself, that they might improve the moral, social, and spiritual condition of the more destitute portion of those for whom Christ died. But the field for exertion is so large, and the objects so many. Philanthropists have discovered that although individually they might do something for the alleviation of ignorance and misery, yet the most effectual plan of grappling with the evils was to co-operate with men likeminded, and, thus united, they might make such an impression that the work of improvement might truly be said to have begun. And yet this plan has been attended, in many instances, with evils which have much contracted the wide schemes of benevolence originating in the renewed hearts of some of the followers of the Lord Jesus. By uniting and associating their ideas of usefulness, they have fallen into the error of mere theory, instead of working out the plan adopted. The consequence has been, that, in committing it to others, the difficulties have neither been understood nor had their sympathy.

Now, if we direct our attention a little closer to the greatest of all modern movements for the amelioration of human misery and depravity, the Ragged School, Refuge, and Reformatory work, it affords a bright exception to the foregoing remarks, it having been originated in the most simple manner by humble, earnest-minded men and women, who saw the great necessity, and immediately set about the work, in reliance upon the precious promises of our heavenly Father, and encouraged by the example of our dear Redeemer. At first, small as a mustard-seed when planted; but commenced in faith, and sustained by prayer, it has grown, and by the blessing of God is now expanded and vigorous; insomuch that even the public press generally concur in the necessity of something being done to remove the dark blot which has existed so long upon the Christian character of our country. But although so much has been spoken and written on the subject, there remains very much to be done to bring these institutions to meet the variety of circumstances which present themselves to the eyes of those practically engaged in their operations. It has been the plan in public meetings to confine the statements to two features. The condition in which the candidates for our Refuges are found, and the happy condition in which after the renovating process they are launched upon the broad ocean of this world, to get an honest living. Now, this is a very pleasing picture, especially to an interested audience; but what we want is, that those who have the opportunity and influence should use them to bring the friends of the cause to understand more of the practical difficulties of the work, by inviting and persuading them to become more acquainted with the details of the cases of those who are being brought under the sound of God's and of the influence of Christian teaching and kindness, and by that means become sensible of some of the difficulties, both of his training and of putting the effect of that training to the test, so that the boy or girl shall be placed in such a position that the trial shall be an honest one.

Another objection to this method of advocating the claims of our institutions is, that the governor or teacher placed in them may look in vain for anything like encouragement or guidance in any particular mode of discipline or management, and another serious feature is altogther lost sight of, and that is a suitable provision in the way of lodging for those of our inmates who are neither fit for the sea nor emigration, or who do not desire either, but prefer endeavouring to obtain an honest living in their native land.

It is, then, to this subject that I solicit your attention this evening,—"The disposal of those inmates who obtain employment in the neighbourhood of our Refuges." It would occupy too much time to enumerate all the dangers and temptations to which a boy or girl is exposed on leaving the Institutions, and yet it is necessary that I should mention some of them, to shew the necessity of providing additional means to those now generally employed for the preservation, encouragement, and establishment of those principles of morality and religion which have been inculcated during the residence in the refuge. When you look into the face of a boy who maybe is telling you of some little experience of the love of Christ, of his desire and determination to serve God; of his sorrow and regret for past sins—the comfort of such a token of God's blessing on your labour is accompanied by a feeling of anxiety and pain in your heart, as you think of his present seclusion from the temptations of his previous career, and the trial to which he will be subjected when he goes from under your watchful care, and from the influence and routine of the Refuge.

With girls the case is different, as they generally are placed out as domestic servants in families which are known at least to have the form of godliness; but with boys it is not so; they have to be placed in situations, (however carefully selected) where they will be brought into the company of those who neither reverence God's word, nor his Sabbath; in addition to which, their leisure time, if not directed to a profitable use, will by the devil be employed in his service and to their destruction. I imagine a boy sent from a refuge into a London workshop, and obliged to seek a lodging where he best may, as many who leave our refuges have to do. He is suddenly severed from all those associations which have been like a barrier around him to shelter him from evil. There is no morning and evening assembly for the worship of God and seeking grace to help in every time of need; there is no friendly voice of counsel and encouragement; but on the contrary there is perhaps drinking, swearing, lying, and stealing, carried on amongst those into whose society he is cast, so that the heart very soon gets strangely out of tune either to prayer or praise. He is soon drawn into a laugh at some ribald jest, and led to use his tongue, with which he has been accustomed to bless God, in cursing men; and then comes the temptations in the unemployed hours, when vice with its snares allure him to the paths out of which so much labour and expense have been taken to rescue him; once ensnared, the appetite for ungodly pleasures revived, the devil reminds him that he is free again—that he is placed in a position of trust—that with his ability to deceive he may be most successful in obtaining the means to renew the sinful pleasures which he once enjoyed, the appetite for which, (unless the grace of God has touched the heart) has been only slumbering, but never crucified. Now, much of this might have been prevented if means were used to keep up the associations of the refuge; but having none to guide him, and few opportunities of seeking by prayer for strength, no wonder that the poor fellow makes shipwreck of his principles.

It is an encouraging fact, that many employers have such a good opinion of the moral and industrial training of the inmates of our refuges—that they prefer them to those who have been brought up in the usual method of moral culture and education. With this fact before us, and also with the knowledge that a very large portion of cases are neither suited for nor desirous of emigration, it becomes a matter of urgent necessity that a provision should be made, in the way of lodgings, for those who obtain employment without board and lodging attached. I would urge it for the following reasons:—

1. Because it is not advisable to keep him in the refuge, as it interferes with the order and necessary routine of the duties, and also produces a restless effect upon the other inmates.

2. Because the wages received is insufficient to procure, in addition to other necessaries, a respectable lodging in a respectable locality.

3. Because the boy has never had a correct idea of the value of money, and his extreme ignorance of the proper and economical use of it.

And again, for the sake of the boy's soul, do not launch him unrestrained

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among the rocks and quicksands of this world, on which he is most likely to make shipwreck, unless he has the grace of God to strengthen and direct him. I have known many melancholy instances of the kind; boys who have given the brightest hopes of future standing, usefulness and respectability, and evidences of the power of Christian truth and teaching, who have, from the very force of circumstances, lost the high ground they had attained, and whose downward course has been so rapid, that in a very short time they have become more the children of hell than they were before; the training received in the institution rendering them greater adepts in crime, and the thought of what they might have been and what they are has made them more desperate in their deeds, and more reckless as to the result of their unhappy course of life.

Now, dear friends, feeling the importance of the matter, I would venture to suggest that there should be in connexion with every refuge, a lodging-house for those who have been trained in the refuge and obtained employment, where they might be lodged, and if necessary boarded; or where this is not practicable, a lodging-house, or receiving house, might be arranged in some pious and respectable family, where they would be subject to the restraint necessary to keep them from the evils to which they are exposed by not having a limit placed on their time and actions.

With your permission I will briefly state the plan which has been pursued in the Institution which I have the privilege to conduct. In the same building as our refuge, we have a portion allotted for those who have obtained situations in the neighbourhood, called our dormitory, or lodging-house. It is furnished with separate iron bedsteads and clothes boxes; and cupboards for food, with locks, are provided for each inmate. These they are encouraged to purchase by small weekly instalments. In addition to which they have the use of the kitchen, which also affords them, in the winter's evenings after work, the cheerful fireside, which is so dear to every Englishman. Here they may sit and enjoy the social chat, or, if preferable, the interesting book. The following are the rules, which we have found to work most admirably:—

1. Lodgers are admitted upon payment of one shilling per week, payable in advance.

2. Every lodger is expected to rise early, in order that the inmates of the Refuge may proceed with ventilating and cleansing the apartment, and making the beds.

3. Every lodger to be in the house by ten o'clock in the evening, when the Holy Scriptures are to be read and prayer offered.

4. Any lodger making use of bad or improper language, or guilty of immoral conduct of any kind, will not be permitted to remain in the Institution.

5. The lodgers have the privilege of attending divine service at Christ Chapel on Sunday, and they must also attend the school on Sunday morning and evening.

6. No lodger in a diseased condition can remain in the Institution.

7. Every lodger is expected to assist the master in maintaining the rules of the Institution.

By these simple means, with God's blessing, we have been able to afford a home and protection to scores of poor lads, who would otherwise have been obliged to have recourse to the low and vile lodging-houses, which are the nurseries of vice, until their wages and circumstances enabled them to obtain that much-to-be-desired comfort, a respectable lodging for a single man. You must pardon me for not entering more into detail, especially with reference to girls; but I trust these remarks may be suggestive of many thoughts, and also a method to our lady friends of providing a home for those poor girls who are placed in similar circumstances.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ISLINGTON REFORMATORY.

The Annual Meeting of this Institution was held at Baker's Rooms, on Tuesday evening, March 22nd. The Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., Vicar, in the chair.

Prayer having been offered by the Rev. W. Vincent,

Captain Mann (the secretary) read the report, from which it appeared that the institution had largely increased, both in its number and its sphere of usefulness. In December, 1857, there were but 25 boys in the Reformatory, while there were now 33, as many as the present building could accommodate, and the Committee contemplated removing into more commodious premises as soon as practicable. The general conduct of the boys was good, and their progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic very satisfactory. During the year the boys had been taken to the Zoological Gardens, the British Museum, Highgate, Hampstead Heath, and Primrose Hill, and were taken into the fields on every convenient occasion. The balance-sheet showed a balance in the treasurer's hands of £48 12*s.* 8*d.*, and in it appeared the gratifying item that £20 16*s.* 1*d.* had been earned by the boy-shoemakers during the year.

The Chairman said nobody could hear the balance-sheet read without thinking that God had blessed this undertaking. This institution originated in a very humble manner, and it was mainly owing to Captain Mann, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Fisher and those connected with Trinity congregation, that it was established. They met with great difficulties at first, but the result had been that within the last two or three years its progress had been astonishing. The results that had followed, the funds that had been raised, and the comparatively prosperous condition in which the institution now stood, was so astonishing, that surely they must say the finger of God had been there. He need not explain the nature of a Reformatory. They were well aware that it was one of those benevolent institutions which, during the last two or three years, had arisen in the metropolis and throughout the country; and its object was to reform lads who, from bad companions, or other causes, had been withdrawn from the paths of virtue, and had either fallen into the open breach of the law of the country, or who had become so wild that their parents were utterly unable to manage them. It was formed on the well-known principle that "prevention is better than cure." They took these lads, not to treat them as they were very often treated by ill-advised parents—trying to drive religion into them with a hard stick—but they were taken up kindly, and taken away from the influence of bad example. They were placed under wise guides and superintendents, and set to a useful employment, which he (the chairman) thought lay at the bottom of this reform movement. They often complained in the present day how hard they were worked. Now that was a capital thing; for, let them depend upon it, it kept them out of mischief. If they had time at their disposal they would very likely be doing wrong, and that which originally was a curse—that man had to get his bread by the sweat of his brow—became a blessing. That was the principle of this reformatory—not to give them hard and laborious employment, but, as they had heard, employment which had produced astonishing results. Let them thank God for this. They knew it was not in any man's power to reform the heart—it was God's work, but they were using the legitimate means. He thought it was at the tea meeting of this institution, when Lord Shaftesbury told them the story of the little girl who had been transported to the colonies, and had married there, and those who knew the story would remember the interest of it. A lady called at Lord Shaftesbury's house and left her card, when, to his surprise, he found it was the same little girl who had, through his instrumentality, been sent to the colonies. If they only went forward in simplicity, faith, and love, God would prosper this work, and he trusted this meeting would tend to stir their hearts up in this cause, and that they would have a reformatory corresponding with the size and wealth of their parish.

The Rev. Thomas Green, M.A., (Principal of the Church Missionary College) moved the first resolution:—

"That the report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated, and that the following gentlemen constitute the officers and Committee of the Islington Reformatory for the ensuing year, with permission to add to their number."

He regretted he had not an opportunity of visiting the Reformatory, but he had heard enough in the report to satisfy him that it was a Christian work. They had heard in the report how many of these children were fatherless. The Committee acted as fathers to these children. They watched over them with care and tenderness, not treating them roughly or harshly, but drawing them together with cords of love. The Chairman had reminded them that to reform the character was God's work, and he could not help thinking, as this observation was made, that the Church itself was a grand reformatory; that the object for which the Church was constituted was that it might act as a reformatory, bringing in the lame, the blind,

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and the fallen, that they might be educated for eternity. That was the object of this reformatory, and did they not identify the greatest blessing of their union with the blessed reform which took place 300 years ago. Their Divine Redeemer had told them not only to go to the lanes and highways, but to go to the bye-ways and hedges, and the object of this reformatory was to go to the bye-ways and hedges. It was gratifying to hear of the progress made, and of the work done in the Institution, specimens of which he saw before him, [specimens of work done by the boys were exhibited on the platform], but when they heard of the results it was perfectly astonishing. No report, however, could give the whole of the results, for that could only be known in eternity. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution.

The Rev. G. Thornton, M.A., (Missionary of the London Diocesan Home Mission), in seconding the resolution, said the resolution he had to second was not very suggestive, but at the same time the work that had been done in the Institution, the great increase that had been made, and the paying off of that "abominable" debt, was very encouraging. This reformatory movement was not a new work. It was a operation centuries ago, but the old plan of reform was to let ill alone. Let them thank God that this feeling had passed away. The reformatory movement was the only way of meeting the evil. A great thing was the sympathy of those in sin, which manifested itself in so remarkable a manner in the case of the young. He had found that 28 out of 30 could trace their sin to comrades of their own age, who led them first into it by taking them into a theatre. The only way of remedying this was to take them out of these associations, and supply different ones. One fertile source of crime was bad parental example, or the absence of it. Suppose a lad had not the corrective hand of a father. Where did he find a home? On the streets or in the streets he must go, and there he learned to pilfer and to lie. Once in that career, there was no stopping him, except by taking him out of these associations, and by doing this they took the natural and the only means of remedying the evil. This was the object this institution had in view, and it was one which must commend itself to every one. In conclusion, he would say to the officers and the Committee, "Go on, and prosper."

Mr. S. Hill, in supporting the resolution, spoke in strong terms against the decision of the Lord Mayor, who had, a few days since, sentenced a girl to fourteen days' imprisonment, for selling combs in the street, and had told her she must get an honest living, although he did not point out a way for her to do so.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. S. Cave (Hon. Sec. to the Reformatory and Refuge Union) moved the second resolution:—

"That this meeting rejoices in the progress that has been made during the past year in the work of the Institution, and recognises, in the large number of vicious and outcast boys in the parish and neighbourhood, a call to make increased efforts to enlarge its sphere of usefulness, and by obtaining, if practicable, larger and more commodious premises."

One objection urged against these societies was, that in taking the vicious boys they gave a premium to crime; and it was one he found rather difficult to meet. They must deal, however, with the evil as they found it, and then, after that, they might proceed to deal with the normal condition of the people. No one who saw the influences to which these boys were subject, could doubt but that it was impossible, unless some helping hand were stretched out to them, they would be other than criminals all their days. Some in the best society turned out badly, and they excused them, on the ground perhaps that they had had a companion, or had gone to a bad school for a few months; but just let them consider the temptations these boys were subjected to. They were told they ought to be assisting the honest instead of the vicious poor. Now, he should say, they were assisting the honest by assisting the vicious. In Aberdeen a reformatory was established, and it was about to be given up, when the tradesmen of the town came forward and supported it; and they gave us as a reason, that, when the reformatory carried off the bad boys, their children could get much more safety. In Gloucestershire, also, when a reformatory had been established, it had literally cleared the country of juvenile ringleaders—and the report of the inspector of prisons showed that crime had decreased thirty per cent. They should do good because it was good, although they must not expect to see it themselves in their generation. Without detaining them further, he would just say that after the institution was enlarged they would find a difficulty in obtaining situations for the boys, and that their Union would be very glad to assist these boys to emigrate, or in any way to advance their welfare. Their Union had a reformatory in the Thames, on the plan of the *Akbar* at Liverpool, for the purpose of receiving those boys who were unmanageable at home; and he believed that some of these boys, if put to sea, would turn out almost heroes. He mentioned this because, if they had an unmanageable boy, he would be glad to make a young Nelson of him.

Mr. W. Harvey (Honorary Superintendent of the Reformatory), in seconding the resolution, said the gentleman who had just sat down had said they ought not to expect to see any good resulting from this movement in their lives, but he (Mr. Harvey) did not agree with him. Perhaps more good might follow hereafter, but it was a great thing to have drawn thirty-three boys together. Let it not be imagined that the honest and deserving had been neglected. It was only during the last two or three years that these outcasts had been thought of at all, while their free schools and institutions of a like character could hardly be counted. In many cases these boys had no parents, and others vicious parents, and their fate was inevitable unless some hand was stretched out to help them. He continually saw these boys, and he had no hesitation in saying that in no school in Islington could thirty-three boys be found more docile and manageable. These boys had not been convicted in every case, and they rather preferred a boy who had neither father nor mother, to one who had been convicted. They had heard of people with forbidding countenances, but he believed that by kindness the countenance changed, and became comparatively beautiful. Of course they did not pretend to give these boys a high degree of education, but they gave them the best education in teaching them to be industrious and obedient, without which all other kinds of education were utterly useless. He had seen a great many instances, indeed, where children, with every advantage of education had turned out badly, in consequence of their not having been taught sounder things. He came in the way of these boys continually, as he had to treat their ailments, and the readiness with which they did everything that they were told to do was astonishing, and very different from many children in higher classes, who often said to him, "Oh! I hope you will not give me a nasty pill," or "I hope you will sweeten the powder." He had seen these boys at church. They did not go to sleep—and he believed they were the most attentive of the congregation. He hoped the Reformatory would be increased, so as to accommodate 100 boys in a few years. He regretted that the meeting was so thinly attended. At the last meeting there was a larger attendance of gentlemen, but now the ladies greatly preponderated, and instead of being called the "better half," it ought to be "four-fifths." At the same time he thought something should be done for the poor girls. £2,000 a-year would provide a refuge for 100 of each sex, and after a time it would almost become self-supporting. Although it was now only capable of accommodating a few houseless, wandering creatures, he believed the time would come when the Institution would expand, and hereafter, when they were gathered to their rest, would continue to be an honour to this their common parish of Islington.

Mr. Lowton, a gentleman from Canada, in supporting the resolution, gave some interesting details respecting the conduct of the boys after their arrival at the colonies, and stated that 16 out of 20 he had taken to Canada last year had turned out very satisfactorily, and stated that he had lately selected 24 boys from a reformatory at Glasgow, to take out with him.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. Vincent, M.A., moved the third resolution:—

"That while ascribing praise to Almighty God for the evident blessing that has rested on the Institution during the year, this meeting would also express its high sense of the value of the services of the Ladies' Committee, and especially its thanks to the Vicar of Islington for taking the chair on the present occasion."

This resolution, having been seconded by Mr. W. H. Miller, was carried unanimously.

The Chairman having briefly replied,

The Doxology was sung, and the meeting separated.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorised to give Receipts.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

*** *Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3*d.* per line.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

April 1, 1859.

THE REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

"WHATSOEVER thine hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," is a precept to the full spirit of which this valuable Society seem always disposed to act up. The notice in our advertising sheet of the School Ship *Cornwall*, is good evidence of the truth of this assertion. We shall not be thought to detract from the energy and perseverance of the very many zealous promoters of whatever is good, if we express our opinion, that no private party however high he may stand in the estimation of his benevolent fellow-creatures, could have secured for the experiment of the School Ship, such a sum as the list of contributors exhibits,—already £2,500. The truth is, we live in a benevolent age; yet an age when benevolence is driven to be more and more cautious as to the distribution of their charity. There is abundance of means ready and forthcoming; but benevolence is so largely drawn upon, and in too many cases so deceived, that there must be not only a good object, but a guarantee that that object will be properly carried into effect, and the money legitimately applied to the purpose for which it is subscribed. The confidence of the public has been fairly earned by the Reformatory and Refuge Union; and it takes its stand now as one of the most useful and valuable of our public Societies. Like others it has had its struggles, mainly arising from want of proper public support at its birth. It is impossible effectively to carry out its objects and operations without funds; we believe, however, the report which will be published at the forthcoming industrial exhibition will shew that there is improvement in this respect. Wherever the Reformatory and Refuge Union is known, —by known we mean understood,—there it cannot fail to secure public approbation, and, as a necessary sequence, public support. There is one point of essential importance on which we look forward to derive much advantage from the experience and researches of this body of men. We allude to the claims made upon the benevolent by institutions, which, though apparently all that can be required or expected, may be in reality totally unworthy of public support. When public benevolence flows largely in any particular direction, it is generally not long before cupidity steps in to take advantage of the feeling; and many with kindly disposed hearts and ready hands are chilled by deceit practised upon them, and are thenceforth closed against really deserving objects. This should be strongly guarded against. It is true that where Government makes the grants which may be coveted, the proper inspection affords a guarantee for the worthiness of the Institution: but all institutions are not under such inspection, and the only guarantee the public have is either from their own frequent visits or an efficient and trustworthy committee. This subject engaged the attention of a full assembly of the general committee, at the Quarterly meeting held on the 24th of March, and resulted in the notice of a resolution, "That no uncertified Institution be for the future placed on the list of the Union which has not a committee responsible in itself and ready to guarantee the *bonâ-fide* character of the Institution." To this resolution as it now stands we are not prepared to give our unqualified assent; and we would venture to submit for the consideration of the committee, whether it would not be better, after the words "no uncertified Institution," to insert the words, "supported by or seeking public voluntary contributions." Our reason is as follows: There have been, and may be again, Institutions wholly supported by single and noble-minded individuals, who repudiate public help;—It might be advantageous that the public should hear of and know the plans and operations of such Institutions, and that the establishments should have the countenance of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, even though there should be no committee, the founders and supporters having individually to see to the proper expenditure of their own money. It appears to us that the business of the Union in this matter, is to take care, first that the principles of any institution to which they give their countenance or support shall be correct; and secondly, that the public shall not be misled, by information disseminated through the Union, into supporting institutions whose internal practice may be completely at variance with their avowed principles.

We may return to this subject again at a future period: it is a matter of considerable importance, and we have made these remarks, somewhat in the hope that they may elicit from others facts and observations bearing upon it.

Our readers will bear in mind that the Industrial Exhibition will be held at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on the 13th and 14th April, and we presume that they will make it a point of being there, and we think we may promise that they will be amply repaid for any trouble or inconvenience they may be put to in so doing.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

WE have our doubts whether any one could point out a more legitimate object of charity than a wretched being who, after having vindicated the broken laws of his country by the allotted space of his imprisonment, stands without the walls of his late prison, with a desire to steal no more, but rather to labour, working with his hands the thing which is good, but without means, even for bare support, in the world he re-enters. There is scarcely a phase which misfortune or misery can

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assume which is not recognised by the wonderful public benevolence which is the very glory of our country: every one in real distress or affliction will meet with sympathy, and generally with effective relief. The case of the discharged prisoner is a lamentable exception; for while his distress is great, while to his destitution of the bare necessaries of life there must be added the mental agony of a wakened conscience, he too frequently meets with neither relief nor sympathy. It is not unfrequently matter of extreme difficulty even for the honest, who bear a decent character, to obtain the means of living: to one, therefore, who has the brand of the prison upon him, without character, friends, or home, it becomes almost a matter of impossibility. Rightly or wrongly, we will not here stop to argue; but undeniably few, if any, would take into their employment one scarcely yet easy in the clothes of freedom, from whose body the brand of the fetter is scarcely obliterated. This is a very obvious difficulty encircling the discharged prisoner, however good his intentions may be—a difficulty against which unaided he may struggle in vain, but which it is the imperative duty of the public, as well on the ground of morality as of expediency, to assist him in overcoming.

The first society which undertook this important and difficult task was the "Surrey Society for the Employment and Reformation of Discharged Prisoners," formed so far back as 1824 for the purpose of assisting penitent prisoners, more especially the young, on their discharge from prison. The support it has met with from the public has varied, we believe, generally, with the publicity which has been given to it, but has ever been inadequate to the demands upon it. Yet it has done a large amount of good, which must be regarded not merely as confined to those directly assisted, but to those who would by them otherwise have been probably initiated into a similar career. In the last two or three years other societies with the same object have sprung into existence; amongst which is the extremely important one, the London "Discharged Prisoners Aid Society," which held its second annual meeting on Saturday last, at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Carlisle, K.G.

The public should make themselves better acquainted with these Societies, and the almost unparalleled dangers surrounding the discharged prisoner, against which these Societies have to assist him in contending. The time will come, the time must come, when his position, and the effect, both morally and economically, which, leaving him unaided, must have upon the general welfare of the community, will receive the attention they deserve, both from the Legislature and the public at large. Meanwhile the call upon general benevolence is urgent. It will not do to force discharged prisoners back again upon their old habits; to drive them in despair to live by crime; to compel them as it were to break the laws, and then punish them for doing so. If any of our readers had not the good fortune to be present at the late meeting in St. James's Hall to which we have alluded, they will probably be repaid if they will endeavour to attend the meeting of the Surrey Society at "the Horns," Kennington, on Tuesday, the 17th of this month, which will be addressed by several noblemen and gentlemen whose authority on such subjects will not be doubted. We repeat our great anxiety that the peculiar work which such Societies undertake, the novelty and yet, despite of all apparent drawbacks, the hopefulness of the work, should receive at the hands of the public the attention they so richly deserve; so that the discharged prisoner may, when fair proof shall be had of the sincerity of his professions of repentance, have at least an opportunity held out to him of retrieving his lost character, shaking off his old habits and associates, and earning a living, however humble, by honest and steady industry.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

It is not always that plans clearly advantageous to the well-being of the people can be readily carried into effect. In some cases inclination may be needed, in others the means. Few who know anything of the crowded parts of our metropolis and large towns, and the difficulty in procuring healthful and innocent recreation for the young in those parts, but will at once acknowledge the value of the object which the Playground Society has in view. And yet it cannot be denied that few societies have before them greater barriers to success. Where the want is most pressing, there that which creates the want, viz., the density of the population, the consequent crowded occupation of every foot of ground, creates also the very barrier to success. Land becomes so valuable that the object cannot be accomplished without a continually increasing pecuniary sacrifice. We are not, however, without our strong hopes that the sacrifice will, in many cases, be fairly weighed against the accruing advantages, both moral and physical, to the young—the future guardians of our liberties and rights—the future sinews of our labouring population: and when so weighed, in the scales of a far-sighted Christianity, the sacrifice will sink into insignificance. The efforts of the Society have called public attention to the wants which they are endeavouring to supply; and we are glad to see that Mr. Slaney's bill is likely to become law, as a measure apparently of a trivial nature, but which yet has for its object the social advancement of a large and important portion of the community. The following observations from the *St. James's Chronicle* will not be without their good influence:—

"The Public Playgrounds Bill, introduced by Mr. Slaney, looks somewhat strange in the midst of the very grave and occasionally heavy topics now engaging the attention of the House. But recreation itself has become a serious subject in these days of hard and weary toil, of unscrupulous competition, of overstocked markets, of sinful Mammon-worship; and those who are most anxious for the moral and spiritual good of the people, will be the most ready to promote their physical well-being, and to encourage all healthful and innocent recreation.

"We are no advocates for 'muscular Christianity.' We do not believe that physical prowess and hardihood are the necessary forerunners of spiritual life; but we do believe that a healthy active body is, or ought to be, the vehicle of a well-regulated mind, and that the physical deterioration of a race is most intimately connected with moral degradation and with national decline. Those who have studied the subject with the greatest care, tell us that the physical constitution of Englishmen is not now what it once was, that the refinements—perhaps we ought to say the barbarisms—of modern life, and the taxes made upon our strength, have weakened the heart and brain, and made us less capable of endurance, less able to resist the encroachments of disease. They tell us, too, that this decline of strength is most apparent in the poorer class of the community; and this is likely enough; for though the agricultural labourer may be still as strong as any of his rustic ancestors, the swarms of indigent poor that now crowd our cities, and the stream of ill-sustained life that is daily pressing into the courts and alleys of this great metropolis, bring with them the elements of decay, and form a nucleus for disease.

"A want of good wholesome food, a want of pure ventilation, a want of cleanliness—next, as the proverb truly says, to godliness itself—and, we will add, a want of out-door recreation, all tend to the encouragement of vicious habits and licentious or questionable amusements, to wild lawlessness of conduct, or to that brutal apathy and indifference which is even still more appalling.

"None know better than our city missionaries and our Christian philanthropists, how difficult it is to influence men whose humanity is thus deadened or crushed out. Christianity is, indeed, the one grand remedy which can alone be

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placed in antagonism with this gigantic evil; but as God works by means and through the honest efforts of faithful men, we have no right to expect that a large spiritual blessing will accompany our labours to Christianise the masses, unless we endeavour at the same time to improve their physical condition, and while we point them to a heaven in the future, strive also to awaken in them self-respect, hope, and gratitude during their present existence.

"We are not straying from our subject in writing thus. Recreation is a necessity, and recreation of some kind will be grasped at even by the poorest poor; and so for want of better enjoyments, gin-palaces, penny theatres, and licentious casinos, swarm with their nightly occupants; prize-fighting and gambling are encouraged; and an open viciousness of conduct, a contempt for all law, human or divine, betrays but too clearly the sad condition of our London poor, and inflicts a deep stain upon our character as a Christian nation.

"The danger arising from this state of things has of late years been pressed upon us, and attempts have been made by philanthropic individuals, as well as by societies, to stem the progress of the evil. While our baths and washing-houses, lodging-houses and parks for the people, aim at the improvement of their physical condition, it has been felt that still more direct efforts have been made to encourage recreation, which shall be alike innocent in its nature and healthy in its tone. Mr. Slaney's bill "to facilitate grants of land, to be made near populous places for the use of regulated recreation of adults, and as playgrounds for poor children," aims at the promotion of this object; and if the recreation be really 'regulated,' and not suffered to encroach upon the day of rest, is likely to prove of considerable advantage. It is easy enough for our shopkeepers and artisans to escape occasionally from the heavy atmosphere of London and to enhale the freshness and fragrance of the country, but the men, women, and children, who congregate in the neighbourhood of Brick-lane or St. Giles's have no such remedy as this. In those gloomy alleys, surrounded by dirt, and seeing nothing of nature beyond occasional glimpses of sunshine, or a star shining down on them from their narrow strip of sky—they must work or starve, and there, too, they must die. Dreary enough that life of theirs must be. It is well that the burden of it should be lightened as far as can be done by legislative enactments. It is not much, indeed, that laws can do in this case, but there are some remedial measures which private benevolence cannot compass, and which, like the object proposed in Mr. Slaney's bill, can only be carried out by the voice of the country as expressed in Parliament.

"It will be no small boon to have open spaces set apart near the densely-crowded courts and lanes of our great city, in which the children of the poor may strengthen their limbs by exercise, and realise something of the pleasure which legitimately belongs to their young life; and it will be well if their fathers can be drawn from the gin-shop to try their strength in athletic exercises, and to find that healthful recreation is, to say the least, more pleasant and more economical than any sinful pleasure."

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Those who are directly connected with the administration of our prison discipline, and indeed the country generally, are under an obligation to Mr. Drummond for bringing the matter before the Government as he has done. It will be remembered that at the last Michaelmas sessions the chaplain of Horsemonger-lane Gaol commented very forcibly on the evils arising out of the mal-administration of the Summary Jurisdiction Act; since which time some very valuable and important statistics were prepared and laid before the visiting justices of the House of Correction, Wandsworth, in reference to the committal to that prison of old convicts from the metropolitan police courts for short periods, who should have been committed for trial at the Old Bailey. The visiting justices drew the attention of her Majesty's Government to this evil, and in answer to a question by Mr. Drummond, Mr. Hardy said that the subject of the honourable gentleman's inquiry applied as much to the country at large as to the metropolis. He was sorry to say that the Act of Parliament which was passed to enable magistrates to inflict summary punishment in cases of petty larceny had been greatly misunderstood by the police magistrates. It was found that they inflicted summary punishment in cases where the prisoners had already been convicted many times, which was not at all the meaning of the act. It was the intention of his right honourable friend the Home Secretary to institute inquiries of the various metropolitan magistrates as to the course which they pursued; and if it was found that they did not pause in their present career, some legislation must be adopted.

We should hope that on this matter being so brought before the attention of the magistracy, the evil will be checked. The act to which Mr. Hardy alluded is of considerable value, if properly acted upon, but if the present course continues to be followed, it will simply have the effect of mitigating the punishment of those who deserve severity, and defeating to all intents and purposes the ends and objects of justice, and rendering further legislation absolutely imperative.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of this Society was held at St. James's Hall, on Saturday, March 26th, when the Earl of Carlisle took the chair. The chairman explained the object of the Society, which was to enable prisoners upon their discharge, with a small amount of support, added to what they might be able to obtain from their friends, to resort to some honest mode of earning a living. He stated that since the Society had been in existence it had given assistance in 556 cases, and proceeded to read extracts from letters addressed to the society by governors and chaplains of various gaols throughout the kingdom, detailing a number of cases in which much valuable assistance had been rendered by the Society. In conclusion, the noble lord urged upon the meeting the necessity for supporting the objects it had in view, objects which, though unrecognized for a time, must in the end prove abundantly prolific of good. The annual report having been read by the secretary, Mr. Byng, M.P., proposed, and Mr. Melly of Liverpool seconded a resolution, "That prisoners who, on their discharge, evince an anxiety to return to an honest course of life are fit objects for assistance, and it is the bounden duty of all to lend them a helping hand," which was put and carried unanimously. The Hon. and Rev. Sydney Osborne proposed, and Mr. Monckton Milnes seconded, the next resolution, "That the great success of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society proves both the existence of such a want and the means of supplying it." This was also carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with the customary vote to the chairman.

Monmouthshire Reformatory at Little Mill.—This school, for boys only, has been completed, certified, and opened. It is situated on an open and peculiarly salubrious spot, beside the Newport and Hereford Railway, about a quarter of a mile on the Hereford side of the Little Mill Station. The locality is a small farm which the Reformatory Committee have purchased from voluntary contributions only; the buildings of the farm have been accommodated to the objects of the School, and about 14 acres of the land have been retained for cultivation by the boys. The establishment consists of a large school-house, with dormitories, hospital, lavatory, cells, kitchen, &c., and apartments for the labour wastes under the same roof. The head master's house is adjacent but separate. The care of the school has been entrusted to a master of some experience gained under the valuable superintendence of the present Inspector of Reformatories, at the Institution at Redhill. The whole is placed in complete working order. At present convicted boys only from the county are received.

Munificent Gift to the Manchester Ragged and Industrial Schools.—Miss Atherton, of Kersal Cell, near Manchester, has made a donation of £5,000 to the Ragged and Industrial Schools of Manchester. Of the £5,000, Miss Atherton wishes £2,000 to be employed in liquidating, as it will completely, the building debt consequent upon the recent very great extension of the institution at Ardwick Green; and a desire is added that, as a commemoration of the main object with which the donation is made, the new portion of the building shall hereafter be called "The Byrom Wing." The remaining £3,000 Miss Atherton wished to have invested, the interest therefrom being payable yearly to the treasurer of the institution for the time being.

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Correspondence.

WET-NURSES FROM THE FALLEN.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—As you have given insertion, in your March number, to Mr. Acton's letter which appeared in the *Lancet* of February 12th, you will I am sure afford space to another letter, which was published the following week in the same journal, in reply to some of Mr. Acton's statements.—

" To the Editor of the Lancet.

"SIR,—Allow me to offer one or two remarks upon Mr. Acton's letter which you published last week. Most of the points touched upon in that letter have been so ably discussed from time to time in the 'Medical Annotations' of *The Lancet*, that I presume your readers are prepared to accept Mr. Acton's opinions for what they are worth, and no more. My object, therefore, is not so much to find fault with what your correspondent says, as to remind him of one or two important matters, closely connected with this question, which he has omitted to refer to.

"In the letter before mentioned, a very graphic picture is drawn, in which is presented to us the 'sickly babe of a sickly mother, pining for that sustenance which a *healthy one* in the next street is able and willing to afford it.' But there is another and a darker picture in the background, which must be brought forward and placed side by side with the first. What becomes of the 'poor girl's' child, which is put aside to make way for the interloper?—we are told not of its fate, how its death is sometimes sudden, sometimes slow, but in any case it almost always falls a sacrifice to that tyrant custom, *wet-nursing*.

"When Mr. Acton speaks of the beneficial effects of the 'charge of infancy' in reclaiming the girl, he forgets that the most 'solemn task' of that description which she can undertake is the care of her own child. Can any softening influence from another quarter take effect upon her nature, whilst she hardens her heart against the cries of her own offspring, whom, from its otherwise forlorn condition, she is doubly bound to protect?

"Let me remind Mr. Acton that the tables of infant mortality are greatly swelled by the premature deaths of the children of *wet-nurses;* and we have yet to learn how many of the vast numbers that are sacrificed annually to the demon *Infanticide* are derived from the same pernicious source.

"Mr. Acton says, 'hundreds of mothers are physically incapable of nursing their own children.' Numbers, doubtless, by luxurious habits, by the pursuit of fashionable pleasures, or by worry and excitement of some sort, render themselves unfit to perform that first and dearest duty to their babes; but that more than a very small proportion of mothers are by *nature* incapacitated for suckling, cannot be conceded. The artificial mode of life which leads to these evils must be blamed, and not Dame Nature, who is innocent of such offence. Far from excusing them on these grounds for hiring a substitute, it appears to me greatly to aggravate their fault, and I do not hesitate to say that the indulgence in such selfish and enervating pleasures, and the habitual neglect of the maternal duty, form a foul blot on the moral escutcheon of the mothers of England!

"Briefly I would reply to Mr. Acton on one point—viz., the transmission of moral taint to the suckling through the nurse's milk. It has been demonstrated by undoubted authorities that 'intangible moral qualities *can* be conveyed by the agency of a material substance such as human milk.' More than this: 'there are some diseases in the human constitution so insidious that they may escape detection, though the nurse's milk may be subjected to the test of chemical analysis,' so that it is *not* (as Mr. Acton asserts) 'possible to ascertain that the woman's milk is perfectly wholesome.' This fact ought to prove to mothers and medical men how great a risk to the child is incurred by the employment of a *wet-nurse* under any circumstances."

In addition to the above, permit me to offer a few further remarks upon other statements by Mr. Acton in the letter referred to.

Although that letter, on the whole, is very plausible and carries reason on the face of it, to all thoughtful readers the utter fallacy of the arguments and the futility of the suggestions must appear.

It is not my intention, therefore, to notice more than one or two points therein discussed, which, from the specious way in which they are handled, might pass current with some readers as sound, when in fact they are only glossed over in a very meretricious manner.

Mr. Acton, in speaking of the employment of fallen-women as wet-nurses, says, "and *thus* open to them a path of return from vice," as though that were the *only* employment available, as a means of escape from future sin. But numerous other occupations offer, which it is not necessary here to enumerate. I would, however, say emphatically, try *any other* employment in preference to the particular one under discussion, which, for the small and very doubtful good that could be effected, must produce a very large and certain amount of evil.

For the sake of virtuous homes—that they may retain that pure atmosphere which should pervade them—that they may set that example and shed that influence around for good, which makes every home the centre of a wide-spreading blessing to the land—or the perversion of these principles equally a curse: in order to promote such a good and avoid such an evil, it is devoutly to be wished that *mothers*—in whose hand it chiefly lies—will do their part to check the baneful custom. Let them then cease to receive the "fallen," to place her in the highest position in their household. Can it be be said that this "offers no premium to vice," when, instead of the chastening degradation which should be the necessary consequence of that false step, the erring one finds herself surrounded by comforts, ease, luxuries, and the object of most solicitous consideration, which the honest, chaste, hardworking servant cannot hope to obtain?

Mr. Acton says, "The most vehement objector will not venture to assert that any girl submits to be seduced on the faith of getting employment as a wet nurse," &c. Perhaps this probability may not be asserted by Mr. Acton's objectors, precisely as he has put it; but although the custom of employing such characters may not act as a *direct* incentive to this vice, it certainly is an *indirect* encouragement to it; for, as I have elsewhere said, "one barrier is thus removed which might stay their downfall, viz., a fear of the loss of character and service."

If anything further be wanting to prove the injurious effects of this system in a moral point of view, it is but necessary to glance down the column of "Want Places" in the *Times*. There may be seen almost daily six or seven "Wet-nurses" advertising themselves for hire; three or four of whom probably publish that they are "single," and not unfrequently recommended by *Medical Men*. That these women can thus parade their dishonour, as an additional fact in their favour,—that such things are acceptable to mothers and sanctioned by medical men,—that such semi-barbarism can be practised openly and unblushingly before our eyes in this advanced period of a civilized age, must strike all who are not quite apathetic or perverse with dismay and concern; it is a remarkable evidence as to the low tone of morality that pervades *society* at the present time, alike disgraceful to all parties concerned; and it is difficult to determine which is deserving of the larger share of discountenance and blame from all right-minded persons,—the patient who proposes, or the practitioner who permits, the perpetration of such an unnatural state of things.

Although my letter is already too long, I am inclined to trespass, Sir, a little more upon your indulgence, in order to refer as briefly as possible to one important point relating to the *physical* part of this question. I allude to that which Mr Acton has altogether ignored, viz., *the possibility of rearing infants artificially*, or, as it is commonly termed, "by hand."

In one place, Mr. Acton says, "Healthy milk is life to the child, and anything else death." Again, he speaks of the result of not employing wet-nurses as condemning them to the "pap-bottle, indigestion, and the grave."

It would involve too much time and space to enter into the question of artificial feeding as it deserves; but I will just inform your readers that it is quite possible to bring up infants with perfect success upon *bottle-food*, and I could cite cases where delicate infants, who have not thriven upon the "hired breast," have become robust and strong by means of judicious feeding. I admit that such instances are rare, from the want of intelligent trained nursemaids. The *Ladies' Sanitary Association* (Brighton and London,) offers to supply this want "by imparting theoretical and practical instruction in all matters relating to the management of infants and children."

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Ignorance and prejudice in the matter of rearing infants slay thousands of little ones annually; and instead of condemning the system itself so unfortunately administered, our attention and our efforts should rather be directed towards the removal of those impediments which hamper it, and which are the cause of such disastrous consequences.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
March 4th. M. A. B.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

(A FEW HINTS FOR THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.)

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—The "Introduction" to the volume of *Transactions* of the above association for 1858-9, contains, in addition to a review of the proceedings at Liverpool, some suggestions as to the means by which the future success of the meetings may be promoted. Amongst other things, members are counselled as to "subordination" and "self-denial;"—this advice is important, doubtless; but perhaps a disinterested looker-on may be allowed a voice in the matter,—one who is acquainted with the *external* feeling and "out-of-doors" opinion concerning the business of the association, and able to judge of such matters as affect the public mind, and the public interest, in connexion with it, more accurately than can those, perhaps, whose attention is occupied chiefly with its "inner workings."

It may be necessary to repeat that I am perfectly disinterested in what I am going to say. I state my opinion here for the good of the friends of *social science* at large, knowing that this excellent publication, the *Philanthropist*, is widely circulated amongst the members of the association, and the philanthropic public generally, of whom I am sure there are many who will agree with me, and as many, I hope, who will do something to effect the objects I have in view.

It is said in the *Introduction* before alluded to, in referring to the selection of papers, that "in most cases priority has been given to *local* papers; this statement was hardly necessary, a glance through the list is sufficient to convince that such is the case. I will not say in what proportion local and other papers stand one against the other, but a single *fact* will suffice. One gentleman of the "local" class of contributors had the privilege of reading *four* papers at the Liverpool meeting, *three* of which, of tolerable length, are printed in the "Transactions," and the other liberally *noticed* in the "Summary of Proceedings" of the department in which it was read.

Again, a paper of very considerable dimensions is printed *in extenso* (alluded to in the introduction as an exception to the rule of admission). But I may ask, could not every reasonable object have been answered, by giving the *leading heads* of subjects in this now overcrowded but incomplete volume? The papers which were considered too long for insertion, wholly, could have been afterwards published by the authors in the form of a pamphlet, for the benefit of those who might feel sufficiently interested in the subject to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered.

Such a plan I believe would be likely to prevent anyone feeling that their contributions do not receive their due share of attention, and I therefore submit it for consideration—for the announcement in the *introduction* to the effect that "the omission of a 'paper' must not be taken as a proof that it was judged unworthy of insertion"—when considered in connection with the foregoing facts, could scarcely be expected to satisfy those whose papers are barely named, or not noticed *at all*.

The latter is the case with an admirable paper by Professor Ganegee, on the "Diseases among the lower animals." This paper was read in the *Public Health Department*, and it was listened to with great attention and interest; at its conclusion, Lord Shaftesbury spoke in the highest terms of the ability displayed by the talented author, and expressed the acknowledgments of the meeting to Professor Ganegee for this valuable contribution.

I would suggest, as one step to reform for future meetings, that "local" contributors do *not* have a preference. Why should they? What are the grounds upon which such a preference is accorded?—merely as a complimentary acknowledgment for the invitation to hold the meeting in a certain town, and for the reception accorded to the council, committee, and members of the association!

It appears to me that this is a very unsatisfactory reason for sacrificing the true interests and prospects of SOCIAL SCIENCE, and is altogether impolitic; for it must necessarily cramp the operations of the association, by checking the efforts of members in general.

If a preference must be given to local contributions, let it take effect *in toto* for the time being; thus each town would have its opportunity, in its turn, and I believe it would work more satisfactorily than the present place would ever be found to do.

Of course this scheme is not without objection, it would be obviously too exclusive; but if the Association is to maintain its position in public regard, and to become permanently popular, some of the present rules and modes of action must be altered. I would suggest the following:—

1. That *all* papers be allowed to stand on their own merit alone, irrespective of any other consideration.

2. That a Committee be chosen (comprising about twelve members of the *Council*) to decide upon the reception of "papers." No contributor of a paper to be considered eligible for nomination to this Committee.

3. The reading of such papers, whose authors, from absence or other causes, may be unable to read them for themselves, should be confided to those who would read them deliberately and clearly; much valuable matter being lost by the hurried and indistinct manner in which some of the papers were read in one department last year, being a loss to the audience and an injustice to the author.

4. That the secretary or other person reading a paper, should not be permitted to remark upon it, during the reading. Papers should be read through without comment; neither should tone nor look be employed by the reader, to prejudice the minds of the audience one way or another; all fair argument can be made use of during the discussion which is allowed to follow the reading of "papers."

5. The discussion upon papers should be kept strictly within certain limits, much valuable time being lost by random remarks and lengthy statements, which ill-timed interference with the business of the meeting often crowds an undue proportion into a short period at the last, and not unfrequently necessitates the omission of very important matter.

I cannot conclude these suggestions without giving my testimony to the earnest and able manner in which the officers of the Association have hitherto carried on their important and arduous duties. They had abundant proof during the meeting at Liverpool of the hearty manner in which the public are disposed to appreciate and recognize the value of those services; it is in no spirit of depreciation or fault-finding that I have now taken up my pen; on the contrary, it is because I feel and know full well the extent of the task that lies before them, that I venture to lend some small aid to the better adjustment of some of the difficulties that necessarily surround this new undertaking, but which difficulties will soon vanish, if viewed with a comprehensive eye, and dealt with in a liberal spirit.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
A MEMBER OF THE "NATIONAL ASSOCIATION."

"THE JEBB AND CROFTON CONTROVERSY."

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Dublin, March, 1859.

SIR,—In the number of your excellent journal for the present month, you publish a letter, on the above subject, from my much esteemed friend, Mr. Baker of Hardwicke Court.

With the best possible intention of doing justice to all, Mr. Baker falls into two very grave mistakes. First, he assumes that the question in dispute between Colonel Jebb and Captain Crofton, is simply one as to priority of idea; and his second error is, that he supposes some system like the Irish Intermediate Prisons to have been at some or any period even attempted by Colonel Jebb in England.

Shortly and plainly, the whole question resolves itself into the following issue,—Has the success of the Irish system been proved, and if proved, why is it not adopted in England by Colonel Jebb?

I contended, and I now contend, that it has succeeded. This the writer in *Meliora* does not deny; but he claims the whole merit of having originated the system for

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the man who, according to *Meliora*, has done more than any other since the days of John Howard "for prison improvement"—Colonel Jebb.

I declared in *The Irish Quarterly*, and I think I proved, the whole merit of success to belong to Captain Crofton; and further, I claimed for him the credit of having originated the system; and herein it is that *Meliora* and *The Irish Quarterly* differ.

Colonel Jebb was sent here to inspect and report upon the system as carried out in Ireland. He did come, but he did *not inspect*, yet he reported AGAINST the system. This *Report* appeared last July; it was not a fair report; it was made without sufficient knowledge or inquiry; it mis-quoted or omitted the evidence in support of Captain Crofton's system. The strong testimony of Alexander Thomson, of Banchory, was openly perverted; the later *Reports* of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland were ignored; the luminous and deep-reasoned paper of Mr. Recorder Hill, written after a close, and anxious, and jealous examination of the Irish Convict Prisons, was not even mentioned; and, therefore, Captain Crofton issued his very just and proper *Notes* on the *Report* of Colonel Jebb.

These *Notes* were before the writer in *Meliora;* Mr. Hill's paper was before him; Mr. Hill's *Repression of Crime*, with its earnest testimony in favour of the Irish system, was before him; Lord John Russell's speech at Liverpool was before him; Lord Carlisle's Inaugural Address at Liverpool was before him; the whole weight of the press was in favour of Captain Crofton, and the writer in *Meliora* could not deny the success, and therefore he claims the conception of the system for Colonel Jebb.

He claims it for the man who, in a grave public document, reported *against* this very system, founding his arguments upon his own peculiar and unhappy failures in a system called Intermediate, and which was an experiment so hopelessly and so helplessly designed, that in a class of convicts, of men supposed to be, in reformation, superior to the great body of their fellows, there were men so bad in conduct, so foul in speech, that their better disposed companions preferred, and begged, a return to the less advanced prisoners to association with the men promoted to Vern-Hill.

If Colonel Jebb is really the founder of the Intermediate System, why did he report against it? As he has reported against it, how can the writer in *Meliora* claim its parentage for him? If Colonel Jebb is the founder, and if the system be successful, as is admitted, in Ireland, why should it not be introduced into England? If Colonel Jebb fears his ability, or doubts his energy, to carry out the system, I can understand his coyness, and appreciate his motives. But he should have thought more deeply before denying that offspring claimed for him by the writer in *Meliora*, who does for the unnatural parent more than the real parent ventured in that famous judgment of Solomon.

Mr. Baker refers to the Fulham Refuge, and appears to think that there is some kind of analogy between it and the establishment at Golden Bridge, to which Lord Carlisle gave, at Liverpool, such well-merited praise. Now there is no analogy; Fulham is a Refuge, Golden Bridge is a Prison; a prison to which women convicts, who have worked themselves into good characters in the convict prisons (I do not mean *prison characters*) can come as a reward: but the Directors of Convict Prisons give all the credit of the success of this establishment to the ladies who manage it, the Sisters of Mercy; and I claim for the directors only the credit of having organised such a staff of prison officers, and of having carried out such a system of convict management, as has enabled the ladies at Golden Bridge to produce such results as the following, for all the figures of which I hold myself responsible:—

Golden Bridge was opened for the reception of female convicts of the list class, and whose sentences had nearly expired, April 1st, 1856. From that period, to March 1st, 1859, not less than 208 women were received, who were disposed as follows:—40 emigrated; 27 were sent to situations; 20 returned to their husbands and families; 18 returned home to their parents and friends; 4 went to Magdalen asylums; 3 married; 8 were sent back to prison: 2 were discharged at Grange Gorman Prison; 1 escaped; 6 took their discharges when their sentences expired—giving a total of 129 discharged; and on the 1st March, 1859, there remained in the Institution, 79.

These are not negative statistics; they are strong, cold, iron facts: they will bear any investigation, and are as real as truth itself.

Mr. Baker deplores what he calls my warmth in replying to the writer in *Meliora*. I can assure him that I have before me letters, from English friends, valued friends, of his and mine, far more warm in expression on this "Jebb and Crofton controversy" than anything appearing in my strictures. I felt regret and indignation that, after the success of Captain Crofton's efforts had been proved, his merit should be denied; and I felt not less indignant at a charge being made against the people of Ireland, which proclaimed to the readers of *Meliora* that much of Captain Crofton's success was due to the fact, that the Irish were less unwilling to associate with criminals than the English.

Pardon this trespass on your space. But let me again ask, why, if the system found so admirable in Ireland is a system designed by Colonel Jebb, that system is not adopted in England?

I am, sir, very truly yours,
THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

ROMAN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—Allow me to call your attention to a matter of much importance in connection with your reports of various reformatory and other institutions. Your readers should not be left in ignorance of the religious tenets and principles on which they are conducted, when they are of a decidedly distinctive character. Adopting as you have done—and I think most of your readers will think wisely done—a broad line of impartiality, so far as your information as to the internal management, objects, industrial occupations, &c., &c., is concerned; yet, unless I greatly misunderstand your mind and feelings, as generally indicated by your remarks, I feel certain that you would be the last to wish that those who profess the Protestant faith should unwittingly send their children to an institution under Roman Catholic management. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.* Many valuable hints on the reformatory movement have been learnt from Mettray. It is well also to know that any are eager in the cause of criminal reformation and the education of the poorer classes. Their success may encourage us in our apparently hopeless labour, or put us to the blush for our negligence. I will not argue about what appears to be admitted as at least equitable—that your pages should be open to all who are engaged in the work of social amelioration. But, Sir, I must most strongly protest, on behalf of the rising generation, against your lending your influence to such institutions as St. Joseph's School, of which you spoke so largely in your February number, unless it be at the same time fairly intimated that the institution is in its tenets Roman Catholic. I do not desire you to abate one iota of the praise which a Roman Catholic institution may honestly and fairly deserve; only let your readers know that it *is* Roman Catholic. The institutions belonging to this body are few, but I believe them to be generally well-managed and conducted, having much to be commended, much to be imitated.

The bulk of our people are Protestant: and the charge of bigotry could scarcely be brought against any who should feel unwilling to trust their children to institutions other than those which are founded in the fear of God and knowledge of His Holy Scriptures. I think, too, that you will agree with me that this is a matter of decided importance. I will only now apologize for this intrusion, and I venture to suggest that, while reporting as fully as you please, the operations of such establishments, which are frequently, as in the case to which I have alluded, very interesting and instructive, you should in future let your readers at once into the truth as to the religious persuasion of the institution; and this might have been done by simply stating at the head of your interesting account of St. Joseph's Industrial School, "This is a Roman Catholic Institution." This announcement would not detract from its merits, it would simply be a proper and fair act on your part towards those who might otherwise be allured, by the account of the internal arrangements, to commit their offspring *unknowingly* to the risk of a teaching completely at variance with their own.

I leave the matter to your own good judgment.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HIC ET UBIQUE.

[There is reason in the suggestion, which shall be adopted.—ED.]

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Reviews.

The Improvement of the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, through the operation of Government Measures, by means of Public Bodies and Benevolent Associations, as well as Individual Efforts. By HENRY ROBERTS, F.S.A., formerly Honorary Architect, and a Member of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, London. London: J. RIDGWAY, 109, Piccadilly; KNIGHT and Co., Fleet Street, 1859.

THIS is a paper read before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at the meeting held in Liverpool, October 1858, and prepared with a great deal of care, and an evident knowledge of, and deep interest in, the subject. A more important one can hardly be conceived: in our eyes equally so with popular education. It is in fact part and parcel of popular education. Were all a child's ideas and associations formed only in the school-room, the case might be different, but the major part of the mental training which our young receive, apart from mere book-learning, is in the home and in the play-ground. There are imbibed the feelings and habits which influence all their after-life; and while their homes continue such as they are, it will be matter of wonder, not that so many become vicious and criminal, but that any should come out untainted, uncontaminated, or with pure and cleanly feelings. This paper must be read in order to be fully appreciated, and we are disposed to feel that Mr. Roberts' suggestions would then be more easily followed. Possibly it may stimulate some to enter upon this study, if we enumerate the contents of these pages, which are as follows:—

"Improvement in the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes a prerequisite to the complete success of Popular Education, 3. Review of past efforts and of measures for sanitary reform—The subject in its relation to public health, treated by Lord Stanley—Isolated individual efforts—First appearance of cholera in England in 1832—Violent epidemic in London—Inquiries instigated by the Poor-law Commissioners, 4. Health of Towns Association—Parliamentary movement—Poor-law Board Report—Appointment of a Royal Commission and its reports—Uniformity of Testimony as to the causes of existing evils, 5. Establishment in the metropolis of two societies, 6. Legislative measures—Public Health Act—Nuisances Removal, and Diseases Prevention Acts—Their subsequent amendment—Local Government Act—Transfer of the sanitary functions of the General Board of Health—Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act—Act for regulating common lodging-houses, 7. Beneficial results of this act, and suggestions for an extended application of its powers, 8. Lord Kinnaird's experience in Westminster and elsewhere, 9. Leeds model lodging-house—Labourer's Dwelling Act of 1855—Similar Act applicable to Scotland; its peculiar powers, 10. Act of 1856 applicable to Ireland—Repeal of taxes—Standing order of the House of Lords—Effects of Recent Destructions in Paris—Memorial presented to the Emperor—The providing by Government of dwellings for subaltern *employés*, 11. Law relating to the transfer of land—Facilities given on the Continent for working people to purchase their own dwellings, 12. Evils of the 'close parish' system—Government pecuniary aid—Valuable assistance rendered by the public press, 13. Sympathy evinced by Scientific Societies—The Metropolitan Sanitary Association, 14. SECOND BRANCH OF THE INQUIRY — Measures adopted by public bodies and benevolent associations, 14. Duty of those who have working people in their constant employ—The objects in common, and results of the efforts made by the two leading societies in London—The Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, 15. Receipts and expenses for one year at the Society's model-houses, 17. Experience of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, or Labourer's Friend Society, 18. Receipts and expenses for eight years at model-houses belonging to the Society, 19. Expenditure on repairs—Practical lessons—Necessity for watchful management—Comparative profit derivable from new and old buildings, 20. Importance of the financial question, 21. Extensive circulation of the Society's publications in various parts of the world—New York, 22. Boston, U.S.—The late Mr. Abbott Lawrence—Australia and India—Interest of foreigners in H.R.H. the Prince Consort's exhibition model-houses—Efforts in Berlin promoted by H.R.H. the Prince Regent of Prussia—Model-houses in Sweden—In Holland, and projected in St. Petersburg, 23. In Switzerland—In France—In Florence—Claim of England to the initiating this measure of social reform—The author's relationship to the Labourer's Friend Society, 24. Efforts made in Scotland—The dwellings for Dock Labourers at Birkenhead—Thanksgiving collections on the removal of the cholera, 26. Efforts in Chelsea, in Paddington, and St. James's—the Windsor Royal Society—Marylebone Association, 27. Lambeth Association and Duchy of Lancaster Houses—Strand Building Company — St. Giles's-in-the-Fields — St. George's, Bloomsbury—Kensington—Recent effort in Dudley-street, St. Giles's, 28. At Bethnal-Green—Companies lately projected in London—Efforts in Liverpool, 29.—At Huddersfield—The Salopian Society—Societies at Hastings or elsewhere, 30. INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS—Example given by her Majesty the Queen, 30. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—H.R.H. the Prince Consort—Apprehensions of the Duke of Wellington—Married soldiers' lodging-house—Separate dwellings at Chatham—Efforts of great landed proprietors—The Dukes of Bedford and Northumberland—Of great manufacturers and private individuals, 31. Suggestions for building workmen's dwellings out of London—Example near Paris, 33. Efforts by Merchants' 'Sailor's homes'—Responsibility—The guilt of neglecting the use of means, 34. Efforts within the power of the labouring classes—Duty of instructing them therein—Advantages of open staircases and galleries in town dwellings, 35. Plan adapted to the lower paid class of the working population, 36. Plan adapted to the higher paid class, 37. Mr. Becket Denison's notice of the Leeds model lodging-house, 38."

The subject engages the attention of many; amongst others, of Miss Burdett Coutts. This lady, who annually expends large sums in deeds of piety and charity, has resolved to found model-houses, as refuges for the poor. She has begun by giving orders for the erection of a block of dwellings for families in Nova Scotia-gardens, Shoreditch, one of the eyesores of even that neglected quarter of the metropolis. Four stories, with an attic story, to be used as laundries, &c., club-rooms, and covered-in areas for the exercise of the children of the inhabitants in wet weather, will make up an imposing building of 176 feet long, and nearly 50 feet high. We may raise the poor by improving their dwellings.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

THE Annual Meeting of the friends and supporters of this truly national and philanthropic Institution was held at the London Tavern: Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, in the chair. The meeting was numerously and influentially attended.

Mr Lewis, the Secretary, read the Annual Report.

It commenced by expressing gratification at the continued enlargement of the sphere of the Institution's operations, and its accompanying advancement in public favour. The Society now possessed eighty-one Life-boat Establishments, thoroughly equipped in every way; fifteen of which had been added during the last twelve months. A new boat is building for Kilmore. All these boats are on the self-righting principle. Transporting carriages and boat-house had also been provided for the same, viz:—at Cromer, Mundesley, Bacton, Winterton, Yarmouth (two boats), Exmouth, Aberdovey, and Fleetwood; in Ireland—at Dundalk, Carnsore, Tramore, Dungarvan and Newcastle, the last-named in lieu of a previous boat; and in Scotland—at Fraserburgh and Lossiemouth. The Committee continued to receive the most satisfactory reports of this class of life-boats, many of which had rendered important services in saving life during the past year. Life-boats on the same plan had been ordered by the Governments of Russia, Prussia, and Portugal, and by some of our own Colonial Governments, from the builders to the Society; and the Institution had in every case been requested to superintend their construction. The life-boats of the Institution had been instrumental in saving *one hundred and six persons* during the past year. They had

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also been off on twenty-nine occasions to the assistance of vessels showing signals of distress. The Institution again acknowledged the important and cordial assistance which it continued to receive from its several Branch Committees. It appeared, from the Report of the Board of Trade presented to Parliament, that the number of shipwrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom during the past year had been nearly the same as that of the previous year—1170 in all—from which 343 lives had unhappily perished. It was, however, gratifying to find that the total number of lives saved from shipwrecks, by life-boats and other means, on our coasts during the same period, was 1555. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck since the first establishment of the National Life-boat Institution, and for rescuing whom the Committee had granted honorary and pecuniary rewards, was 10,902. The amount of happiness afforded to this large number of persons rescued from death in one of its most appalling forms, and to the relatives and friends to whom they have been restored, can only be fully realized by themselves. The British public in general may, however, entertain a sense of the national benefit derived from the preservation of so many shipwrecked seamen; and it must be a source of satisfaction especially to every philanthropic individual who had directly or indirectly aided in the good work. The lives of 427 persons from 64 wrecks on the coasts of the British Isles had been rescued during the past year, through the instrumentality of the life-boats of the Institution, and of other means; in acknowledgment for which services one gold medal, 23 silver medals, 37 other honorary distinctions, and £952 had been voted. Since the formation of the Institution it had expended on life-boat establishments £28,061, and had voted 81 gold, and 629 silver medals for distinguished services for saving life, besides pecuniary awards, amounting together to £11,651. From the financial statement it appeared that the Institution had expended, on new life-boat carriages and boat-houses, and their equipments, £8,051 4s. 11d., and £1,203 18s. 5d. for exercising the crews of its life-boats; making altogether a total of £9,255 3s. 4d. This great and national work, had, however, only been accomplished by the Society, incurring further liabilities to the extent of £3,047. With so sacred an object in view as the rescue of our fellow-creatures from an appalling death by shipwreck, it might be supposed that the National Life-boat Institution had claims which would come home to the heart of everyone in this great maritime country. The report referred to a donation of £50 from his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. K.G., Vice-Patron of the Society; to Lady Rolle, who had promised to defray the cost of the Exmouth life-boat establishment, amounting to £367; to the following gifts—£150 from a lady who had previously presented the Society with the like amount towards the cost of a life-boat station; £160 9s. 10d., being the produce arising from the sale of the contents of a plate-chest, presented by Mrs. Coles, of Tunbridge Wells, whose husband had previously bequeathed to the Institution £200; £300, being the cost of a life-boat station, from a lady whose life had been providentially saved from drowning on the Irish coast; £242 from the sister institution, the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, chiefly collected in threepences from its members; £21 from Viscount Bury, M.P., and his fellow-passengers, being the amount collected amongst themselves in aid of the funds of the Institution, on their homeward voyage from New York, on board the steam-ship *Asia;* and £30 from the boat-builders, sawyers, and other workmen in the employ of the Messrs. Forrest, of Limehouse. The report concluded by earnestly soliciting the support of all those who are able to render it. That help was never more needed than at present, when, through the extraordinary exertions the Society had made within the past few years, it had now no less than *eighty-two* life-boats under its management, for the maintenance of which, in a state of thorough efficiency, a large permanent annual income is absolutely needed, if its humane mission is to be perpetuated. The Committee felt assured that they did not miscalculate on the support that would continue to be extended to the National Life-boat Institution. On the contrary, they believed that the facts which they had been able to lay before the British public, must call forth such prompt and liberal aid as might enable the Institution to persevere in its course of usefulness on a scale adequate to its great and national importance in the cause of humanity, that of saving our fellow creatures from the perils of the sea.

The report having been adopted, various resolutions, pledging the meeting to renewed exertions on behalf of the truly benevolent and national objects of the Institution, and thanking the Board of Trade, the Coast Guard, and the local Life-boat Committees, for their valuable co-operation with the Society, were afterwards carried: and the usual complimentary vote of thanks having been given to the Chairman, and the same having been acknowledged, the proceedings, which were of an unusually interesting character, closed.

Poor Rates and Pauperism.—On the last day of the fourth week of December last the number of paupers in the receipt of relief in England and Wales was 857,903, against 936,815, in 1857. This is a dffe-rence of 78,912, equivalent to a decrease in pauperism amounting to 8.42 per cent. We are happy to state that this decrease is general throughout the districts, but at the same time it must be explained that the comparison is between the months of December, 1857 and 1858, whereas it appears that there was a gradual rise in the number of paupers from the second week of October last, continuing to the close of the year. This is due to the decrease of employment in the winter season. Between the 1st of October and the 31st of December last there was an increase of 55,796 paupers, or 7 per cent.

RED LODGE, BRISTOL.

We have received the Fourth Report of the Red Lodge Girls' Reformatory School, at Bristol, being for the year 1858, from which we gladly make the following extracts:—

Number of girls in the School, Jan. 1st, 1858	60
Admitted under sentence in 1858 ...	16
Ditto, voluntary	1
	77
Belonging to the School, Dec. 31st, 1858...	59
To be accounted for...	18
Placed in service	7
Sent home to respectable friends ...	3
Emigrated to the United States ...	2
Transferred to another School ...	1
Discharged by order of Secretary of State	5
	18

The girls who have been newly admitted during the year have been, with only one exception, *first convictions:* they exhibit nearly the same parental and educational condition as in former years:—

Girls having both Parents living ...	8*
" " Step-mothers	2
" " Father only	3
" " Mother only...	3
" " Both Parents dead ...	1
	17

The educational condition is as follows:

None	9
Little	6
Fair	2
	17

It is evident that not orphanage, but the neglect of parents in discharging their duties to their children, is the usual cause of juvenile delinquency; it is owing to this, and to consequent early exposure to scenes of vice, rather than to any peculiar predisposition to evil in these unfortunate young beings, that their education is here committed to strangers.

The girls who have left the institution have done so under the following circumstances:—

All the girls sent to service were placed in suitable situations, and the last accounts of them have been satisfactory on the whole; three of them are placed out in Bristol, and have for some time been obtaining a good character with their employers. When it is known that one of these, who is now going on admirably, had been previously twice in prison, her mother also being in prison when she came, it is evident what the effect of the School has been in her case. She herself entertains a most grateful sense of it. Of one who was placed in London her mistress has written in very high terms, finding her perfectly trustworthy. The success attending the training given in this Institution to young servants is of high importance to the future settlement of the girls, and gives confidence to the public in receiving them into domestic service. The

* Of these, however, the fathers of two have absconded.

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three girls placed again in their own families have been kept under surveillance; of two of them excellent reports have been received; the third has not yet had time to show results. The two girls who emigrated were at once placed in good situations, and are maintaining themselves well. They were selected for the purpose from being strong and capable of work, and not having any relations or friends in England with whom they could safely associate. The girl transferred to another school had relatives in Bristol from whom it was desirable to separate her. She is doing well.

The five girls discharged by order of the Secretary of State were so under circumstances of a very painful nature, which point strongly to the necessity of an establishment being provided of a more penal character than a school, where those who cannot safely be associated with others may yet be under reformatory training. Gladly should we avoid the distressing details, yet as the painful experience thus gained may save other Reformatories from similar dangers, it is felt a duty briefly to detail them. Three of these girls had been Penitentiary cases before their admission to this School, and consequently ought not to have been sent to it. On their release, early in the year, from the Bridewell to which they had been sent for absconding from Red Lodge, they introduced a most injurious and immoral influence into the School; they had not been kept under strict separation and had had access to a prostitute within the prison. The contamination caused by these girls was of a most serious kind, and was beginning to affect all the older girls. Two again absconded and went straight to a house of ill fame, to which they had been invited in the Bridewell. They were at once sent with two others to the City Gaol, where strict separation is enforced, and an application was made for their discharge, with that of another girl who had imbibed the contamination and whose example was most injurious. This last girl at once resumed her criminal practices, and is now in gaol awaiting her trial. The other four were sent into separate institutions on their discharge from gaol, but being under no legal detention all but one soon left them. Now it is evident that it is highly injurious to the discipline of a Reformatory for girls to perceive that their own misconduct is the means of their obtaining a discharge, and also that the girls who are thus released, and who do not wish to submit to the control of an institution, with whatever kindness they are treated, are exactly those who ought to have a long period of strict reformatory training. The want is increasingly felt, and it is hoped that it will be ere long provided for.

The general discipline and order of the School was for a time interrupted by these painful circumstances, and a restless spirit was infused which caused some girls to abscond. All were brought back, five from distant towns. Two of them voluntarily gave themselves up, and afterwards proved the sincerity of their repentance by their subsequent conduct.

A tone of settled obedience and improvement has for some time been re-established in the Red Lodge, and no disposition to abscond now manifests itself.

Before proceeding to make a special report of the proceedings of the present year, it may be encouraging to take a general view of the results of the School from its commencement. The whole number of girls who have been in the School to Dec. 31st, 1858, is 104. Five having been discharged as unfit for the School, and 59 remaining in it, 40 are to be accounted for, which may be done as follows:—

Emigrated under care of relations..	1
Ditto, to go to service	6
Placed in service in England and doing well	13
Returned to relations and generally satisfactory	8
Placed in other Schools by Secretary of State's order	2
Voluntary, who absconded in a few months and was not recaptured.	1
Living a Criminal Life	1
Dead	4
	40

Now all of these girls had been previously convicted of crime, some of them had been several times in prison, and all appeared destined to lead a life of crime if their course were not arrested. One only of the whole number is now known to be living a life of crime, after a period of four years has elapsed. Some of those who appeared the most hopeless cases are now maintaining themselves respectably, either in our own country or America. None, indeed, who were discharged as having given satisfactory expectations that they would do well have fallen away, and many whose future appeared doubtful have afterwards proved to have made far more improvement than was anticipated. As every effort has been made to ascertain the real condition of the girls after leaving, and to retain an influence over them, it is believed that these results may be regarded as reliable.

During the past year a new department has been added to the establishment. A house becoming vacant which overlooked the premises, and the fit occupation of which was of great importance to the School, it was purchased by Lady Noel Byron, to be employed as the Superintendent's house. A closer daily supervision can thus be exercised, and an opportunity is afforded of giving a superior training to two girls in succession who may appear best calculated for service. They are thus accustomed to a greater degree of liberty than they could have in the School, and to resist the temptations which must arise in ordinary households. Many girls have been thus received, and great advantages have been found to arise from the plan. The girls have shown themselves sensible of the trust thus reposed in them, and valuable articles have been placed with safety in their charge. One disappointment of a painful nature has occurred. A very fine promising girl, when sent out on an errand, was lured by one of those wretched prostitutes who in the face of day infest our streets; she was induced by her to disguise herself in clothes which she found in the house and go off to London; yet even she abstained from taking a quantity of plate to which she had access. The poor girl was happily captured, and in a long imprisonment bitterly lamented her ingratitude. Should our streets be in such a condition that it is dangerous for a young girl to walk in them? In other respects great advantage to the School has arisen from the Superintendent's house, and not the least that it affords an opportunity to ladies of superior position and culture to reside there and give their influence and help to the School. Two such ladies have successively conferred this benefit on it.

The actual expenditure in the School has been about the same as in previous years. If we deduct the sum vested and the expense of repairs, the outlay for the year will be £829 15s. 5d. The average number of girls is 56; this makes the actual expense of such £14 16s. per annum.

The principle on which the Cottage is carried on is proved to be important, as giving an opportunity of testing the true character of girls when the stricter discipline of the School is relaxed. Every variety of housework is here taught, and the girls make the greater part of the bread consumed in the Red Lodge. The clear profits of the baking this year have been £15 18s. 7½d.

The general discipline and arrangements of Red Lodge have been similar to those of previous years. While watchful care is exercised to detect and check every fault, especially such as may indicate a laxity of honesty, and while obedience, order, and discharge of duty, are steadily enforced, yet every effort is made to stimulate and encourage the children to feel a direct interest in their own improvement, and, instead of regarding themselves as under a punishment in being at Red Lodge, to feel grateful for the privilege thus afforded them for their good. The ordinary treatment of the children is intended to place them as far as possible in the same position as children in the labouring classes. They attend public worship regularly, take walks in the country, and twice during the year have been allowed the privilege granted to other Schools of spending a day at the Zoological Gardens, and visiting a Diorama. On all these occasions their conduct has been remarked by strangers as particularly good. The children were very grateful for being allowed to enjoy some degree of Christmas festivity, when the old scholars were permitted to come and join them. All these arrangements inspire the children with a feeling of confidence that those under whose care they are placed have a true interest in their welfare. The results have been on the whole very encouraging; numerous instances might be cited of an evident and decided change taking place in girls who, for some time, seemed to set themselves against the efforts made for their improvement,—of grateful acknowledgment of benefits conferred, instead of sullen submission to authority,—and of an evident desire to live as pleasing Him who is invisible, instead of utter carelessness or absolute rebellion against the divine law. Such cases are most encouraging to those who strive day after day, sowing and watering, without, for some time, any apparent increase. The general tone of the household is very greatly improved from what it has been in former years;

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this renders the work less arduous, and gives greater expectation of success with every girl freshly introduced. Thus, then, in faith and hope do we conclude the year with grateful thanks to the Giver of all good who has sustained us through it.

We need hardly remind our readers that this establishment has the privilege of being superintended by the well-known Miss Carpenter.

Results of Going to Law.—At Lambeth police-court an exposure took place of the extravagant costs of law proceedings and of the effects of attempting to obtain redress for injuries. A young women who had been falsely accused of robbing her master was induced to bring an action against him to obtain some compensation for the wrong she had sustained. She obtained a verdict with £20 damages, and her attorney, after receiving the amount and his taxed costs, sent in his bill, making it appear that there was a balance of above £14 due to him. The father appealed to the Lambeth magistrate who kindly sent for the attorney to explain, and that gentleman claimed great credit for having been at the risk of bringing the action, and then forgiving the father the balance. The magistrate said the case should serve as a useful warning to persons not to bring such actions.

Education and Harmony among the Police.—Mr. Superintendent Bramford, of the Metropolitan Police, has established a school at each station in his division, namely, Stones-end. Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe, at which upwards of 140 men, out of 360 under his charge, regularly attend. Mr. Bramford has likewise established a band of muscians, consisting of 35 men, whose instruments cost nearly £100, and whose progress in this department, as well as in the educational classes, does them great credit. These efforts of the excellent superintendent for the benefit of the men in his division, can scarcely be too highly commended. We presume that our readers will feel considerable interest in a movement of such a character in such a quarter.

Cripples' Home, Hill-street, Dorset-square.—It appears that this institution is the only industrial home in the kingdom for cripples. There are now 40 girls within its walls, the greater part of whom are afflicted. A few strong girls are kept to attend to the domestic duties, and to wait upon those who are too infirm to assist themselves. The afflicted are received from eight years old and upwards, and are entirely provided for until they are enabled to earn their own livelihood by straw-bonnet and mat making, which they are taught in the establishment. The institution was established in 1855, and the following donations and subscriptions will show the support which it has received:—1855-6, £508 7s. 6d.; 1856-7, £596 12s. 4d.; 1857-8, £847 12s. 6d.; making a total of £1,952 12s. 4d. A sum of money is still required to liquidate the heavy expenses incurred in carrying out further improvement and enlargement of the premises for the comfort of the cripples, and also to provide a "sick fund" to send them to the sea-side, from time to time, when requisite. The sermon recently preached at Quebec Chapel, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Dr. Goulburn, provided the very liberal collection of £120.

Public Generosity.—A letter appeared recently in the *Times*, from the Rev. W. H. Buck, Chaplain to the Queen's Prison, on behalf of an ex-artillery officer and his family, in pressing want. Mr. Buck solicited £30; but so great was the sympathy of a generous public, that a sum of no less than £800 has already been forwarded to him; and even from Algiers and Switzerland donors have sent their timely subscriptions.

DISEASES of the EAR.—ROYAL DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the EAR, Dean-street, Soho-square: established 1816.

President—The Duke of BUCCLEUCH, K.G.
Treasurer—John Masterman, Esq.,
Surgeon—William Harvey, Esq., F.R.C.S.

This Institution is open Tuesdays and Fridays to the indigent afflicted with deafness, noises in the head and ears, and diseases of the throat.

The public are earnestly entreated for ASSISTANCE to enable the Institution to afford the requirements for the increasing number of applicants. Since the establishment of the Institution 35,000 patients have been admitted; 200 are in weekly attendance. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Masterman & Co.; and at the Dispensary, by H. SMYTH, Sec.

REFORMATORY FOR JUVENILE MALE CRIMINALS under 16 years of age.—The HOME in the East, Old Ford, Bow, near London.

PRESIDENT.
THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER.
JOSEPH CRANE, Esq.

BANKERS.
MESSRS. HANKEY & Co.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.
A. J. SCRUTTON, Esq., 81, Old Broad Street; THOMAS SCRUTTON, Jun., Esq., 3, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.

GOVERNOR.
Mr. J. W. GORDELIER, at the Institution.

Fifty youths are maintained at an annual average cost of about £1,000.

In addition to the ordinary operations of the Institution, the following efforts call for special funds:—

New workshops, with appropriate fittings, newly erected at a cost of £300.

Emigration of seven youths to Canada in April next, £85.

Contributions in aid of either of the above objects are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY, 90, Albany Street, Regent's-park.

PATRONESSES:

The Countess of Ripon.	The Lady Laura Palmer.
Lady Colebrooke.	Lady Bridges.
Mrs. Archibald Tait.	Mrs. C. M. Lushington.

The object of this School is to teach correct principles of cookery and household economy. Girls are received as boarders at a fixed charge, and instruction is given to daily pupils. Ladies becoming subscribers may send their cooks for lessons. Cookery for the sick especially attended to, and tickets sold for soup, meat, &c., for relief of the poor.

Subscriptions thankfully received by the Hon. Sec., Reginald Kwatchbull-Hugessen, Esq., 23, Portman Square, W.; or at Messrs. Coutts', to the account of C. M. Lushington, Esq.

AT SANDWELL, near BIRMINGHAM, a HOME is OFFERED to WIDOWS and SINGLE LADIES, and the means of Education to Orphan Children, suitable to their situation in life. Girls from thirteen to sixteen are received and trained as domestic servants by being employed in waiting on the inmates of the Home. Boys from twelve to fifteen years old are also received and employed in the house, stable, farm, or garden. Ladies without family ties are invited to join in this work of usefulness, whereby many young persons are rescued from idleness and its attendant temptations. Further particulars may be obtained by letter addressed to the Superintendent, Sandwell, Birmingham, enclosing a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Subscriptions are gratefully received by Messrs. Lloyd, Bank, Birmingham, to the credit of the Sandwell Institute.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME SOCIETY.

HOMES:—110, Hatton Garden, 21, Nutford Place, and 52, Nelson Square.

The Society was instituted *twenty-three years ago* for the purpose of offering a safe Home for female servants when out of place.

Also as a Home for young women from the country, seeking situations in London.

There are nearly one million female servants in the kingdom; more than one hundred thousand in London; and of these, ten thousand always out of place or changing places.

Great numbers of these young women were brought up in our Orphan Asylums, Parochial, National, British, Industrial or Sunday Schools, and having no relation in London, eminently deserve our pity.

The Homes shield them from the numerous temptations of the metropolis, preserve their moral and improve their religious character.

The blessing of Divine Providence has been so vouchsafed to the Society, *that seven thousand have been received at the Homes.*

Thirty thousand have registered there free of expense, and the greater part of these have been provided with situations.

Many have been restored to health by a short rest and residence in the Homes, and returned to their places.

Many furnished with admissions to Hospitals when ill.

Many received from Hospitals in a state of convalescence, and remained till able to obtain situations.

Many sheltered, unable to obtain places through age or incapacity, till assisted back to their friends in the country.

Many have received temporal assistance and spiritual consolation in sickness and till death, and in some cases, been buried at the expense of the Society, which has thus been as a Parent to many a poor young and helpless female servant.

Add to which, the success of the Homes in London caused similar homes to be established in many parts of England; suggested the idea of instituting Homes for other Classes; and led the way for the Model Lodging Houses.

Donations are *earnestly requested*, and will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., 54, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan & Co., the Bankers, 54, Lombard Street; the Hon. Secretary; and by the Superintendents at the Homes.

Post Office Orders may be made payable to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Daniel Cooper, Sherbourne Lane, City, London.

THE GIRLS' REFUGE.—The KING EDWARD RAGGED & INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS and EASTERN REFUGE, Albert Street, Buxton Street, Brick Lane, Spitalfields.—The objects of this Institution are to educate and train in habits of industry that class of children who, for want of clothing, or the means of paying for instruction, are unable to attend other schools, and to gather in the vicious and depraved who swarm in our streets, and endeavour to civilize and instruct them, and, as far as the funds permit, to provide food, clothing, and shelter for the most destitute.

In the erection of this Institution, provision has been made for about seventy inmates, while accommodation exists for the daily instruction of more than 400 poor children. The number of Refuges which have of late years been opened for the reception of houseless and destitute boys induced the Committee to depart from their original intention, and make this a Refuge for girls. In addition to the large number of children under daily instruction, thirty-five destitute girls are now enjoying the benefits of the Refuge, and the Committee are desirous of extending the sphere of their usefulness, and to afford food, shelter, and clothing to at least thirty-five more.

The varied operations of such an Institution necessarily involve a large annual expenditure, to meet which, and to carry out to the full extent the objects contemplated in its erection, subscriptions and donations are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., Treasurer, Lombard Street; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Bankers, 1, Lombard Street; and by the Hon. Sec., 2, Penbury Grove, Hackney. H. R. WILLIAMS, *Hon. Sec.*

APPEAL.—The ROSSES CHURCH, in the parish of Drumcliffe, near Sligo, is built by subscription and ready for divine service. This church is five miles distant from the parish church or any other church, and the district very much frequented by persons from different parts of Ireland for the purpose of sea-bathing, and also by sailors coming into port with vessels. The trustees of the church have been offered £200 towards its endowment on condition that the balance still required (£600) for that purpose be raised by June next. The AID of Christian friends is therefore very earnestly solicited for this cause, that the trustees of the church may be enabled to avail themselves of this liberal offer, and thus be in a position to appoint a resident minister, with the sanction of the Bishop of the diocese and the Incumbent of the parish. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts & Co., Bankers, London; for Edward J. Cooper, Esq., M.P.; or by the Rev. T. Crawford, Drumcliffe, Sligo, Ireland.

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AID is asked for many poor CLERGYMEN in DISTRESS, wanting food and raiment. Donations of money and clothing will be thankfully received by Rev. W. G. Jervis, Secretary to the Poor Clergy Relief Society, 345, Strand, W.C.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION for IMPROVING the DWELLINGS of the INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES; incorporated by Royal Charter, dated October, 16th, 1845, with perpetual succession.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Sir RALPH HOWARD, Bart.

Deputy-Chairman.—JOHN WILLIAM TOTTIE, Esq.

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The necessity for the prosecution of the objects of this Association is continually brought before the public by the press and in the reports of the officers of various sanitary boards, the only result of which has hitherto been the formation of various societies in addition to this Association, of smaller scope, though having the same objects in view.

The experience of 13 years has convinced the Directors that the only mode in which the existing evils resulting from the improper housing of large masses of the people in densely populated districts can be effectually and permanently alleviated, is by the exercise of such powers as they possess, and that the desire to do this must at the present time be exerted by one extended and powerful combination, instead of a variety of disjointed attempts, each necessarily burdened with expenses of its own, pressing upon the body of proprietors with a weight proportioned to the contraction of the area of its operations.

The Charter confers power to raise £100,000 capital, in shares of £25 each, to be expended in England and Wales, and to increase such capital to any extent from time to time, with the sanction of the Board of Trade and the Shareholders.

To enter into contracts under the common seal of the Association.

To declare dividends not exceeding £5 per cent.; surplus to be applied in further promoting the objects of the Association, with the approval of the Board of Trade.

Constitution—Shareholders incorporated, and liabilities of each limited to the amount of his investment.

Directors elected by the Shareholders, two retiring every year, but capable of re-election.

Supervision by the Government, through the medium of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of securing the permanence of the original intent.

It is gratifying to know that, wherever the operations of this Association have been felt, the result has been the improvement of the accommodation afforded in the neighbouring dwellings; but greatly increased efforts are requisite, both to meet the extent of the existing evil, and to perfect the remunerative character of the undertaking.

The Directors, therefore, invite the co-operation of the capitalist, and, to this end, his inspection of their buildings undermentioned.

The tenant class are earnestly requested, for the sake of their comfort, their health, and the economy of their dwellings, to make themselves acquainted with the accommodation hereby provided.

Every information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES GATLIFF, 19, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

The existing property of the Association is as follows:—

Pancras Square, Old Pancras Road....	110	families.
Ingestre Buildings, New Street, Golden Square	60	do.
Nelson Square, Snow's Fields, Bermondsey	108	do.
Albert Street, Mile End New Town....	60	do.
Pelham Street, Mile End New Town ..	35	do.
Pleasant Row, Mile End New Town ..	11	do.
Queen's Place, Dockhead.....	10	do.
Albion Buildings, Bartholomew Close, Aldersgate Street	24	do.
	418	do.
Soho Chambers, Old Compton Street, Soho	128	single men.
Metropolitan Chambers, Albert Street, Mile End New Town	234	do.
	362	do.

THE CLAIMS OF RAGGED SCHOOLS to PECUNIARY EDUCATIONAL AID, from the ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY GRANT, as an Integral part of the Educational Movement of the Country. By MARY CARPENTER, author of "Ragged Schools, their Principles and Modes of Operation."—1850. "Reformatory Schools for Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes."—1851. "Juvenile Delinquents."—1853. &c., &c.

London: PARTRIDGE & Co., Paternoster Row.
Bristol: ISAAC ARROWSMITH, 11, Quay Street.

THE BOYS' HOME, 44, EUSTON ROAD, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.

PRESIDENT.
THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. Thomas Beames, St. James's, Westminster.
George Bell, Esq., 186, Fleet Street.
George William Bell, Esq. 36, Woburn Place.
Henry Greene Butt, Esq., 5, Chancery Lane.
Rev. John Rice Byrne, St. James's, Westminster.
Rev. Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Paul's, Vicar of St. Pancras.
Alfred Hill, Esq., 44, Chancery Lane.
Thomas Hughes, Esq., 3, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
Octavius Leefe, Esq., 9, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
The Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, 5, Russell Sq.
The Earl of Ripon, Putney Heath.
Rev. William Rogers, St. Thomas's Charterhouse.
William Spottiswoode, Esq., New Street Square.
George Spottiswoode, Esq., New Street Square.
Edward Thornton, Esq., 11, Prince's St., Hanover Sq.

HONORARY SECRETARY.
George Bell, Esq., 186, Fleet Street.

HONORARY PHYSICIAN.
George Buchanan, Esq., M.D., 75, Gower Street.

WITHIN the last few years, several Reformatories have been established in London and the neighbourhood for destitute boys. These institutions have on the whole been successful, and they have shown that under proper management destitute boys, who have already been convicted of offences against the law, may be reclaimed; and that in the meantime the proceeds of their labour go far towards defraying the cost of their maintenance.

All the above Reformatories are open to boys who have been convicted, and in most of them unconvicted boys are also received; but it is believed there is no institution *specially provided for boys who are destitute, but have not been convicted.*

The gentlemen whose names appear on this prospectus, desire to supply this want. They have opened a house, in a central situation, where boys are clothed, fed, and instructed, and have a home without the influence of bad example. Order, neatness, and cleanliness, both personal and domestic, are strictly enforced as important elements in moral training. The boys are engaged in household work, cleaning the rooms, windows, and furniture; cooking their meals, washing and mending their clothes; also in carpentry and chopping firewood.

Daily instruction is given in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and in the Holy Scriptures.

Some of the boys have been put to remunerative work, and it is hoped that the Institution may be thus made in a great measure self-supporting, and that many persons will be willing to give situations to boys who have earned a character in the Home. Some of the boys are employed in out-door work, returning every evening to the Home: some are instructed in the Home in skilled labour. The Home is thus a training school, *differing from Reformatories in not admitting convicts.*

Under these circumstances, the Committee of the BOYS' HOME *appeal with confidence to the Public to help them in offering to destitute boys who have never been convicted, the same advantages which have already been provided for convicted criminals.*

Application may be made to the Committee, at the Home, No. 44, Euston Road, for the reception of boys, gratuitously, or under the terms of the Industrial Schools Act, or at a fixed rate of payment. The number received gratuitously will depend upon the funds at the disposal of the Committee, and will consist entirely of the most urgent and most deserving cases. The number of boys boarded and taught in the Home, upon payment, must also in some measure depend on the future arrangements of the Committee: but the Managers intend carefully to avoid the substitution of the "Home" for the proper and natural guardianship of the parents.

Subscribers and Friends to the Institution are invited to inspect The Boys' Home at any time convenient to them. The Industrial working can be most satisfactorily seen from 11 to 12 in the Forenoon, or from 3 to 4 in the Afternoon. The School-hours are from Half-past 4 to Half-past 6 in the Afternoon, and from 7 to 8 in the Evening.

During the year 1858, 50 boys have been received into this Home. The Committee are reluctantly compelled to turn away applicants daily, and they earnestly entreat such pecuniary assistance as may enable them to continue and to extend this good work.

Subscriptions are earnestly requested in aid of this Institution, and may be paid to Mr. George Bell, Honorary Secretary, No. 186, Fleet Street; to any Member of the Committee; to the Master, Sergeant Rayment, at the Home, No. 44, Euston Road, St. Pancras; or to the account of the Boys' Home, at Messrs. Coutts & Co.

Donations of Clothes, Boots, Meat, Vegetables, Tea, and Provisions, most thankfully received.

HOMES for SERVANTS OUT of PLACE:

21, Nutford Place, Edgeware Road, W.; Superintendent, Mrs. Butcher.

110, Hatton-garden, Holborn, E.C.: Superintendent, Mrs. Peake.

52, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-rd., S.: Superintendent, Mrs. Garrard.

Lodgings, &c., at 1s. 6d. per week.

FUNDS are needed from the benevolent public. These Homes have been established many years, and have sheltered more than 6000 young women; 31,000, unable to pay, have registered free. Of the 100,000 servants in London, 10,000 are always out of place, and changing places.

Treasurer—R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Barclay and Co.
DANIEL COOPER, *Hon. Sec.*

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BREWER.

Containing Practical Instructions by which any man can brew his own Beer, equal to the best London Porter, at 4d. per gallon; Stout at 5d., and a variety of Ales at a proportionate expense. Also, Instructions for making Soda Water in Bottles, without a machine, at a cost of 5d. per dozen, fully equal to the best machine-made article. Also, Ærated Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Fruit Beverages, and Ærated Mineral Waters.

Sent free for 24 Stamps, by Mr. Clarkson, 35, Chancery Lane; and of Piper and Co., Paternoster Row; and by order of all Booksellers.

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The Publisher, in announcing the New Numbers just added to this valuable Series of Tracts, takes leave to state that he has again Re-printed the whole of the Early Numbers; and Complete Sets may again be had from the beginning.

This in the most interesting Series of Narrative Tracts ever yet issued from the Press. They abound with the most excellent matter, and are admirably adapted for general circulation.

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IT STRENGTHENS AND NOURISHES,
Exerting a healthy influence, and occasioning an ample and luxurious growth of hair,—
PRESERVES
Where the hair is already full.—
RESTORES
When weak or falling off.—
BEAUTIFIES.
It, gives it a rich and beautiful appearance.
IT CLEANSES THE HAIR,
And for young people supersedes the use of the fine comb, as the most respectable heads of schools can testify.
THE NURSERY.
The peculiar mildness of the Balm, the action of which may be regulated at discretion, especially suits infancy and childhood. No well-regulated Nursery can dispense with it again.

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.
May 1, 1859.

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INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

THE Second Industrial Exhibition of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, consisting of specimens of the work of the inmates of the various institutions comprised in the Union, was opened on Wednesday, April 13th, at Willis's Rooms. The institutions which contributed to the exhibition of industrial produce are the following:—Home in the East Reformatory, London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, Training Refuge for Destitute Girls, Paddington Home and Laundry, St. James's Home, Refuge for the Destitute, Cottage Road Home, Dumfries and Maxwelltown Ragged and Reformatory School, School for the Destitute, King Edward or Eastern Refuge, Royal Female Philanthropic Society, Rescue Society, Aberdeen Female School of Industry, Cripples' Home and Female Refuge, School of Discipline, Boys' Home Industrial School, Industrial Home for Girls, Boys' Refuge, St. Giles' and St. George's Bloomsbury Refuge (boys), St. Giles' and St. George's Bloomsbury Refuge (girls), Reformatory Factory, East London Shoe-black Society, Buxton Juvenile Reformatory, Manchester Female Refuge, Red Lodge Girls' Reformatory, Bristol Ragged School, Islington Reformatory, Cork Industrial Ragged Schools and Dormitory, London Female Penitentiary, and Devon and Exeter Female Reformatory. The doors were opened at twelve, noon, and there was a large attendance of the nobility, gentry, clergy, &c., in the course of the afternoon, among whom we observed the following:—The Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Mrs. Tait, Lady Cranworth, Lady Eardley and Miss Eardley, Hon. G. Byng, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanbury, the Ladies Pelham, Lady Martin, Lady Isabella Whitbread and Miss E. Whitbread, Hon. Mrs. Lefroy, Mrs. Holland, Hon. Miss Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hanbury, Mrs. Hoare, Mrs. Fremantle, Mrs. G. A. Hamilton, &c. &c. The exhibition continued open during Thursday. On Wednesday evening there was a *Conversazione* of the subscribers and friends of the Union. The large room was filled by several hundred leading friends of the Reformatory movement, among whom we noticed:—The Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the Union; Earl of Carlisle, Earl Ducie, the Bishop of London, Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Dowager Lady and Lord and Lady Radstock, Sir Duncan and Miss Macgregor and Mr. J. Macgregor, Mrs. Locke King, Hon. Miss Waldegrave, Lady Elizabeth Cust, Lady Ashley and party, Mrs. Labouchere and party, Miss Portal and party, Hon. Mrs. Lefroy and party, Hon. Mrs. Maude, Colonel Tynte and party, Lady Foster, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Curzon and party, Hon. Mrs. Villiers, Sir William and Lady Maxwell and party, Lady Stuart, Lady Dunlop and party, Lady Emily Stratford and friends, Lady Helena Cooke and party, Admiral Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Henry Pownall (Chairman of Middlesex Magistrates), Mr. T. Carlton Tufnell (H.M. Inspector of Schools), Mr. Paynter and party, Mr. Alexander Haldane and Miss Haldane, Mr. J. Farish, Mr. G. H. H. Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hanbury, Mr. W. J. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. I. Braithwaite, Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt, Mrs. Moody and party, Rev. D. Laing and party, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Dougal, Dr. Crawford, Colonel Oldfield, Colonel Fenning and party, Colonel Hall, Major and Miss Usher, Colonel Pitcairn, Mr. and Mrs. George Hankey, Mr. and Mrs. O. Hanbury, Mr. Hankey and party, Lieut.-Colonel Burrowes, Captain and Mrs. Anstruther, Mr. Joseph Payne, &c. &c.

The first half-hour was devoted to a general conversation, affording opportunity for those friendly recognitions which form so pleasing a feature of this class of meetings. At eight o'clock—

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY took the chair, and briefly stated the intended course of proceedings.

Mr. ROBERT HANBURY, M.P., Hon. Secretary of the Union, read a letter from the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, regretting his inability to be present at the meeting, owing to severe illness. Mr. Hanbury proceeded to give a brief statement of the objects and working of the Reformatory and Refuge Union. It served as an agency for bringing the reformatory institutions into contact with those who were fit objects for admission. Magistrates, who found it would be desirable to send any of the poor children convicted before them to a reformatory school, were enabled, by means of the Union, to know where they should apply, and to obtain information as to what institutions would be most useful in any particular case. During the last year the Union had succeeded in finding admission for 156 cases. It had also contributed to the establishment of new institutions, and the encouragement of those already existing. The necessity for its operations was much enhanced by the withdrawal of the Privy Council grants, with respect to which he referred to a published correspondence between the Committee and the Council. The Union had formed a fund to support the institutions which had suffered loss from this cause. But in order that the funds might be properly distributed, no grant was made except after two members of the Committee had visited and reported upon the institution. Another object kept in view was that of promoting the emigration of the inmates of the refuges and schools. This was essential to the success of the reformatory movement. The Union also attached great importance to the training of masters and matrons for reformatories, and this was done at Red Hill, Glasgow, and at the North-west London Preventive and Reformatory Institution, Euston-road. But all the training they could give these masters and matrons would be of no avail unless their hearts were in the right place, and unless they were really desirous not merely to rescue these children from the streets, but also to teach them those truths which concerned their eternal welfare. During the past year the girls' laundry and the school ship had been established. It had been said the Bible and the spade were the only two means of rescue. He did not mean to say that the occupation must necessarily be agricultural, but he did hold that the training given in these institutions should be thoroughly industrial. The three leading points to be kept in view were, the Bible, industrial training, and as much secular instruction as was possible without interfering with the two former. Nothing but the teaching of Christ's Gospel could give strength to stand against temptation. In conclusion, he said that the Committee were greatly indebted to two gentlemen, both of whom were present; to one of them they were indebted for the exhibition of the produce of the reformatories so nicely arranged down stairs; and to the other, for the arrangements relating to that meeting. He referred to Mr. Macgregor and Mr. Oliphant.

The Bishop of LONDON expressed his great regret at the absence of Dr. Guthrie, who, he said, had almost as much reputation for his connexion with this movement as for that eloquence in which he was unrivalled. The Right Rev. Prelate proceeded to state that in reading the Report of the Committee of last year, he was struck with the fact that in the entire metropolis there were but three certified Protestant Reformatories. The metropolis contained within itself two millions and a half of inhabitants, and yet the magistrates, who were called upon to commit young offenders to prison, or to send them to reformatories, could find only three Protestant Institutions, certified under the Act in the whole of Middlesex, viz., the "Home in the East" for boys, the School of Discipline at Chelsea, and the Reformatory at Hampstead for girls. Some time ago a relative of his was called upon to decide whether a boy who was brought before him should be sent back to prison, or to a Roman Catholic Reformatory, because there was no Protestant Reformatory that he knew of to which he could commit him. This Reformatory and Refuge Union would have the excellent effect of affording to magistrates and others information of this kind, which would be found very useful to them. He hoped the time would

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speedily come when no magistrate would be at a loss for a reformatory to which to commit persons coming before him. He believed that it was not desirable at present to establish any more reformatories in the metropolitan districts, but rather to work well and efficiently the institutions already in existence. This, however, could not be done by any mere regulations, however admirable. The experience of missionary efforts, whether at home or abroad, had shown that our whole success depended not on lifeless machinery, but on the life infused in the agents. He strongly urged the necessity of self-denial, and of a spirit of active love and personal devotion on the part of the friends of this movement. Also the duty of self-examination as to whether there was anything in our own habits and customs—personally or socially—which tended to augment the number of those who require reformation. He pressed this point more especially with reference to the treatment of domestic servants. It was also their duty to inquire, how it was that these refuges for the homeless poor were necessary, when it was a part of the law of the land that a provision of this kind should be made in connexion with the workhouses? No doubt many of them had read the accounts which had from time to time appeared in the papers relative to the condition of the casual wards in our workhouses. He would ask whether there was not some great change necessary with regard to this matter? He contended that if the machinery of the Poor-laws were properly carried out they would meet the necessity which had given rise to these refuges for the houseless poor. How was it that these casual wards in our workhouses were not properly conducted? He believed that it was largely owing to the fact that the upper classes, to whom Providence had given wealth and leisure, neglected their duty with regard to the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor. Instead of performing their duty, the conduct of these affairs was left to men who, from their education and from their general habits and associations, were not very likely to have much sympathy with the poor. This was the reason why such scenes occurred in our casual wards as those to which he had referred. The fact was, that there seemed a tendency, increasing year by year, to let the administration of the relief of the poor fall into the hands of a lower and lower class of people. This was a serious matter for gentlemen to consider. They ought to do their duty in this respect, even at considerable sacrifice of personal convenience, and take a more active interest in parochial arrangements than they had hitherto done. In the course of some further remarks, urging the audience to effort in the various departments of the reformatory enterprise, the Right Rev. Prelate said he could not but regard it as a serious sign of the age that there was so much talked, and he might also say, so much done in this matter, but that so few took part in it personally. He called on all present to use their influence for Christ's sake on those who were brought within its range.

Lord Radstock, who had just returned from America, detailed some of the facts which he had gathered during his transatlantic tour as to the progress of the Reformatory movement in the United States. In the State of Massachusetts, with half the population of London, they expended half a million of money annually on education, which was nearly as much as was granted by Parliament for the whole of the United Kingdom. In Pennsylvania there had been for thirty-one years a house of refuge in active operation, and, in fact, it was a part of their system. In Massachusetts they set aside £10,000 a-year for these purposes out of the taxation. In Boston alone there was a reformatory for 300 boys, on which £4,000 or £5,000 a-year was spent. Even Rhode Island expended £3,000 a-year for these purposes. In Connecticut there was a reformatory for 150 boys, which cost £300 a-year. Chicago, twenty years ago a miserable swamp, but now a thriving city of 120,000 inhabitants, erected a reformatory as its first public building, and he held in his hand its third annual Report. In America this movement was not merely the result of philanthropy, it was based on economical calculations. These acute transatlantic cousins of ours had found that it would cost the community far less to subject criminal youths to the reformatory process, than to allow them to pursue their career, and to bear the expenses of convicting them, and of maintaining them in prison. His Lordship gave a very interesting account of a boy who had been trained in an English reformatory with which he was connected, where it was the principle to repose confidence in the inmates, and to promote their self-respect. This boy had often been trusted in various ways, such as being sent out to get change. In fact he would not have been afraid to send him out to change a £5 note. After being a little more than a year in the reformatory, the boy was sent out to Canada, and while there had given great satisfaction. He was sent by his employer to post a letter containing money. The letter arrived without the money, and the boy was suspected. The boy on one occasion indulged excessively in drink, so as to produce delirium; but, strange to say, his constant exclamation was that his honesty had been unjustly suspected. It turned out eventually that the money had never been put into the letter, and the employer gave the boy a very good character. This showed that the reformatory system, if properly pursued, would restore that moral sensibility which some supposed to have been extinguished by crime.

At this stage of the proceedings there was an interval of half an hour for refreshments, and the inspection of the exhibition in the lower room. The display of industrial works by inmates of the various reformatories was arranged on stalls, and occupied forty-two counters. It consisted of some admirably manufactured specimens in turnery, carpentery, mats, printing, tailoring, shoemaking, straw work, needlework, wood-chopping and other handicrafts, from upwards of forty reformatories. Several of the young lads were seen at work at one or other of these handicrafts. It is impossible to particularize the specific productions, which were of a quality and make quite equal to those purchasable at our metropolitan shops. A list of the various institutions contributing to the exhibition will be found above. Lord Shaftesbury having resumed his seat at the expiration of the appointed interval,—

The Earl of Carlisle said he had been called upon by their noble chairman to address them; and although he had that honour, yet it had not been very distinctly conveyed to him upon what part he was to speak, and consequently his address would be very short. In the first place, they had just been looking at a number of articles, so varied, tasteful, and artistic, that he could scarcely expect them to listen to anything which might be spun from his homely yarn. It was the first time he had been placed for this cause before an assemblage which appeared to him more like an evening rout than anything else; and he must admit that there was before him a placidity which rather overawed him; but he trusted that beneath that quiet form there existed a lively feeling, which should induce those whom he addressed, of both sexes, to give an energetic support to refuges and reformatories. He did not doubt that he was surrounded by persons to whom they had listened with attention, for they had heard Lord Radstock, who had described to them what their Transatlantic kinsmen had done in their reformatory institutions, and they had listened to the address of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, delivered in so discreet and quiet a tone, but with so high an aim, that it exalted him in the station which he so worthily filled. If he were to look about for a plea for refuges and the Reformatory Union, he could find it in the fact that he happened to have two reformatory institutions erected upon his own property, for he was the actual landlord of two refuges, one in Yorkshire and the other in Northumberland, and therefore he could speak as to their satisfactory state, and the essential service they had rendered to the different localities in which they were situate. He believed that they were eminently entitled to the philanthropic sympathy of all the citizens of that great city. It was not only to provide a refuge for the houseless and homeless, but the reformatory took permanent charge of the conduct and the heart; it dealt with the very germs of evils; it took the growing mischief, as it were, in the bud, and, by disinfecting the hideous crop of violence and crime, converted it into a smiling harvest of honesty and industry. It was no longer since than yesterday that he was reminded in that very room of an opinion which he offered at the great meeting of the Association for Promoting Social Science at Liverpool, in which he had said that for their machinery they must mainly rely—indeed, it was the great secret of the success of the reformatory movement—on the superintendence of a master who brought to bear the influence of one human heart working upon another human heart, for without that necessarily the best management must prove unavailing to effect its object; and the principal point was, that the heart of the master should be in the work. There was a passage in the report which had struck his attention, and to which he wished to refer. It said: "A member of the Committee visited Canada during the summer, for the purpose of making per-

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sonal inquiries into the condition of emigrants of this class already settled in that colony. The result of his investigation was generally favourable, and he obtained promises of co-operation from the Government immigration agents in various towns." Now that extract gave him especial pleasure, as it was so promising. A wide field was opened for labour for the reclaimed youths, and the fact of one of their own officers going to Canada showed that they had on the committee men whose hearts were set on the welfare of this institution. He wished now to quote the case of the very first boy who was received into the Castle Howard Reformatory, as a general illustration of the working of this system. He was the son of very poor parents, and he was employed in a cotton mill at Hull, and while so employed the overseer noticed the very great delicacy of his touch, and after working hours he retained him to give him lessons. In what did they think that he gave him lessons? Why, in picking pockets. He used to intercept the persons as they were landing from the steam-boats, and pick their pockets; and at other times he pursued his vocation at the doors of churches; and before he was detected he had effected larcenies to the amount of £200. After stealing property to the amount of £200, he was at last detected, and being convicted, the eyes of the police were fixed upon him, and he went through seven imprisonments. After the seventh imprisonment, he was transferred to the Castle Howard Reformatory, where he spent two years, and now he (the Earl of Carlisle) was happy to say that he was earning his own living in an honest, and, he trusted, a lucrative manner. That was a specimen of the operation of reformatories which were now studded and parcelled throughout the land. Therefore he did not see why they should despair that, under the Divine blessing—without which no human efforts would prosper—he said he did not despair of achieving results on a more comprehensive scale. History told them that conquering Rome had been formed from the greatest scoundrels, vagabonds, and vagrants on the earth, and that it became, in the language of the poets, "the fairest of created things;" but what could they say of Australia, which was formerly the resort of housebreakers, forgers, and others steeped in crime, but was now a vigorous limb of the empire, and was more bounteous of wealth than Rome ever dreamt of? He concluded by urging on them to develope the resources of this institution, until the weak became strong, the little great, and the boy a strong man.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY concluded the proceedings by a brief speech, in which he supported the views of the Bishop of London, as to the necessity of a reform in the casual wards of our workhouses. From evidence which he had himself taken, he had found that these casual wards were productive of a very large amount of mischief as at present conducted. Owing to the varied forms of evil to be dealt with, institutions of all the different classes ought to be supported, and they must not confine themselves to reformatories alone. For one class of the poor nightly shelter for a few hours was necessary, and for another class they must provide accommodation of a more permanent and systematic description. The moving population of London were 40,000 in number, and in some of the poorer districts the incumbents had told him that the population changed twice, and sometimes thrice in a year. He hoped, therefore, that they would continue to support all those different institutions which had for their object the relief of temporal distress, and those also which sought not merely to transform criminals into good citizens for this life, but to make them aspirants, and more than aspirants, for the citizenship of the life to come.

The LORD BISHOP OF LONDON then pronounced the benediction, and the proceedings closed.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

At the suggestion of the Chairman of the Joint Special Committee of the legislature upon the public charitable institutions, the following paper, prepared by the Superintendent for a convention of the managers of reformatory institutions, which was to have been held during last May, in New York, has been appended to his report.

A consideration of the advantages of the Separate and Family, over the United and Penitentiary System, in Juvenile Reformatories.

1. In the discussion of questions relating to the best system of discipline or architectural plans in an establishment for the reformation of juvenile offenders, it should be understood that in the advocacy of a supposed improvement there is no real or intended disparagement of any existing plan. With all the unfavourable circumstances attending the trial of this interesting experiment, the per-centage of reformation has been remarkable, and has afforded an ample compensation for the large outlays of money and the generous gratuities of personal services on the part of trustees and managers. Neither would an advocate of progress necessarily consider it expedient, when a considerable amount of money had been invested in buildings, and an elaborate system was in the course of successful experiment, to abruptly introduce a radical change. But the question presents itself, rather in this form: In the establishment of new institutions, shall we continue to construct our buildings after the old models, and pursue the old form of discipline, or are there any improvements which a sound philosophy or successful experiments suggest and justify? It should never be forgotten that, after all, the best system of discipline is the embodied good sense and moral power of a parent, matron or superintendent: that a constructive, harmonizing and powerful influence in a presiding mind will conquer all difficulties, and secure its predetermined results; while the lack of this cannot be compensated by the happiest material arrangements. A wise and pious parent, with God's blessing, may save his child in the heart of a vicious city, and a weak, indulgent, careless parent, may follow his child to the grave of sin from the most quiet country home.

2. There are two prominent arguments in favour of the united system, combining both sexes under the same roof and government, that arrest the attention immediately upon the consideration of this question. The first may be called the *providential* argument. The sexes were created to live together, both as children and adults, and to exercise in every age mutual and wholesome influences over each other. There are services that each may legitimately render to the other, and the lack of the society of either sex, under proper restraint, may be the occasion of serious mental and moral loss to the other. In the ordinary condition of youthful character, under the eyes of parents or judicious teachers, the presence and society of the opposite sex, by an early and innocent familiarity, may defend both from gross and impure affections and imaginings. But the children committed to these institutions are many of them precociously mature, corrupt in their habits, and familiar with social crime. They cannot innocently associate together; their presence and society mutually inflame morbid appetites, and suggest old habits and crimes, from the practice and even recollection of which we seek, as far as possible, to withdraw them. Indeed the force of this providential argument is destroyed by the extreme care exhibited in all united institutions, to secure an absolute separation, even from the sight of each other. There certainly can be no family or social benefit arising from the simple fact, that in an adjoining wing of the building is a class of girls as unfortunate or depraved as themselves, or that in the gallery overhead, during public worship, secluded like Jewish women in a synagogue, they are listening to the same services.

3. The second, and by far the strongest argument, is the *economic*. It is so much cheaper, it is urged, to have both sexes in the same inclosure, that extraordinary advantage alone, can justify their separation.

The buildings and external walls, being connected together will afford a considerable saving in materials and cost of construction. One set of public offices only will be required; one chapel, one system of water and heating pipes, one superintendent and chaplain, and one board of managers can supervise the united institution. There can be a profitable interchange of labours; the girls attending to the house-work and sewing, the boys to the farm and trades, and meeting the requisitions for male assistance in the female department. For a moment let us consider these points, not exactly in the order they are mentioned above, but all in their places. It is by no means indispensable that there should be two boards of management for separate reformatories where they are located in the same portion of the State. One board might, with much propriety and mutual benefit, if willing to devote adequate time to the responsible work, supervise and secure a correspondence and harmony between the

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two establishments. But as this work is in nearly every case voluntary, costing the State only the incidental expenses of travel, this consideration can have but small weight. If not too far apart, one chaplain, with such voluntary service as can be readily commanded, might meet the principal requisitions of the schools, the superintendents conducting, at least a portion of the time, and profitably, the daily devotions. The proper discipline for the two sexes is so different; their temptations, their future condition in society, their habits, tempers, diseases, are so varied, that no ordinary man combines such a fruitfulness of resources as to enable him to turn readily from one to the other, and to meet the almost infinitely diversified demands upon his time and thoughts. In many respects a different kind of man, in person, temperament, and address, will succeed best as superintendent with the two sexes. As to the economical interchange of labour, the girls, it is said, could attend to the beds and to washing, making and mending clothes. All excepting the making of the beds, they could perform as well, when separated a few miles from each other. But what do we find to be the fact in reference to this matter? In the Reform School for Boys at Westborough, there are so many little fellows who cannot be otherwise employed, that without this sewing and house-work they must be idle a portion of the time, unless some new form of industry can be secured, adapted to their tender age, or their hours of study be increased beyond what has been considered advisable. We have attempted in vain to secure a portion of their sewing for our girls, and we feel the force of the reason forbidding their granting our request. Indeed they are in a condition to take in profitably sewing of certain descriptions, themselves, if it could be obtained. We have made a pleasant arrangement, by which the boys manufacture the shoes for the girls, and receive in remuneration for their work, stockings knit by our families. A distance of a few miles would offer no serious obstacle to the interchange of industry. The over-shadowing difficulty of both institutions is to obtain suitable, remunerating employment for both boys and girls. The washing being so largely performed by machinery the boys lose no manliness in its execution, while the performance of this labour for them by the girls, of the classes found in reform schools, might be open to the same objection urged against their holding social relation with each other in the same building.

4. But the great compensation set over against any advantage gained in economy is the fact, that wherever there is a union of the sexes in the same institution both are subjected to rigid and unnatural restraints that otherwise would not be required. There must be a constant surveillance, and the out-of-doors exercise must be confined to a limited space. The voluntary movements of the boys and girls outside of the school, permitted for the trial of their integrity must be circumscribed. The indulgence granted upon holidays will be restricted; in short, at every salient point of culture and discipline, the presence of the opposite sex, of the same class, must operate as an irksome restraint upon the innocent and almost indispensable gratifications of the other.

5. A union of the sexes necessarily requires the penitentiary discipline—the cell, the lock, the wall. Just in so far as by these appliances voluntary action is limited, just in so far the great work of reformation is hindered. Without trial there can be no positive character. How difficult to form an opinion of the probable course of a child, when the world is before him, and he is separated from it by the door that he can at any moment open, from the habits of the same youth, when continually followed by an officer, and constantly reminded of his duty by the ringing of the inevitable keys. The greater freedom of will and action that can safely be allowed, the more numerous the occasions for an undisguised exhibition of the real character, the more readily the proper antidotes to evil can be applied and the more positively can be the future disposition and probable success be predicated. Our refuges only rise above houses of correction in proportion to the elasticity of their discipline and the physical liberty allowed. Whatever tends, like the union of the sexes, to limit these, sinks the reform school into the jail, and exposes it to the same liability to ill success in the work of reformation of character.

6. The experiment of united institutions has not been satisfactory to managers and superintendents. By notes left in the chapel, in the rooms and halls, by signs and by actual communication, improper intercourse has occurred even under the very strict surveillance that has been exercised. Miss Carpenter, of Bristol, England, whose published volumes were among the first and richest contributions to reformatory literature, now generously exercising the superintendency of an industrial and reform school for girls in the vicinity of her residence, in which at first both sexes were gathered, says, in a private letter, referring to her published volumes: "The only point on which I have changed my opinion is, as to the expediency of allowing any connection or intercourse between boys and girls of this class. While still holding the importance of a mutual and well-regulated communication between the young of both sexes in ordinary schools, and having tried the experiment with these children at Kingswood, I believe that the passions of these poor children have become so diseased and prematurely developed that the reformatory action cannot be properly carried on without an entire separation." In a published tract, also from the same hand, giving the history of the Kingswood School, she says: "It was determined by its founders, Russell Scott, Esq., and Mrs. Carpenter, to try the experiment which has been successfully carried on in many continental schools of receiving boys and girls into the same establishment, the size of the premises appearing likely to allow needful separation. The difficulties, however, which constantly arose, and which at last appeared insurmountable, made them after a time decline repeated applications to admit additional girls;" and finally resulted in the establishment of a separate institution.

7. The hope of rescuing the class of girls that usually find a refuge in these institutions, so far as human measures are concerned, is based upon their absolute separation from their peculiar temptations, and everything calculated to remind them of a former life, until their dormant self-respect is awakened, higher and purer ideas of life excited, and conscience quickened by the knowledge of the law of God. It is just the period when the thoughtless girl begins to take upon herself the attributes of the woman; and if at this critical hour untoward influences can be avoided, habits of thought and industry formed, and the powerful forces of religion be brought down upon the heart, there is good reason to expect the happiest results. The close relation of individuals of the other sex, of the same age, acquainted with the same scenes, and constantly seeking to renew by significant signs and furtive glances old associations, must peril this delicate process. By a kind of instinct, children in the same institution, although they do not associate intimately together, come to an acquaintance with each other: and the knowledge of the mutual connection of the two sexes with an institution of this character, will not have a favourable influence upon them, in their possible meetings, when they return to society. A mutual loss of self-respect might be the occasion of the renewal of temptation, and a return to a life of crime. Neither would the previous acquaintance of boys and girls, taken from the streets of the city, and brought into the same locality, aid in securing an early forgetfulness of the past, and the introduction of a new mental and moral life.

8. The anxiety in reference to the supposed expensiveness of the separate and family system is based upon the present style of architecture prevalent in the construction of our reformatories. They are elaborate prisons, spanned indeed by a rainbow name, to save the child from the ignominy of the gaol. To construct such edifices an immense fund is required at starting, and to sustain them large current supplies are requisite. Why may we not begin simpler, and in a humbler structure? Why may not the architecture be as quiet and cheap as the average dwelling-houses of persons in moderate circumstances, having no other internal conveniences than houses of this class, and subjecting the inmates to the ordinary personal inconveniences which they will meet when they enter the families where they may be indentured? In the case of the majority of the English institutions, the commencement was very small; an old dwelling or school, but slightly changed in its original construction, is made to open its doors for the first inmates, and gradually, as the experiment justifies the wisdom of the trial, new, but exceedingly simple and humble buildings rise around the parent house. It is considered quite indispensable that the inmates of these institutions should be subjected to much the same style of life that they will meet in the homes of which they are hereafter to be the occupants, and enjoy no privileges above the average of the community, nor give colour to the natural objection of the honest, poor tax-payer, that the criminal

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children of dissolute parents are better provided for than the inmates of his own virtuous, but somewhat circumscribed home. Five or six thousand dollars might easily be made to provide ample and permanent accommodation of this character, for thirty boys or girls. Twelve such homes would cost but about sixty thousand dollars. The cooking apparatus would be the simple family structure; the economical stove in the place of the wasteful range. Three officers, at most, would be required in each house, whose study would be only the solution of the problem of the thirty with whom they daily lived and laboured; and they could more readily and successfully manage their charge, win their affections, and mould them into harmony, than to attempt to accomplish their proportion of the same result upon three hundred and sixty. Over this village with its simple chapel, one superintendent, who might also be chaplain, with an assistant, might comfortably preside. In each house, or in the united school and workshop, the same officers should have charge of the industry, education and discipline of their particular charge. Under the force of this family bond, no other guard would be required than the presence of superiors, the appeal to the sensibilities, and sense of honour, and the knowledge that the magistracy of the State stood ready to enforce a return, in the case of those that attempted a dishonourable escape. Gradually the most generous confidence can be granted, and the inmates will feel no more incumbering restraints upon their movements, than the children of a family, or of a school. If a personal illustration may be permitted, we might say that this result has already been reached with us. Although we began with nearly an hundred, and therefore could not make use of the powerful public sentiment which at the present exists in each house, and at once restrains and moulds every new comer, as she enters the family circle, but were obliged to harmonise in each house, at once, more than thirty discordant minds, and control that number of almost lawless girls; still we have reached this point of success, that for the current year, there has been no attempt to run away,* and a marked and wonderful change for the better has manifested itself in nearly every instance. The divisions upon the lawn allotted to the families for exercise, bounded by simple paths, are rarely transgressed, and there is, probably, as little sense of confinement as is felt by any child in a family. The woods are scoured for flowers, berries, and ever-green dressing for the chapel, under the attendance of one assistant, and as often with no attendant. In the cases that seemed to be the most hopeless, on account of actual progress in crime, where there is any strength of purpose, the most satisfactory results have appeared. The old life comes to be regarded with horror and detestation, and a noble ambition to be a woman in the highest sense of the word, and to fulfil a noble woman's mission, has inspired the heart and aroused the energies of girls, who came to us with their robes of purity trailing in the dust.

BRADFORD K. PEIRCE.

* Since this date there has been one.

RECORDER OF BIRMINGHAM'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

AT the Easter Quarter Sessions, held at Birmingham, on 28th March, M. D. Hill, Esq., the Recorder, charged the Grand Jury as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,—It has doubtless fallen under your notice that the tables relating to convictions show that these have been for some time diminishing in number, whence it is inferred that crime is diminished in a similar proportion; and although the consequence does not necessarily follow from the premises, yet I have some confidence in the truth of some diminution. Except in cases of death by violence, the law takes no cognisance of crime before the apprehension of the alleged criminal; and therefore any causes which would diminish the number of apprehensions would also lessen that of convictions, even although the amount of crime should remain the same as before. Gentlemen, I shall show you that such cases are in operation, and although there may be, as I have already stated, an actual decrease in offences, yet the apparent decrease is, I fear, greatly exaggerated by the causes to which I refer; and I cannot therefore congratulate you with the warmth which might be expected by that very large body of writers, and that still larger body of readers, who consider convictions as truly measuring the amount of crime; and take no thought either of offences which are not prosecuted, because the malefactors are not discovered, or because, although detection has taken place, yet some influence intervenes, and withholds the injured party from appealing to the law. It is grievous, Gentlemen, to know that improvements in science and in the arts are immediately seized upon by the malefactor and turned to the worst purposes. Let me speak of base coin. A few years ago, false money, purporting to be made of either of the precious metals, could only be fabricated so as to pass current by the aid of dies. But a die sinker is an artist; and few artists could be found who would be tempted to prostitute their talents and to brave the consequences of felony. Those therefore who so degraded themselves would expect to be very highly paid for their services. Then, again, for working these dies not only must an expensive press be supplied, but an appropriate room must be permanently occupied, and not only did the possession of coining implements expose their owner to the danger of detection, but it was difficult for him, if not impossible, to carry on this nefarious manufacture with such an absence of noise as to escape notice. Thus the coiner must have been a capitalist, and must be also willing to expose his capital and his person to the greatest risks in pursuit of his dishonest gains. But, gentlemen, these obstacles in the path of the coiner have been removed by the hand of science. At the present day he requires neither die nor press. He chooses a metal quickly fusible, which he casts in a mould of plaster of Paris; demanding but little skill for its construction. The surface of the false coin so produced he electrotypes; and his task is then complete; while the whole process from beginning to end requires but a very scanty apparatus; so small indeed in bulk, that the coiner may carry it about his person without exciting suspicion. Simple processes have also been discovered, by which a fac-simile of almost any print or manuscript may be produced with very little skill or trouble on the part of the forger. Gentlemen, the speed and the cheapness of railway travelling, and the frequent departure of railway trains, have been turned to bad account by the criminal class. Heretofore the number of malefactors who journeyed far from home was inconsiderable. Quick travelling was expensive, and exposed them to observation; enabling the officers of justice to track them from stage to stage. Now, having committed an offence and secured their booty, they mingle with the throngs that resort to the stations, and in a brief space of time enter a train which conveys them beyond the peril of detection. That nefarious body, the receivers of stolen goods, have availed themselves of the railway for the conveyance of stolen articles to their agents in distant towns; in exchange, probably, for the produce of robbery and theft, committed at the places where such agents reside, thus multiplying the difficulties of detection, and giving to articles, the form and appearance of which cannot be changed, a similar impunity to that which attaches to plate and other metallic wares, by reason of the facility with which the melting pot renders their identification impossible. Again, there is too much reason to believe that the Post Office, and even the Telegraph, are freely resorted to for the communication of intelligence required for the co-operation of confederates in the prosecution of their evil designs. It must, however, be conceded that science, when duly invoked, is to the full as willing to give her aid to the officers of justice as to the wrong-doer. The telegraph has often been used with success to intercept the absconding felon, and the railway gives the means whereby the detective policeman can hurry from place to place and follow the traces of the flying criminal as long as such traces exist. One art, that of photography, has never, so far as I know, been perverted to evil ends, while on the other hand it is capable of affording powerful aid in the detection of criminals who have successfully evaded all other expedients. Unfortunately, however, the ministers of justice are slow as compared with their opponents in availing themselves of new resources. Five years ago Mr. Gardiner, the intelligent govenor of the Bristol Gaol, having provided himself with an apparatus for taking photographic portraits, subjected such of his prisoners as were thought to be veterans in crime to this process, and copies of the portraits being distributed among the police of our large towns several instances of identification occurred, whereby prior convictions were produced at the trials against prisoners whose history had been thus disclosed, and opportunity was given for administering a punishment more adequate to their deserts than could have been inflicted had they been sentenced on what, but for these discoveries, would have appeared to be their first conviction. Very properly Mr. Gardiner hastened to communicate to the

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Home Office his success in making photography the handmaid of justice. But, hitherto, I believe, no steps have been taken by the Executive Government to bring this novel detective into general employment. Mr. Gardiner, however, is not discouraged, but still perseveres, and I hold in my hand one of his photographs, which being sent from Bristol to Birmingham enabled one of the sergeants of your police-force to recognise the original as a hardened offender who had led a life of crime in Birmingham and elsewhere, and had been more than once convicted in this Court. That the identification was due to the photograph, and that alone, is proved by this circumstance: A well written and minute description of his person and dress, and also of his companion, had been published in the *Hue and Cry Gazette*, which circulates throughout the police of the kingdom, with no effect. The sergeant attended at the trial, which took place at a Quarter Sessions for Bristol, held not long ago, and proved against the prisoner one of his prior convictions; whereupon the Recorder sentenced him to penal servitude for six years. Some time since I took the liberty of submitting to the Council of this borough the advantage which might be derived from placing a photographic apparatus at the disposal of the heads of your police, with, however, no beneficial consequence beyond adding somewhat to the hilarity of the municipal debates. Through the zeal, however, of Inspector Glossop, the aid of a professional artist has been on some occasions obtained, and I have before me a collection of photographic portraits which I am assured have been found of no slight utility. If, gentlemen, when you have disposed of the bills which will be presented, you should desire to ascertain for yourselves the value of the assistance which a systematic use of photography might render to the police in the performance of their duties, I will request Mr. Superintendent Stephens to send to you such of the officers as are able to furnish you with information on the subject. Additional assistance in the detection of offenders might be afforded by such an organisation as would connect the various police forces of the realm with each other, so far as regards the apprehension of prisoners, and give unity to their operations. Gentlemen, the functions of a police force are of two kinds, very distinct from each other. One is to preserve order, and by the exertion of physical force, when necessary, to relieve our towns and counties from all danger of serious tumults. As regards this duty, I should myself be sorry to see the command of the local forces transferred to the Executive Government of the country. It appears to me that such a concentration of physical power would be unconstitutional. But as regards the function of apprehending offenders, I believe it is essential to efficiency that, as respects certain individuals among them who had displayed ability as detectives, they should be authorised to act in any part of the kingdom, and should obey, not only the commands of their local superiors, but such as might be issued by some central authority, which authority should, so far as necessary, treat these detectives, wherever placed, as members of a general body common to the British Isles. I urge these improvements, viz., an extended use of the photograph, and a unity of action in the detective police, with the greater earnestness, because they would arm the ministers of justice with much additional power over the worst and most dangerous of our internal enemies. It is not the raw novice who runs to and fro in the manner described, but the adept in crime, the daring and practised burglar, who at nightfall is miles away from the house which his confederates have marked out for spoliation, to be effected it may be by murder, who arrives in the dark, executes his project, and before the return of daylight is again beyond the reach even of suspicion. Or it is the well-dressed passenger, in the first-class carriage of a railway train, who, with marvellous dexterity, the result of careful and assiduous training, filches money, watches, and jewels, from his fellow-travellers. The consummate knave, convicted at Bristol had risen in the course of years to this height in his calling. He was accompanied too by a young woman, whose appearance and demeanour befitted the station which she and her partner assumed. They had with them a child of engaging manners, who made acquaintance with strangers, and while fondling upon them is believed to have done good service to her parents or teachers in facilitating the thefts which were the business of their journeys. Or, again, the adept may be a swindler of fashionable exterior, taking up his abode at the principal hotel of the town which he has selected for the scene of his operations, whose bankers and shopkeepers have reason long to remember both his sudden arrival and his mysterious departure. The mischief wrought by these nefarious depredators is by no means confined to the amount of property, however large, of which they despoil the owners. The example of their prosperous career, chequered only by short intervals of imprisonment, few and far between, has a most demoralising influence on all who stand in proclivity towards crime. These veterans are the recruiting officers of our enemies' forces, and neither cost nor labour ought to be spared to protect society from their machinations, by lodging them for a long term of years within the walls of a gaol. But it may be objected that, as to the facilities for crime to which I have adverted, they have existed now for a considerable period, and that their efficiency in augmenting the number of offences which can be committed with safety, whatever that efficiency may be, cannot account for any sudden disparity between the number of offences actually committed and the number of prosecutions. Nor is this objection without its weight. Yet it must not be forgotten that habits are not formed at once, but that they require years for their full development; and that with regard to the habits to which reference has been made, there is no reason for believing that such development has arrived at its maximum. Another cause, however, is at work, and in course of rapid extension, which cause only dates from the commencement of the last year, and which will, I fear, explain but too well the great apparent diminution of crime, as explained by our statistical tables. Gentlemen, in February, 1858, an order was made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, abrogating, by one stroke of the pen, the established scale of payment to witnesses, constables, and others, whose attendance is required at criminal trials. On what evidence (any or none) this innovation was made, I know not, but it is difficult to imagine a measure so thoroughly ill-judged. It cuts down the remuneration to a point which leaves the witness a loser, even as regards expenses, out of pocket (to say nothing of loss of time) whenever he travels to a distance from his home in order to give his testimony against a prisoner; insomuch that it is becoming a common practice for injured parties to restrain their natural desire to punish the wrong-doer, from whose dishonesty they have suffered, they not being able to bear the additional burden of loss imposed on them in prosecuting the malefactor. Gentlemen, it is not difficult to imagine the effect that must have been produced by this grave error on all who would otherwise come forward as prosecutors. But its bearing on constables and other inferior members of the police is even more to be lamented. Fortunately, it does not happen to any person out of that body to be frequently called upon either to prosecute or to give evidence on a criminal trial. Not so as regards the officers of police. These men are summoned often to distant parts of the country to give evidence against prisoners, sometimes for the purpose of identifying them with criminals who have previously been convicted, and sometimes with reference to the facts of the particular case then before the Court. I have in my possession documents abundantly proving the great hardships which these public servants, humble in degree, but most important to the safety and comfort of the community, are undergoing from the working of this pernicious ordinance. I had prepared myself to prove to you, in detail, that its effect was to discourage, and in the end to destroy, the zeal of these men in their vocation, to punish those habits of close and patient observation and diligent enquiry which enable them to track and identify criminals—to set a fine, in short, upon all the qualities which distinguish a police officer above his fellows, and make him valuable to his employers and the public. But I have learnt within the last few days that a Royal Commission is sitting, charged with the duty of investigating the results of the measure upon which I have thus freely commented; and since I came here on Saturday last I have learnt, and have been very glad to learn, that the order of February, 1858, will be abrogated in its turn, and will give place to one less obnoxious to just animadversion. To the effect, then, of the existing order I attribute no small portion of the apparent diminution of crime. One fact, stated in the *Times* newspaper of the 9th instant, and which, so far as I am informed, has received no contradiction, appears to me conclusive of this question. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, says the writer, the new scale "has full swing," and from that district

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the prisoners at the assizes which have just closed have fallen from an average ranging between seventy and fifty to twenty-six, "being less than half the usual amount:" while in the North and East Ridings, where the magistrates supplement the short-comings of the new scale from the county rate, the average of prisoners is more than supported. Let me add that all the information, which after some correspondence in various districts I have collected, goes to corroborate the conclusions to be drawn from the experience of Yorkshire. Indeed, gentlemen, I am so thoroughly persuaded of the enormous evils produced by the new scale, that, as it appears we must yet wait some considerable time for the construction of its successor, I venture to express my anxious desire, in which I think you will join me, that it should be immediately superseded by the provisional re-establishment of the old scale, until that to be proposed by the Royal Commissioners can be brought into action.

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD REFORMATORY.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution held in the Manchester Town-hall—the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop in the chair. The chairman announced that the Rev. Sydney Turner was unable from indisposition to be present. He called upon Mr. Robert Gladstone, who read the following letter from the rev. gentleman:—

"Reigate, February 22nd, 1859.

"My dear Mr. Gladstone.—The system of committing young offenders for long periods of corrective detention in reformatories, instead of for short and repeated terms of imprisonment in gaols, has produced, as far as we can infer at present, a diminution of at least 30 per cent. in their numbers, wherever the system has been fairly acted on; giving good reason for believing that, if we deal with the right sort of offenders on the one hand, and provide sufficient means for placing them under reformatory discipline on the other, we may really expect to effect a complete and lasting change in the amount and cost of juvenile delinquency, and arrest a large part of the moral and social mischiefs which it entails on society.

"What is the 'right sort' of young offenders? Not children falling casually and occasionally into crime, but lads and girls who are making dishonesty their regular and chosen pursuit, and who, either by choice, or habit, or force of circumstances, belong to the criminal class. These are the ringleaders and missionaries by whom fresh recruits are constantly inveigled into this class, and whose removal and long detention under corrective discipline is of importance, not only as regards their own probable conversion and rescue from dishonesty and vicious courses, but as regards also the safety and welfare of the community, especially the poorer classes and working men, whose children are the victims of their persuasion or example.

"The boys and girls of this class, in our large towns, are usually well known to the police. A list could, no doubt, be soon made out for Manchester. If the magistrates fixed their attention steadily on these, and systematically committed them to a reformatory, as soon as they had the opportunity, for a long term of detention, a great and increasing effect would be produced. I should advise that no young offender of the lighter and more occasional sort should be sent to a reformatory, except under special circumstances, as orphanage, very bad parents, &c. At the same time sufficient means for the reformatory detention of this class of juveniles needs to be provided.

"We have schools enough to meet the wants of the country districts and smaller towns. There seems every reason to think that the reformatories in the agricultural counties will have to receive cases from the large towns to keep up the number of their inmates; but juvenile crime has not been dealt with so earnestly or so adequately in any large town except Liverpool; and some additional accommodation, probably to the amount of 200 or 300 children, will be required to give any force to our operations in the more populous districts.

"I hope that a further effort will be made in Manchester, either by private contribution or by grant from the borough rates, to provide school room enough; making Blackley efficient, and filling up all vacancies there; and providing for the more effectual dispersion of the various gangs or fellowships of young thieves that now exist in Manchester, and for the greater separation of those who have bad relatives from their old connections, by arranging for their reception into more distant schools, such as the North Lancashire, the Cumberland, the Liverpool (at Newton, and in the *Akbar*, &c.), Bradwall, Liverpool Girls', &c.

"The act of last year (20, 21 Vic. 55), gives the borough magistracy and town council the power to vote money from the rates for such purposes; and these funds could hardly be applied more profitably or in the end more economically.

"It would be a *sine qua non* in connection with these efforts to apply the remedy of the reformatory system effectually, that the parents' liability should be enforced; 600 cases have been brought under payment already, and I hope to see this number nearly doubled in the course of the next year. Manchester would require a special agent (such as is employed in Liverpool), and this could be arranged for were the cases to be inquired into and dealt with sufficient in number to justify the expense.

"It has hardly been sufficiently urged that the reformatory system, as now applied, looks as much (or more) to the protection of the honest as to the rescue and improvement of the criminal. The Christian naturally takes it up in a missionary spirit, and regards it in its more religious aspect as the work of saving souls from death. But the community are interested in it in a more directly selfish point of view. They have themselves to protect from the young thief's depredations, and they have their poorer neighbours to protect from his corrupting influence and association. This, of course, the State chiefly looks to. This is the ground which magistrates would take in voting funds from the county and borough rates. They know that one successful and clever young thief, left at large, makes many more. He is the centre of a continually extending circle. His crime propagates, and the cheapest and most effectual preservative that can be applied for others, as well as the best remedy for himself, is the reformatory, when made steadily a place of consistent discipline—a place in which labour, order, exertion, and self-control are steadily enforced.

I am, very faithfully yours,

"R. Gladstone, Esq. Sydney Turner."

The Chairman, after a reference to the important statements in Mr. Turner's letter, said he had carefully looked through the two reports published by the committee, and from long experience in teaching and superintending schools intended for the lower classes, he was able to say that he had never seen rules conceived in a more practical spirit of wisdom than those of the Blackley Reformatory. His lordship glanced at the several rules of the institution, of each of which he spoke in the highest terms. He then said that this brought him to a point with respect to the repression of crime, on which he must make a few remarks. He had that day visited an institution which had been recently opened in Manchester, and which deserved to be known by every one. It was for the employment of criminals after their discharge from prison, and had been opened by a man sprung from the people. There were already six persons at work, and in a few days twenty were expected. The founder hoped to increase that number, and to remunerate himself as a manufacturer, with a fair rate of profit, while he paid the criminals who came in—boys at from 4s. to 8s. or 9s. a week, and those who worked at the looms at £1 a week. The founder of the institution told him (the chairman) that he had had several applications that day. He also said that with many of those who had come, especially with some boys, it had been deliberate matter of cold and heartless calculation whether they could make more by stealing or by engaging in the work offered to them. Could this be wondered at when it was remembered that the boys were educated in vice, and taught that right was simply what was successful to them, and wrong only that which militated against their own interests? He (the chairman) earnestly commended this institution. He would urge that it should not be brought ostentatiously into public notice, lest the feelings of those employed in it should be wounded, and they should be led to imagine that they were conspicuous objects, and so withdraw. But it was right that the community should know that a great and good work had been begun, which he was perfectly convinced would restore many a person to society who otherwise would have wandered through it with every man's hand against him.

The Secretary (Mr. Phillips) read the annual report.

Mr. R. Barnes moved the adoption of the report.

The Rev. E. Brooke seconded the motion, and, as one of the committee, detailed some of the results of their work. The boys had learned to feel the reformatory a home, and the villagers at Blackley now frequently spoke of the Reformatory boys as examples of good conduct and order to others. Through the kindness of Captain Palin he had received statistics of the number of juveniles who had been committed in Manchester in the last two years; in 1857 it was 604, last year it was 488. In the same time there had been an increase in the total number of criminals from 1,647 to 1,749. This looked very much as if some good was being done by the ragged schools and reformatories. In Glasgow and Edinburgh there had been a considerable diminution of crime. And other reformatories showed similar results; 90 per cent. of those received in the Rauhe Haus, near Hamburg, were reformed; that was to say, they returned to society, and did not again fall into crime; at New York, 75 per cent. were reformed; at Mettray, 85 per cent.; at Redhill, 75 per

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cent.; and at Stretton, 65 per cent. To meet the great amount of juvenile crime which still existed, it was very essential that such preventatives as ragged schools, and schools for children of the working classes, should be established. Mr. Brooke then referred to the fearful source of crime which exists in the lodging, or "doss" houses, as they are called, the keepers of which live upon what children obtain by thieving. There were many such houses in Manchester; and the cases were named of several boys now in the Reformatory who had been inmates of houses of this description, in Charter Street, and Wood Street, Deansgate. He estimated that there were about 300 juvenile offenders in this city. If accommodation could be found in reformatories around Manchester for 150 boys and 50 girls, juvenile crime in this city would be nearly done away with; because those who now live on the earnings of juvenile criminals would see that they could no longer do so; and those elder boys who now teach younger ones to thieve would be in the reformatories. The cost of keeping one boy in the reformatory was about £21 a-year; and when a boy had been sentenced, the Government found £18 of that sum. Every one, therefore, who subscribed £3 a-year virtually kept a boy in the Reformatory. Surely £500 a-year for this purpose might be obtained in Manchester. It might be thought a large sum, but it was nothing compared to the amount lost to the community every year by the plundering of juvenile thieves.

In responding to a vote of thanks, the Lord Bishop called attention to the fearful fact named in the report that 19 children from the heart of Manchester, on their admission to the Reformatory, did not know the name of Christ. He thanked those journals in this city which have recently advocated the claims of the institution, and then stated some of the results which had come under his own notice of the efforts of the late Rev. J. Clay, of Preston, for the reformation of adult criminals. He urged the necessity of ameliorating the condition of the dwellings of the working and lower classes; and concluded by impressing the importance of influencing the members of the City Council with a determination to put down the "doss" houses.

THE RESCUE SOCIETY.

There is very sound sense in the following observations made by Mr. Carleton Tufnell, Her Majesty's Inspector of Metropolitan Schools and Reformatories, which we extract from the report of the Committee of Council on Education, for the year ending March, 1858.

In reference to Refuges and Reformatories, Mr. Tufnell observes:—

"I have had an opportunity of witnessing every variety of work and mode of management and arrangement that has been devised, and I think it may be useful to give the opinion I have formed respecting the conditions under which the objects of these benevolent institutions will most likely be attended with success.

"The primary condition appears to me to be, that what is called the 'family system' should be adopted; in other words, that a refuge or reformatory should contain few in number. It would be inexpedient to lay down any fixed rule on this point, as there are some instances where, owing to the unusual energy of the managers, the difficulties arising from large numbers have been successfully surmounted. But I believe that, generally speaking, it would be wise not to have more than fifty inmates; and those institutions that do not contain more than half that number are among the most efficient I have seen. In my last year's Report, I mentioned in terms of praise the establishments founded by the 'Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children,' (Office, 11, Poultry,) and I continue to think them worthy of commendation. In the Camden Town Family Home, which belongs to this Society, of the 20 inmates whom I found in it last year, 12 had obtained respectable situations, and were doing well. The expense of maintaining it had been £15 15s. per head, which includes rent of the house and every other expenditure. In the Wandsworth Family Home, which contains only 16 girls, 12 have been got out to service since last year; and the cost of the establishment has been only £16 per head. In the Hampstead Family Home, though they never had more than 26 in the house, 20 have been satisfactorily disposed of since last year; and not any failure in character in those who have been sent out has been discovered. The cost has been £17 18s. each inmate, but this includes the outfit of the 20 girls sent to places. One proof of the real success in reformation that has been worked in these homes is, that there is a demand for servants from them much beyond what can be supplied; a proof which, I am sorry to say, cannot always be alleged of workhouse schools.

"I have mentioned in each case the yearly cost per head, in order to show that, contrary to what might be expected, the expense of these small establishments is not proportionally greater than in large ones. This result may appear surprising, but it is not difficult to account for.

"One of the secrets of this economy lies in the fact, that in these small institutions no buildings are ever purposely erected, but a house with a small yard, of ten or a dozen rooms, is rented, and this may easily be made to accommodate 25 girls, together with a master and matron. Such small houses may readily be obtained about London at a rent under £50 per annum. Now the great economy of this plan over any other is at once apparent. If, as sometimes happens, the managers of such an institution determine to build, the purchase of the land and the erection of the house, with all its numerous *et ceteras*, will come to £2,000 at least, and the interest of this sum more than doubles what on the other plan would be paid for rent.

"But it will be objected that such a newly-built house will be far more convenient for the purpose than an ordinary one. Now experience shows that a precisely contrary result is almost certain to happen. In the new building every arrangement for saving labour and facilitating the business of life is commonly provided. Water, hot and cold, is made to flow wherever it is wanted. Drying closets of the most approved construction are put up. Kitchen ranges that cook the largest quantity of provisions with the least possible quantity of fuel, in the smallest possible space of time, with the slightest possible amount of trouble, are erected. All these things are calculated to unfit girls for the service of real life. In small families, in which they usually find places, none of these ingenious contrivances are found. I have known girls from workhouses complain that they have had to carry pails of water. Where they were brought up they had nothing more to do than to turn a cock, and water, hot or cold, came forth. Now the work of most of us in this life is that of living under difficulties, and the best training for such a state of existence is to learn to do without all these conveniences. This doctrine is especially applicable to girls of the description I am writing about, as their lot is usually cast in situations where none of the luxurious appliances for saving labour are to be found. The being accustomed to them leads to what the Americans stigmatise as 'shiftlessness,' and, I may add, entirely unfits them for that condition which on other accounts is eminently suitable to them, the life of an emigrant."

The indefatigable Secretary of the Society so strongly recommended, makes the startling announcement, that during the past year 341 applications from beings weary of a life of sin have been reluctantly rejected for want of funds to establish fresh homes, which might have been opened at a small cost to receive them. Mr. Cooper says, "They have been sent to the Society by clergymen, Scripture Readers, City missionaries, magistrates, hospital matrons, and not a few by private individuals.

"The circumstances of their position are strangely various—scarcely two of them being alike as to the cause or the consequences; but evidently they all wished to be saved. They came to us and asked us to help them out of their misery. We were compelled to say, 'We can only give you advice.'

"These applications were all voluntary. We have not sought them out. So far from having to go out to seek wanderers, we are compelled almost to avoid publicity, not being able to receive all who apply. The number we have received during the past ten months is about 400—more than half of them being *country* girls; and this is cause for great joy and thankfulness. But *when* shall we be able to say to *every* destitute young girl or penitent woman—'Here is a home for you, if you wish to forsake your sinful course?' Our benevolent Christian friends must answer."

The public may judge for themselves of these cases, as an exact account of the case of each applicant is kept, and may be seen at any time, at the Office of the Society, 11, Poultry.

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THE GROTTO PASSAGE RAGGED SCHOOL.

On Tuesday, March 29th, the friends of the institution were invited to the National School-room, Paddington-street, which was kindly lent for the occasion, to witness the children's treat, to see the prizes distributed, &c. The Rev. J. C. P. Eyre (Rector) presided.

The following nobility and gentry were present:—The Right Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P., the Earl of Kintore, General Buckley, M.P., and Lady Katherine Buckley, Lady Jane Stuart, Lady Bell, Lady Astley, Lady Chinnery, Lady Grant, Dowager Lady Radstock, Hon. Miss Waldegrave, Mr. and Lady Jane Ellice, the Misses Scott, Lady Scott, Sir J. W. H. Anson, Bart., Miss Stuart, Sir J. D. Scott, Bart., Rev. E. Headland, Mr. Granville Ryder, Rev. A. Canney, Rev. J. P. Garrick, Rev. H. Leach, Rev. J. DeKewan Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chapman, Mr. R. B. Wade, the Misses Wilson, Mr. George Hanbury, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Maxwell, Major Moore, Mr. Muir, Mrs. Elmsley and Miss Hay, the Misses Labouchere, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Holland, Mr. Snape, Mr. Fordham, Rev. J. Minton, Rev. F. Braithwaite, the Misses Westley, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. H. L. Greville, Mrs. and Miss Eyre, Mr. Hayward, Mr. H. Ravenshaw, Mr. J. H. Pope, the Misses Heaton Ellis, Mr. P. Scott, Mrs. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Frith, Mrs. Homby, Miss Penney, Miss Pack, the Misses Shadwell, Mr. and Mrs. Cammell, Mrs. Colonel Chase, Miss Chase, Mrs. Evezard, Miss Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. George Hodgkinson, Miss White, the Misses Headland, Mr. Edward Levy, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Rev. W. Appleford, Mr. J. Macgregor, J. H. H. Oliphant, &c., &c.

Mr. W. J. Maxwell, Hon. Secretary, said,—That it devolved upon him to give a short statement of the past and present position of this institution. It was started by himself and one or two other gentlemen in the year 1846, as a Ragged School. Ragged Schools were then but little known, there being only a few in London. The difficulties the founders of the school had to contend against were very great, as they were looked upon as well-meaning, but not very wise, individuals, endeavouring to improve a class whom the public generally believed were incapable of improvement, and consequently the committee received but very trifling support, though the schools are situated in a very wealthy neighbourhood. However, nothing daunted they struggled on, and in 1849 added a Refuge; this has been the means of effecting a large amount of good, between 300 and 400 boys of the most destitute class have been educated and started in the world in various situations, as sailors, emigrants, &c., and from many of these the committee from time to time receive the most encouraging accounts. The income of the society is now considerable; but as a portion of it arises from the Government grant, which will this year be withdrawn, he, in conclusion, called upon the meeting to contribute liberally for the help of those who cannot help themselves.

The Rev. Chairman said,—Ladies and gentlemen, an institution like this requires no advocacy on my part; facts speak for themselves. It exists in the centre of a den of vice. There were 120 families, poor, depraved, Irish, Roman Catholics, and others, of whom no one could say how they lived, but it became obvious the way by which the poor-rates were absorbed and the prisons supplied. He was grateful to those noblemen and gentlemen who had commenced the institution. The refuge is a very interesting part of the institution; it sought to reclaim those that had fallen; to drag them out of the depth of vice, and to put them under management by which means they would be put in a fair way of doing for themselves. There is nothing more important than helping this refuge. Thieves are often sick of their life, and would gladly escape from it, if there were any way pointed out to them; but offer them a home, place before them incentives to improvement, and you put the means within their reach of raising themselves to a new position. He asked them, on the part of those who started the institution, to give it their best support. Their policy and piety in this case ran side by side. Society can never retain its position while its foundations were rotten. The State itself, your property, the law of God, all require that something be done to meet this great want. The neglect of such duty must, sooner or later, bring upon them retribution. Policy asked, what shall we do with our convicts? He (Mr. Eyre) had been told by an inspector of police that most of the robberies which had taken place in the neighbourhood of late were in consequence of the return of some ticket-of-leave men, connected with St. Giles's, whom the police had not been able to trace. Place them in a home of this kind; just touch their hearts, and what might not be done? The worthy Rector concluded an eloquent and touching appeal by referring to the Saviour's work among the low, and, if they recognized that Saviour, to show they did so by using all their power to seek and to save that which was lost.

Prizes were then awarded to six girls, who had been inmates of the school and were now at service, and who had kept their situations for twelve months. Also to thirteen boys from the refuge, ten of whom were going to Canada, and who seemed to feel the fatherly advice given them by the Rector. Prizes of books and useful articles of wearing apparel were also distributed to the deserving, who, with their smiling faces, testified their gratitude.

The band of the Yellow Shoe-Black Brigade attended, and played excellently. Altogether it was a most interesting gathering.

On Wednesday the infants had their treat, when about 130 sat down to tea, and all went off well, amidst the merry chat of the juvenile throng.

THE THIEVES OF OUR THOROUGHFARES.

The increase of robberies in the public streets, to which a correspondent calls our attention, must be a fact familiar to the readers of police reports; since hardly a day passes without some daring depredation of this kind being recorded. Practitioners in this description of plunder are evidently becoming more numerous, no doubt from the success of the devices they adopt to throw incautious wayfarers off their guard, with a view to the abstraction of whatever may be found most available. Watches and purses are the prizes chiefly aimed at; and, certainly, they are parted with sometimes under circumstances which betoken no little simplicity in the plundered party. Boys are frequently the agents in this species of robbery, in the perpetration of which the usual preliminary is an inquiry as to some particular locality, the whereabouts of a street, or even the time of day. This dodge, transparent as it is, is found to answer in more cases than might be imagined; and a street conference, lasting it may be not more than half a minute, often suffices to afford an opportunity to an expert pickpocket to effect his object. Ladies in lonely streets and squares are selected as special objects of experiment, as they are not presumed to be cognisant of the strategy of the thieves who make the streets the chief arena of their nefarious practices. Robberies on the same principle are not unfrequent in our busier thoroughfares; and in truth, in every place which offers a chance of plunder, or where dupes may be found, the professional thief is a constant visitant. The "inquiry" system, however, is that which has of late been most frequently practised, no doubt because the temporary conference which takes place is so well capable of being improved by a practised hand. Every person, therefore, will do well to be extremely careful of those by whom he may be accosted in the public streets, since a bad purpose may be fairly suspected without much chance of a mistaken or uncharitable interpretation, and the facilities for theft afforded by these casual conversations would alone justify, on the part of ladies especially, a resolve never, under any circumstances, to permit a colloquy with a stranger out of doors. The majority of persons, it is clear, are no match for the light-fingered gentry, who have made this branch of business their particular study; and the work of abstraction is generally so rapidly performed, that the only safe rule is to answer no questions, and keep at a safe distance from the parties seeking information under such suspicious circumstances. —From the *Daily Telegraph.*

The Gull.—Why the word "gull" should be employed to express stupidity, I cannot at all comprehend, for the gulls are very knowing birds indeed, and difficult to be deceived. If a piece of bread or biscuit be thrown from a boat, it remains but a very short time on the surface of the water, before it is carried off by a gull, although previously not a bird was visible. But if a number of gulls are flying about, and a piece of paper or white wood be thrown into the water, there is not a gull who will even stoop towards it, although to the human eye the bread and the paper appear identical.—*The Common Objects of the Sea-shore, by the Rev. J. G. Wood.*

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorized to give Receipts.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

**** Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3d. per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1d. per line extra.

NOTICE.

Contributions in Answer to our Advertisements.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of £5, from Mrs. Bass, in answer to the advertisement headed, "*The Orphan Daughter of a Clergyman*," *&c., &c.* We take the opportunity of stating, that we shall not in any case allow begging advertisements to give ourselves or our office as references, where we have not previously ascertained, so far as may be, the genuineness of the case. The lady, to whose advertisement we have alluded, has been reared with every comfort around her, and is now completely dependent upon a few friends. This we can vouch for; and we believe that a small sum, judiciously applied, might be of essential service, in enabling her to open a school, for which her education eminently fits her.

The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

May 1, 1859.

THE REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION, INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND SOIREE.

Many, if not most, of our readers were, of course, present at the anniversary gathering of the friends and supporters of this society on the 13th and 14th of the past month. These will readily bear testimony to the general satisfaction which was felt—to the pleasure with which the labours of "the Arabs" were inspected, and the gratification which the account of the Union's operations during the past year elicited on all hands. It may seem almost superfluous to repeat our strong conviction, that the Union stands forth pre-eminently practical and to be admired, when it annually collects its friends, not, as the generality of societies, merely to acquaint the assembly with its progress and its wants—not merely to put into requisition the well-known powers of Mr. Harker, at the London Tavern or elsewhere, but to witness the most pleasing and satisfactory evidence of the capability of the idle, the outcast, and the criminal, to be transformed into industrious and useful citizens; to be compelled by positive evidence to acknowledge, that hands reared in idleness, and hearts darkened by ignorance and evil, can, by the application of the proper means, under Divine blessing, be led to shake off these barriers to solid happiness, and become clever artificers, civil neighbours, and good members of a Christian community. One feeling alone seemed to check our complete satisfaction. It seemed impossible to avoid the reflection, that if these poor neglected ones could, when attended to and taught, turn out such goods, and manifest such skill, it must surely have been far wiser to have expended the same money and care on them, or even more, before they became involved, through the want of this money and care, in a career of sin, idleness and poverty. Our readers may depend upon it that the time will come, however remote it may appear, when preventive efforts will take as strong a hold on the public mind, as those of a reformatory nature now appear to do. The time will come, when not only the value, but the absolute importance, of rearing our young to industrial occupations, will be so apparent, that the difficulties which, unquestionably, surround its general adoption will be fairly faced and overcome and the large present necessity for Reformatories will be superseded by the general introduction of the industrial element into our national education. Already is the acknowledgment becoming almost universal, that many of the inmates of our reformatories and refuges are criminal, or nearly so, from very lack of that species of training which they there imbibe. And when once this shall be fairly acknowledged, the expense, which is after all one of the main obstacles to its introduction, will be looked upon as a secondary consideration, even if it should exceed, which we are disposed to doubt, that which is now demanded for our Reformatories, when in many cases it is too late. Oh, that some of the noble-hearted men who belong to this union, and who at this, as at other gatherings, prove their earnest longing for the social advancement of their poorer brethren, would give themselves up specially to the consideration of this subject. Could we but find some few earnest-minded noblemen and gentlemen with means and influence to make the experiment, we verily believe that we could lay before them a scheme, which, while admitting, it may be, of much modification, and local adaptation, would lay the foundation of a most valuable and important change for the better in national education. Meantime, and under the present state of things, Reformatories and Refuges, are, like our noble hospitals, institutions of a most valuable nature; as such they are acknowledged by the public, and countenanced by the legislature. Both to the institutions themselves and the public, the services rendered by the Reformatory and Refuge Union are of the deepest importance, and we refer with pleasure and satisfaction to the account which we have elsewhere given of their late anniversary. We have too frequently expressed our strong commendation of the practical and valuable nature of this Union's operations to need any remarks on this head. We desire to draw attention to some remarks made by the Right Rev. the Bishop of London on the occasion, which claim every Christian Englishman's full regard and consideration. After paying a just tribute of praise to the important aid which the Reformatory and Refuge Union can and does render to magistrates who may desire to commit boys or girls to Reformatories under the Act, but who are frequently at a loss to know what institutions would be fitted or ready to receive them,—his ordship went on to observe, "that it was

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the duty of his hearers to inquire how it was that Refuges for homeless poor were necessary, when it was a part of the law of the land that a provision of this kind should be made in connection with the workhouses." He referred to the frequently recurring accounts of the sad condition of the casual wards, and contended that if the machinery of the poor-laws were properly carried out, they would meet the necessity which had given rise to these Refuges for homeless poor. And he then made the following strong and sensible remarks,—"How is it that these casual wards in our workhouses are not properly conducted? I believe that it is largely owing to the fact that the upper classes, to whom Providence has given wealth and leisure, neglect their duty with regard to the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor. Instead of performing their duty, the conduct of these affairs is left by them to men who, from their education and from their general habits and associations, are not very likely to have much sympathy with the poor. Hence the scenes in our casual wards. The fact is, there seems a tendency, year by year increasing, to let the administration of the relief of the poor fall into the hands of a lower and lower class of people. Gentlemen should do their duty in this respect, even at a considerable sacrifice of personal convenience, and take a more active interest in parochial arrangements than they had hitherto done." This is strong and sound language; it comes from a high authority, and carries conviction to the senses, and we most sincerely trust they will have the effect, which his Lordship so evidently desires, of bringing about some change with regard to this matter. That a change is absolutely necessary cannot be denied, when such cases as that lately recorded at Kington, in Herefordshire, are even possible. It may be said to be an exceptional case; we can only say, thank God for it. But even admitting it to be so—and the exception lies, we think, mainly in the fact of the poor man's *death*—still will it be a burning disgrace upon the character of our country, if such a thing shall be possible, without eliciting from high authorities, at least, a stern rebuke for the cruelty which ejected the suffering man from the care and attention which both law and humanity should have tendered to him in his necessity. Lest our readers should be unacquainted with the story, we will briefly here place it on record. It appears that on the 2nd of April one Joseph Brown, otherwise John Fitzpatrick, being homeless, penniless, weary and sick, obtained in the town of Kington the accommodation of a night's lodging from the parochial authorities. Becoming too ill to be moved, he remained several days; finally he became rebellious against the authorities, tearing up his bed-clothes and attire. It does not appear whether he was incited to this by any ill-treatment, fancied or real; but, notwithstanding his illness, it is at once assumed that he is an impostor, and he is turned out of doors by the relieving-officer, and left to wander whither he pleased. The next day he is found by that officer, just outside the town, and given into custody. He remains in custody, pitied and cared-for by the police, all that night; morning comes, and he is suffering very much from diarrhœa, is too weak to walk, and is assisted into court by two attendants. According to the report of the local paper, "the magistrates, on the evidence of the relieving officer, and after hearing the surgeon's opinion, committed the man to prison for one month, with hard labour, as a vagrant." He is then conveyed to Hereford, and is so weak as that he has to be almost carried from the railway station to the county gaol. The surgeon is at once sent for by the gaol authorities, but his services are now too late: within two days he is removed from the scene of his misery by a more merciful hand. At the inquest, which necessarily follows, a verdict is returned, "died from prostration and exhaustion produced by an attack of diarrhœa." Directly, indeed, the verdict may be consistent with strict truth, but indirectly it manifestly falls far short of it. Can any one now doubt the necessity of the change which the Bishop of London so strongly urged?

We have extended these remarks to a greater length than we had intended, or than is perhaps consistent with our main object, when we commenced them, of drawing attention to the late meeting of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, with a hope of inducing the public to give to them a yet more extended support, that they may enlarge their operations. We are not the less firm in our persuasion that of late years few associations have been formed for so valuable a purpose. None have carried out their intentions and objects more vigorously and perseveringly, and none can better deserve the continued and increasing support of the good and great throughout the length and breadth of the land.

LABOUR IN PRISONS AND UNIONS.

The more we reflect upon the present mode of administering both the poor and the criminal law in reference to man's labour, the stronger becomes our conviction of the suicidal folly of neglecting, under these, or indeed under any circumstances, the fundamental law of the primæval age, that man "shall eat bread by the sweat of his brow." Every one, to whom have been given ability and the opportunity to provide for his own natural necessities, ought unquestionably to use the ability and embrace the opportunity, and, failing to do so, is not only justly amenable to censure as regards himself, but to a certain degree of compulsion where his refusal acts detrimentally to his fellow-men. Our laws recognize the possibility, nay the frequent probability, of men who are well able, under favourable circumstances, to support themselves and their families, falling into distress and want. This may be brought about by accidents over which they had no control, by negligence or folly, or by positive crime; in each and in every case the law wisely makes provision that those who are so reduced shall be attended to and cared-for. A discretionary power must always, of course, be vested in some authority to prevent imposture. This discretionary power may, perhaps, in some cases be misused either accidentally or by fixed intention; the misuse arises, however, not from any defect in the law, but from its maladministration, and thus the intentions and purposes of the best of laws may be frustrated and thwarted, so as to bring discredit on the law itself. The two branches of the law to which we have alluded are especially open to this evil, more particularly that relating to the relief of the poor.

Now there is one point on which we think the administration of the law to criminals and paupers is peculiarly open to objection—we mean in the labour exacted from those who are its subjects. Both human and divine laws, as well as the dictates of compassion, bid us haste to relieve distress in whatever shape it may appear before us; but neither the one nor the other can make it obligatory upon us to support those who *can* support themselves but *will not;* and most assuredly no fair argument can justify us in positively hindering those from supporting themselves who have both the power and the will to do so. And yet, what is the actual case? A man becomes poor,—it matters not by what circumstances reduced,—he

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requires relief, and it must be given to him. As the Poor-law is at present administered, that man applies to his Parish Union, which is under obligation to afford him relief. And what follows? There is, generally speaking, some uniform mode of work given to all, irrespective of their fitness for it. There may be apparent reason in making this labour distasteful and hard, so as to deter the idle from throwing themselves on the parish. But the reasoning is not sound; for to the idle, labour is distasteful *as labour;* and wisdom would suggest to try and remedy the idleness by making labour agreeable. Moreover, the kind of labour offered is one at which very little can be earned, and that little, in many cases, hardly; and no cognizance is taken of the fact, that many so employed at what they are totally unfitted for, are not naturally idle, and have been, gifted with talents and skill, by which, if allowed to use them, they could well repay whatever might be expended upon them during their temporary poverty. Similarly, or we should say with even greater fatuity, a man becomes criminal; and again, without reference to his capabilities, he is employed at hard labour, in too many cases positively doing nothing. How, in both these cases, one broad fact stares us in the face. The pauper and the criminal must both be fed, clothed, and housed. It is equally clear that these three necessaries must be paid for; and if those who are fed, clothed, and housed, are either unable or unwilling—or die, prevented by law, or otherwise, from paying for their own expenses, they at once assume the shape of a demand on the public at large. Surely there can be no reasonable argument found against the principle, that the man who makes a demand upon the public support should be compelled to do what in him lies to lessen that demand.

There are few men who have not some powers implanted in them by which they can earn a sufficiency to pay for their actual necessaries. And there are many who are able to earn abundance, not only for themselves, but others. We hold that, whatever a man's capabilities may be in this matter, they may fairly and honestly be taxed to the fullest extent, so long as he remains chargeable to others. His skill and labour, so to speak, become the property of those others for the time being. If it be said, that one man can earn £3 a-week, another 10s., and another, possibly, nothing; and that the first should not be compelled to support the others; the answer is obvious:—that the former has less right to become a burden on the public, and becoming so must pay the greater penalty. But, if the principle for which we contend be conceded to us, we at once admit that the mode of carrying it out is involved in great difficulty. Generally speaking, every one who comes upon his country either as a pauper or a criminal, should, we think, be set to that employment which shall be most adapted to his antecedent habits. We should object, very strongly, to either a pauper or a criminal being *taught* any *skilled* trade, the acquisition of which, in other circumstances, could only be secured by an expenditure of money; this would be an act of decided injustice. But it is hardly less so to check and suppress valuable skill and labour, and then tax the public to supply the deficiency which our foolish restrictions create.

THE BOOK SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE POOR.

A very interesting meeting was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Wednesday evening, April 20th. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided for a short period, but was evidently suffering from great indisposition, and on his retiring, his place was supplied by the Rev. Dr. Barber, a very old supporter of the Society. The Book Society is now 109 years old, and its operations appear to be rapidly and usefully extending. The large room was completely filled on the occasion, both at the *soirée* and at the public meeting which followed. Up to the present time, the rule of the Society has been that every subscriber of one guinea per annum is entitled to books to the amount of 20s. gratis, and at reduced prices; and every subscriber of 10s. 6d. to books to the amount of 7s. 6d. But free grants of books could scarcely be expected under these circumstances. A fund, however, was commenced on the occasion alluded to, for the purpose of enabling the Committee to respond to some of the calls made upon them. The proposition met with general approval, and we have reason to hope that the appeal to the public for this fund will not be without success.

Surrey Society for the Employment and Reformation of Discharged Prisoners.—The meeting which we announced for the 19th of April, at the Horns, Kennington, has been postponed, as the Committee found that the expected dissolution of Parliament interfered with a very large number of the friends and supporters of the Society. It is now resolved, as we understand, not to hold it until June.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

LIVERPOOL LOCAL COMMITTEE.

At a Meeting of the Council, held at St. George's Hall, on the day the Liverpool Meeting of the Association closed (October, 1858), it was resolved—

"That it be recommended to the Association to appoint the local officers of the Association at Liverpool (with power to add to their number), to constitute a local Standing Committee of the Association, in Liverpool, having for its object the collection and digestion of information as to the condition of, and means of promoting, Social Science in the district; and that the Committee be requested to report to the Association at its next meeting."

The above resolution, being embodied in the report made by the Council, on the same day, to the Association at large, was confirmed; and a Committee was formed accordingly, of which Mr. Joseph Hubback was elected Chairman, and Mr. J. T. Danson, Secretary.

Having made the necessary preliminary arrangements, and having received from the Council a grant of funds sufficient to meet its expenses during the current year, this Committee now addresses itself to all who may be disposed to co-operate in the labours it has been charged with. Its purposes may be described as those of the Association at large, with the exception that they are confined to Liverpool and the surrounding district.

In order to effect these purposes the Committee proposes—

1. To collect information as to existing (local) social evils and their fit remedies, and the available means and best methods of applying such remedies.

2. To afford a centre of communication to which such information may be imparted, and from which it may be drawn.

3. To provide a medium through which means of social reform, suggested by the experience of other localities, may be published and made available in this; and

4. To afford, annually, an opportunity of considering, as far as may be, in the presence of the parties immediately concerned, such portions of the information thus obtained as it may be expedient to impart to the Association at large, at its next annual gathering.

The first efforts of the Committee will be directed to the formation of a series of statements, as accurate and complete as may be, of the social evils of the locality now existing, and apparently within the scope of remedies already applicable, or which may shortly become so. It may be safely inferred that all investigations of this nature will, in proportion to the accuracy of their method, and the truth of their results, rapidly receive such confirmation as may be requisite to enforce the authoritative application of fitting remedies.

The Liverpool Committee suggests the following topics, as worthy of early attention:—

LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

I. Foreign Debtors.—Whether it be expedient that the power of attaching the goods of foreigners, for debts due in this country, already legally exercised in Scotland, in some parts of England, and in

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foreign countries, should be uniformly extended to all parts of the United Kingdom?

[A paper on this topic will be found in Vol. II. of the Transactions of the Association.]

II. Service of Writs.—Whether the Writs of the Superior Courts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, ought not to be serveable with effect in either of the other two parts of the United Kingdom?

III. Execution of Judgments.—Whether final judgments obtained in the Superior Courts of England, Scotland, or Ireland, might not be safely enforced, without delay, and with small additional expense, in either of the other two parts of the United Kingdom?

IV. Foreign Shipping.—Whether the 504th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, already declared to be applicable only to British vessels, might not be equitably extended to Foreign vessels coming under British jurisdiction?

V. Scurvy.—Is the law regulating diet on board ships in relation to scurvy effective for its purpose?

VI. Courts of Reconciliation.—What, probably, would be the effect of instituting such Courts, to which parties contemplating litigation might resort, in the first instance, for mutual explanation, and the advice of a competent authority, on the matters in difference?

EDUCATION.

I. The Privy Council System.—What have been its results in your district? What its defects? And the apparent remedies?

II. Schools not under the Privy Council, of all descriptions.—Their Statistics in your district? How they operate? How apparently defective?

III. Local Supply of Schools.—Is it defective, or otherwise, in your district? And with what effect, especially on the social condition of the district?

IV. School Payments.—Their amount, and how determined in your district? And how far connected with the intelligence, or the occupations, or the migrations, of parents?

V. Kind and Degree of Education.—What, in your district, mainly determines the time spent at School? What provision is made for industrial and domestic training, and for the continuance of education after leaving School?

VI. Pupil Teachers.—Are they, in your district, usually persons in good health; and how does their occupation affect their health?

CRIME.

I. Prevention.—Can you suggest any means by which the punishment of Crime can be rendered more certain, and therefore more effective for prevention—(1) as to detection; (2) as to information to the authorities; (3) as to prosecution; or (4) as to conviction?

II. The Criminal Tendency.—Can you state, and authenticate, any facts illustrating the connection of the criminal tendency with (1) criminal parentage; (2) defect of early training; (3) evil associations; or (4) a defective or insecure provision for merely physical wants?

III. Idleness.—To what is the distaste for regular industry, frequently observable in connection with crime, most commonly to be referred; and in particular what observed facts mark its connection with (1) defective organisation, and (2) defect of early training?

IV. Prostitution.—From what classes, and mainly through the operation of what external causes, do women in your district become prostitutes? In what manner, and under what circumstances, do women most commonly leave that condition?

V. Reformation.—How far is this favoured, or obstructed, by the management of your gaol? Are you personally acquainted with the management of any juvenile or other Reformatory in your neighbourhood? and if yea, can you state how it is supported and managed, and the results of its operation?

VI. Crime Unpunished.—Can you mention any class of criminal offences which commonly escape punishment? and if so, what course would you recommend to secure an enforcement of the law?

VII. A Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is said to have been attended with good results in Birmingham, Wakefield, and some other towns: do you think such an agency in Liverpool desirable?

PUBLIC HEALTH.

I. Infant Mortality.—Can you state, and authenticate, any facts bearing upon the mortality, in your district, of children, from birth up to three years of age?

II. Lodging-Houses.—Can you state any facts showing the influence of the registration of common lodging-houses on the health of the inmates? And what additional regulations, if any, do you think desirable?

III. Drainage, Ventilation, and Supply of Water.—Have these topics received, of late years, increased attention in the districts you are acquainted with? State what improvements have been made or are in progress; and what are admitted to be necessary, though not yet entered upon. Can you state any facts showing the actual operation, as affecting these topics, of the Public Health Act, or of the Local Government Act?

IV. Waste of Manure.—Can you furnish any precise statements illustrative of the loss incurred in this form by present modes of disposing of the feculent matter and rubbish daily accumulated in towns?

V. Public Hospitals.—Can you furnish, as to any such institution, a statistical statement of (1) the income, and from what sources; (2) the expenditure in detail; (3) the number of persons relieved, distinguishing in-door and out-door, and the classes to which they belonged; and (4) any authentic results, upon the public health of the district, of the relief thus afforded?

VI. Better Knowledge.—Can you suggest any means, the efficacy of which has received the sanction of experience, whereby a better knowledge of the laws of Health may be diffused, especially among the less-informed classes of society?

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

I. Pauperism.—Its more prominent and provable causes, as actually observed: physical, intellectual, and moral?

II. Inquiries by the Labouring Classes.—The best means of inducing and enabling the more intelligent among the labourers for wages, in our large towns, to undertake for themselves a scientific investigation of the social condition of their class, and the available means of improving it?

III. Example.—Its social influence—in the household, in the factory, on the farm, and elsewhere—in transmitting from each class to the one below it either good or bad habits and impressions?

IV. House-room.—The causes of the present defective house accommodation of the labouring classes, and the effective impediments to its improvement, as evinced by experience?

V. Dwellings of the Labouring Classes.—Have you noticed any improvement in the structural arrangements of the more recently-erected dwellings of the labouring classes? What are the principal defects of such dwellings in your district? To what extent has the abolition of cesspools and the substitution of water-closets for privies been effected? Does overcrowding in dwellings other than common lodging-houses prevail to an extent prejudicial to health? Are the legal powers to enforce improvement now in existence brought into use; and are they sufficient to effect what is desirable in reference to these matters?

VI. Intoxication.—Why this habit is so much less generally prevalent now than it was thirty years ago?

It will be observed that the five departments of inquiry undertaken by the Association are such as to embrace the entire field of social reform; and that, consequently, each department is more or less closely connected with several of the others.

Thus *Jurisprudence and amendment of the Law* has an immediate and close relation to crime, and to wrong-doing in all its forms. It has also a direct bearing upon pauperism, and is more or less intimately connected with every part of the framework of society.

Education has another, but scarcely less close, relation to crime; and has, above all, so large a share in the character and conduct, and especially in the capacity for good, not only of individuals, but of whole classes of the community, and thence in every personal ability or tendency to uphold, or to alter, for better or for worse, the entire social structure as it is, that it might, with some show of reason, be deemed of deeper import than any one of the other departments.

It were needless to enlarge upon the connection of *Punishment and Reformation* with *Law*, and with *Education*, as well as with the general security and progress of society.

The social arrangements tending to promote or to deteriorate the *Health* of the whole body of the people bear directly and powerfully upon every project for adding to the length or to the virtuous enjoyment of life in any section of it.

And in the department of *Social Economy*, which embraces many topics not to be conveniently dealt with under any of the preceding heads, will be found none which is not more or less intimately allied

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with kindred subjects already so dealt with.

It is apparent, therefore, that an accurate classification of the particular subjects of inquiry to which those who are disposed to aid the Committee may direct their attention, is, in the first instance, of little moment. The results, if duly elicited, will be readily referred to their proper department, when complete. But the Committee are desirous, at the outset, of urging upon all who may be so disposed the expediency of adopting, from the first, and rigidly adhering to, a regular and methodical course of investigation, as being, in all cases, the most effective in the end, and the only one likely to lead to conclusions worthy of an earnest and candid inquiry; and they trust they may be pardoned for further suggesting that the discovery of truth upon these topics may be materially facilitated by discarding, on the part of the inquirer, all feeling likely to interfere with a clear perception of the facts as they are, and by cordially receiving and acknowledging all effective aid, from whatever quarter it may come. They may also add that they unhesitatingly invite, from all who may enter into communication with them, the fullest and most candid expression of whatever convictions may be deliberately entertained, touching the topics in question.

It is the intention of the Committee to hold, during the current year, two General Meetings of persons interested in the promotion of Social Science in Liverpool and its vicinity.

Review.

How to Manage a Baby. London: Groombridge and Sons, 5 Paternoster-row.

This is one of the first series of tracts issued by the "Ladies Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge," and, like many others, speaks with authority; for it is manifest that mothers can speak much from experience. At any rate, none can gainsay the importance of the subject. For whatever be the career, babyhood must have been passed through; and certainly much more of the comfort of age depends on the proper care of this period than may at first sight appear. It is sad to think that forty babies out of every hundred born in this country die before they have lived five years. The ladies say "we kill them by our bad management."

The instructions appear to be very minute, and clearly written; and dull indeed must that mother or nurse be who fails to understand them. Full instruction is given about the first washing, and dress,—these instructions are perhaps hardly suitable for our pages, but we strongly recommend them to such of our readers as may be mothers, or have any influence among their poor neighbours in like position. On the article of food, teeth-cutting, sleep, exercise, &c. we commend the following remarks:—

Food.—After a new-born baby is washed and dressed, it is very common to give it rue and sugar, butter and sugar, castor-oil, water, into which a hot cinder has been thrown, or something of the sort. We have heard of a man in America who swallowed a large fly, and then sent a spider down to catch it; now, that was just as sensible as it is to poke rue, castor-oil, and such nasty things down a poor baby's throat; *it needs nothing of the kind, and it is wrong and cruel to give it.*

A baby does not need feeding at all for four or five hours after it is born, and the best plan is to let it go to sleep until the mother's milk comes, and she is well enough to suckle it, which she generally is by the time it wakes. Old nurses are generally quite miserable if they are not allowed to give baby gruel, or something, at this time; but the mother must insist that it shall have *nothing but a little wholesome leaving alone.* If the mother's milk does not come in five or six hours, the baby must be fed with a little good, new cow's milk, mixed with about half as much warm water, and sweetened with a little sugar. The milk must never be boiled, and should never be given warmer than blood heat.

It sometimes happens that a mother cannot suckle; and very often she ought not if she can. Our tract called "*A Few Words to Young Mothers,*" tells when it is wrong to suckle. And sometimes a poor mother goes to suckle some rich lady's baby with the milk which belongs to her own little one, which very often dies for want of it. It is true it is a great help to a poor woman to go and earn high wages as a wet-nurse, but still she ought not to do it; and if she knows what is right, and means to act up to it, she will never thus rob her baby of strength and life. Many other women are obliged to work in factories, or to go out cleaning and washing, a long way from home, so that they cannot suckle their babies above once or twice in a day. If a woman is really obliged to do this, it is a very great misfortune, both to her child and herself, and she ought to try every way to get work to do at home. For if a baby is fed ever so well by hand, it cannot be nearly so healthy as if it were suckled by a healthy mother.

Some women, instead of not suckling their babies often enough, suckle them too much, letting them suck at any time, and all times in the day or night, whenever they cry or are restless. Now, any one with common sense ought to know that a baby does not want suckling every time it cries; for it cries through fifty things beside hunger—if it is too cold or too hot, it cries; if a pin pricks it it cries; if its frock is too tight, if noise disturbs it, or light dazzles it, it can but cry; and yet whenever it begins crying, some mothers catch it up and begin suckling it! Now, this foolish plan weakens the mother, and must disturb the child's stomach, and do it a great deal of harm.

In the day time, once every three hours is quite often enough to suckle a baby for the first three months; and in the night it should not be suckled at all, after the first fortnight, from the time the mother goes to bed at ten or eleven o'clock, till four or five o'clock in the morning. To let a baby suck in the night does it no good, but a great deal of harm, besides disturbing the poor mother's rest. A baby may as easily be brought to take the breast at regular and proper times, as at irregular and improper ones; and every mother ought to train her child to regular ways. Some mothers may say, "Ah, if I don't give my baby the breast, just when he pleases, he'll kick and scream till he's black in the face." Well, if he does kick and scream for what he ought not to have, that is no reason that it should be given to him; and the sooner he is taught that it is of no use to put himself into bad tempers the better. If a mother wishes her child to be healthy and happy, she should never let it master her by screaming; she should try to soothe and quiet it, but if it keeps on screaming only through bad temper, the best way is to lay it quietly down and let it lie until it leaves off. But a healthy child will not often cry; much crying is generally a sign of something wrong,—either the child is unwell, or a string cuts, or something else is uncomfortable. A kind mother should look all over to find out what is amiss.

When a baby is about three months old, the mother should begin to suckle it less often than before; from three months, until the time it is weaned, once in four or five hours is often enough to suckle it.

Nothing beside the mother's milk should be given to a baby until it is weaned. Many women have their baby on their lap at meal times, and put pieces of meat, pudding, and all kinds of food, from red herring to cucumber, into its mouth. All that can be said of this is, that it is very wrong and very stupid. It would be quite as wise to set a baby's hands to drive a plough, or to dig, or to do any other grown-up people's work, as it is to set its little stomach to take grown-up people's food. Then, after being thus crammed, baby gets ill, and old women say, "Ah, po-o-o-r lamb, it's got the wind, it shall have a little dill-water." Baby wants no dill-water, but baby's mother wants a dose of something not to be got at the druggist's—common sense. Not only does improper food make children ill, but it often kills them outright. Only a few days ago a woman gave a raw apple to a baby of five months old. It ate it, and in a few minutes began coughing, turned black in the face, and died, through choking, before the doctor had time to come to it.

People sometimes stand round a baby's coffin and say "Ah, poor thing, it's a happy release," and seem to think after all, it is not a very bad thing for a baby to die. But it *is* a bad thing, and a *very bad thing;* for though discontented people say this world is a miserable place, it is a great blessing to live long in it, and a very great evil to die so young that the soul has not had time to become so good or so great as it might be. And although a baby who dies will be very happy in heaven, it would be far happier if it lived to be a good man or woman, and then died. And it is also

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a *very wicked* thing to let a baby die through wilful bad management; the Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill," and it just as wrong to kill a baby by inches, by carelessness and neglect, as it is to kill it at once with a knife or poison.

Almost always, when about twelve months old, baby should be weaned; but if the mother is very strong and the baby is weak, it may be suckled sixteen or even eighteen months, but never longer than that time. Some women who are not very strong, suckle their babies a year and a half, or even two years; this plan is a very bad one, it weakens the mother and does her much harm, though she may not feel it at the time. It may be taken as a general rule that a mother may begin to wean her baby when it has three or four teeth through, and quite wean it when it has eight or ten through.

About a month before the time at which the mother means to leave off suckling, she should begin to suckle less often, and give her baby, once or twice a day, a little good new milk, mixed with about a quarter as much warm water, and sweetened with a little sugar; when the whole is given to the baby, it should not be warmer than blood heat. When baby is quite weaned, milk sweetened, but without any water, is best. A little milk should be bought twice a-day, so that baby may always have it fresh and good; it is much best to have it always from the same cow. It is easy to get good milk in small towns, but in London, and many other large places, it is often very bad and very dear. If the mother lives in any of these large towns, she should take care to buy a little of the best milk at a good milk-shop, and never buy cheap, skimmed milk; good milk costs a little more, it is true, but a mother will lose nothing by buying it, for she will not want so much physic for her child if it is well fed. The milk should be put into a boat, and given to baby when it is hungry, so that it may be more willing to take it. When it gets accustomed to take it, a little good, stale bread, soaked in hot water, should be put to it. And the more food baby takes, the less often should the mother suckle it, until at last she weans it altogether. If she weans in this way, little by little, it will not fret so much after the breast, and her milk will not be so troublesome to her as it would if she had left off suckling all at once.

When baby is quite weaned, bread and milk, or oatmeal and milk, should be given it, at seven o'clock and eleven o'clock in the morning; and for dinner, at about three o'clock, a little Indian-meal pudding, or wheat-meal pudding, should be given; then, for supper, at about seven o'clock, a little bread and milk, or oatmeal and milk again. Of course these hours may be altered to suit different people's convenience, but it is well to let baby's meals be given regularly four hours apart. Our tract called "How to Cook,"* shows the best way to cook oatmeal, and make the puddings we have named.

When a mother is too weak or too ill to suckle, it is, as we have already shown, a very bad thing for her poor baby, and if very great care is not taken of it, it will certainly die. Still, if it is a strong child, and is very well fed and managed, it may be brought up pretty well by hand.

It should be fed with good, new, cow's milk, sweetened with a little sugar, and mixed with half as much hot water, so that the whole is about blood heat. The milk should be given to baby from a glass sucking-bottle, with a little cork, or vulcanized India-rubber nipple. Only just enough milk to feed baby once should be put into the bottle at a time, and always after it has been used, it should be washed out well, and the nipple should be taken off, and put into a cup of clean water, until it is wanted again. The milk should never be boiled, for the hot water which is put to it will make it quite warm enough; boiled milk, too, is very unwholesome. If the bottle, nipple, and saucepan are not very clean, the milk will be sour, and baby will not often take it; and if it does, it will do it more harm than good.

Until the first four teeth are through, nothing but milk should be given to baby. Many women think milk alone is not strengthening enough, so they put bread, arrow-root, biscuits, or baked flour to it. So far from doing good, all these things do very much harm, and they are the cause of the greater part of the deaths of babies. A young baby's stomach is made to take milk alone. It now and then happens, it is true, that a baby cannot take milk; when this is the case, baked flour, or prepared barley, may be given. It is a good rule that "if the food agrees, go on giving it, if it does not, try something else."

Another very common thing is, to give babies to much food. Only a few weeks ago, a baby three months old died very suddenly, and the doctor found out that the mother had that day suckled it, given it three cups of arrow-root, and some milk and water; in short, he said she had *crammed it to death*. In the same town, another woman gave a hearty supper to two sucking infants before putting them to bed, and between three and four o'clock they were found quite dead. Here, again, the doctor said that the great mass of food in the stomach caused death. If such things as these will not teach us a lesson, we are past all teaching.

A baby brought up by hand should be fed just as often as its mother would give it the breast if she suckled it; and when the first four teeth are through, it should be fed in the same way as babies when they begin to be weaned.

From the time a baby is weaned till it is eighteen months old, it should be fed four times in a day, but never more. Some mothers give their babes little bits of different things between meals, at any time and at all times. If they are making an apple-pudding, baby gets a piece of apple; then, perhaps, they go into a grocer's shop, and he gives baby a fig, or perhaps a neighbour gives it a little cake; so it is eating almost all day long. But if a mother wishes her baby to keep well, she should not give it a morsel of anything to eat except at its regular meal times; no, not even so much as a biscuit or a sugar-plum. When baby is about eighteen months old, three meals in a day will be quite enough for it. For breakfast and supper, bread and milk, or oatmeal and milk, are very good food. The bread should be very good, and at least two days old. It should be first soaked for a few minutes in hot water, then the water should be drained away, cold new milk put in its place, and a little sugar put to the milk. For dinners, wheat-meal porridge, Indian-meal porridge, baked whole-rice pudding and milk, and stewed apples and bread, are very good food. Our tract called "*How to Cook*," shows the best way of cooking all these things. No meat, fish, fruit pudding or pie, or vegetables, should be given to children under two years old. For drink there is nothing so good as milk or water; tea, coffee, beer, porter, wine, or anything of the kind, should *never* be given to young children.

Cutting the Teeth.—If children are badly managed, they often suffer much pain, and have fits and convulsions, when they are cutting the teeth; but healthy, well-managed children generally suffer very little. When a child is cutting its teeth it should have less food, and more water should be put to the food, and the child be allowed to drink water as often as it pleases; there is nothing so good to cool the hot little mouth and gums. Something that the child may suck helps to ease its gums. Some people give it a piece of coral or an ivory ring, but these are too hard; the best thing is a penny square of India-rubber, with a piece cut out at each of its corners. This is handier to get into the mouth than an Indian-rubber ring.

Sleep.—Babies need much sleep; when they are very young almost all their time is passed in eating and sleeping. After the first few months they do not need so much sleep, but they still want much more than grown-up persons. For the first two years babies ought to have one or two hours' sleep in the middle of the day, and twelve hours at night.

A mother should always try to get her baby to sleep at the same times every day; but if it will not go to sleep at the regular time, she should NEVER, NEVER GIVE IT SLEEPING STUFF OF ANY KIND, for it is downright poison; it kills thousands of weak children outright, and does much harm even to the strongest.

Babies should never even be rocked or tapped to get them to sleep, except when they are ill, and then they may be very gently rocked a little in the arms or the cradle. Rocking and tapping not only do a baby harm, but they also give very much trouble to the poor mother.

A baby should not sleep at night in any of the clothes which have been on it in the day-time, for they are all soaked in sweat from its skin. They should all be well shaken out, and hung over a chair all night, so that the air may get to them, and make them sweet and wholesome ready for the next morning. For the first month a baby should wear just the same number of clothes in the night as in the day, but after that time a night-gown and shirt will be enough for it to sleep in.

It should not sleep in the bed with its mother, but in a crib by her side, unless the weather is very cold, when it is best for it to sleep with her that she may keep

* "How to Cook," Groombridge and Sons, 5, Paternoster-row. Price 1d.

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it warm. But there is very much cause to fear lest it should be overlaid, or stifled to death by slipping under the bed-clothes. This very often happens, especially when children lie with a person who sleeps very soundly.

A bag filled with chaff, dried moss, cocoa-fibre, Indian-corn leaves, sea-grass, or horse-hair, makes a very good bed. These are much better than feathers, and, besides, some of them are so cheap that even a poor mother can afford to have the bed filled afresh whenever it begins to smell bad. The green, soft, long moss which grows on shady banks and hills, is the right sort for beds. It should be gathered in warm, dry weather, well picked and washed clean, and spread in the sun to dry. When it is quite dried, the bunches should be pulled apart; it is then ready to put into the bed. Very nice pillows may be made of the same moss. As the beds of young children are often wetted, they should often be filled afresh, so that all may be sweet and clean. Directly baby is out of its bed, the bed-clothes should be all stripped off and hung over a chair, and the window be thrown widely open to let the fresh air come in to sweeten the room, bed, and bed-clothes. Great care should be taken not to smother baby up with too many bed-clothes, for too much covering makes it very liable to take cold; and if the clothes are too heavy on its chest it cannot breathe properly. The mother should be careful, too, not to let the bed-clothes cover its mouth and nose. Then, on the other side, she must take care that baby has enough covering to keep it comfortably warm. She cannot be too careful about all these things, for, as above half a baby's time is passed in sleep, it must be of great consequence that it should sleep comfortably. It is a good plan to look at baby often when it is asleep, to see that it is not uncovered, or that the clothes have not slipped over its mouth and nose. Sometimes, too, a baby catches a flea from some dirty person, and this will often disturb it for hours if it is not taken away. In the day-time baby will be warmest down-stairs in a cradle. The little bed and pillow for the cradle may be made of the same moss.

Great care should be taken to have plenty of fresh air in the rooms where children sleep; it costs nothing, and nobody can be well without it.

Going Out-doors.—In summer, baby should be taken out-doors when it is three or four weeks old; in winter, it ought not to go out until it is five or six weeks old. In fine, bright weather, it can hardly be out too much. Some people seem quite afraid to let their babies be out-doors; but they ought to know that a baby is like a flower—it cannot grow strong and beautiful without plenty of fresh air and bright light. If a plant is kept away from fresh air and sunshine, it grows weak and sickly; and so do little children, as any one may see by taking a walk up the dark, dirty streets of large, crowded towns, and noticing the pale, miserable faces of the children who are playing there.

Some mothers send their babies out-doors with little girls who are not strong enough to carry them properly. This is very bad for the baby, and for the poor little girl who carries it: so, if a mother really cannot go out with her child herself, nor get any one to carry it properly for her, it is even better to keep it in-doors than have it badly carried.

Baby should never be carried upright until it is, at least, six months old; before that time it should be laid carefully over both arms, and lie just as it does in bed. It should be changed from one arm to the other every ten minutes, because if it always lies on the same side, and with one eye always turned from the light, it becomes cramped, and will be very likely to squint. It also does the mother harm to carry the child always on the same arm, for when she does so, one side of her body will become tired and weakened through being used too much, while the other side will be weakened through being used too little; this is the way many young women get crooked. The mother must take care also not to squeeze baby too near her chest when she is carrying it, for its bones are very soft, and they may be easily bent if its limbs are squeezed.

Walking.—People talk about "teaching babies to walk," but they do not need teaching, for they will be sure to get up and walk when their legs are strong enough, and it does them harm to do so before; in this, as in very many other things, babies would be all the better for being left to themselves. But this does not suit some mothers who are in a hurry to see their children walk, such mothers cannot rest content without putting their children into leading strings, or go-carts, or leading them with the hand. All they generally get for their pains is the sight of their children's bandy legs and crooked ankles, caused by being forced to walk before the time. Who would be a baby!

But though baby should not be hurried in walking, it should be allowed to keep moving all day long while it is awake, for its limbs cannot get strong unless they are used. The best plan is, to put a piece of soft matting and a piece of carpet on the floor, and put baby down upon them to stretch, roll, and tumble about, like all other young creatures. If it has a ball or a rag doll to crawl about after it will be "as happy as the days are long," and will, besides, be very little trouble, and be making its limbs strong, ready to walk by and bye. It is a great pity to accustom a baby to be nursed, for it only does it harm, and gives the mother a world of trouble into the bargain. Of course, when baby is on the floor it must be watched, lest it should put its head into the coal-scoop, its toes into the mouse-trap, or do some other of those things which babies are so clever at. In the summer it is a good plan to spread the matting and carpet on the grass in the garden, and put baby down on them, to use its limbs in the pure air and light. In short, wherever it is, and whatever it does, it should keep moving all the time. The birds, the beasts, the fish, and even the creeping things, are scarcely ever still five minutes together in the day-time, moving brings life and health to all things—babies among the rest.

Talking.—If the mother wishes baby to talk early and plainly, she should let it make all the noise it pleases; this is the only way to strengthen its lungs, and make it speak well. Children ought not to be still, they ought to be allowed to shout, laugh, and crow as loudly as they can; and if any poor bachelor does not like the noise, he must go to live somewhere else, or stop up his ears with cotton-wool. Baby never ought to be insulted, either by being told about "tootsy-pootsy," "namby-pamby," or any of that nonsense, but should always be spoken to in good, plain English, such as the mother would wish it to speak.

Some children, when they begin to talk, let their tongues run like an express train, so quickly that they get quite out of breath, and begin to stutter. Whenever they do this, they should not be laughed at and played with, but should be at once stopped, and bidden to speak more slowly, or to keep still, or they will, perhaps, get into a painful habit of stuttering, which will trouble them all their lives.

Vaccination.—A baby should be vaccinated when it is about three or four months old. The best plan is to get the matter straight from the cow; but if this cannot be done, great care must be taken to have the matter from a very healthy child, or the child vaccinated may take in the seeds of some bad disease.

Physic.—Some mothers are very fond of giving their children physic. This is a very wrong and dangerous thing to do; for, if a child is not ill, physic must do it very much harm; and if it is ill, nobody but a doctor knows what is the right sort of physic to give it. If a woman's clock wants cleaning, she takes it to a clock-maker; if her saucepan has a hole in it she does not try to mend it herself, but takes it to an ironmonger; and she does quite right, for she does not know the right way either to clean clocks or mend saucepans. But if her baby is ill she very often does not go to the doctor until she has first physicked it herself, although curing illness is much harder than clock-cleaning or saucepan mending. Clever doctors, who have been learning about illness all their lives, often say that there are still very many things about it which they cannot understand. How then can a woman, who has not any of a doctor's learning, know how to cure illness. The best thing we women can do is, to learn how to keep ourselves and our children well, and leave curing illness to those who understand it.

But, if we managed our children properly, they would very seldom be ill. A child is made to be healthy and to live long, and if it sickens or dies it is almost always through our stupidity and bad management: on almost all babies' gravestones might be written *Crammed to Death*, *Starved to Death*, or *Physicked to Death*.

Let us all ask ourselves whether these things ought to be so, or whether it is not high time to stop, and learn to do our woman's duty towards the little helpless ones which are given us.

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—I am much honoured by being even the subject of an attack by the editor of the *Irish Quarterly*. If, however, he condescends to break a lance with so slow-witted an Englishman, he will expect me to defend myself as well as I can.

Now, with all due deference to his judgment, when he accuses me of "two very grave mistakes" I think the energy and rapidity which we so much admire in his writings have carried him a little beyond the mark, and on looking again he will agree with me that, "there's no mistake at all."

The first—he says—is that I assume that the question in dispute is simply one of priority of idea. If he had said that one comparatively small, yet not unimportant, part of the question was that of priority of idea, he would have been wholly right; but I think I have before said that so small a part do I deem it, that I feel sure that either Sir R. Jebb or Captain Crofton would gladly give up all claim to priority of idea, could the success of the system be thereby advanced one jot. Still, though a comparatively small part of the question, it is one which ought not to be lost sight of—*suum cuique tributo*—and both have sufficient that neither need grudge the other.

The second mistake I am charged with is, that "I suppose that some system like the intermediate prisons has at some or any period been even attempted by Col. Jebb in England." This I confess I do believe; whether I am mistaken in doing so is the question. I believe that the Refuge—as it is commonly called—for women at Fulham, is as nearly identical in design with Captain Crofton's intermediate prisons as such an institution for women can be with one for men; nor do I see that the calling the one by a dissyllabic and the other by a heptasyllabic name can make so important a difference as the excellent editor seems to imagine. The Refuge at Fulham is, I think, not what is usually, or perhaps strictly, called a Refuge—to which the inmates voluntarily come for help at their most trying period, viz., that of liberation—but in truth a prison, only a less strict and harsh one, to which certain women who have passed their earlier and more penal stage in Brixton are removed, some time previous to the expiration of their sentence, to fit them, by greater liberty, for the entire freedom which is shortly to be allowed them. If Captain Crofton's intermediate prisons are more or less than this I have misunderstood them.

Still, though the Refuge is a term not strictly applicable to the fact, and somewhat calculated to mislead, it has the advantage (in this very short life with so much to do in it,) that it is five syllables shorter. If Captain Crofton would abbreviate his name, as railway guards do those of the stations, and simply call Smithfield The Medit— it would be a great advantage to those who take an interest in the subject.

But seriously, if the excellent editor supposes, as I am inclined to fear, that I undervalue the improvements in "the mode of releasing convict prisoners," introduced by Captain Crofton, I can only say that he has either misread or misunderstood all that I have ever said or written on the subject. I do fully believe that his system works well in Ireland. I feel sure that there would be at first some difficulty in introducing it in England; probably considerable difficulty—possibly a few failures. But what great object is ever to be attained without some difficulty and risk of failure. The most apparent difficulty is the disinclination of the English people to take discharged convicts into their employ. But I say, without hesitation, that I feel sure that the public dread of adult convicts now, is no greater than was their dread of juvenile convicts five years ago. We have sufficiently lived down the one, because the public have discovered that the boys sent to reformatories were not *all housebreakers*, but that many were sent there for pulling and eating turnips; and, therefore, though naughty boys, well deserving of punishment, were not quite such objects of terror as one or two Welsh gentlemen—Sir Benjamin Hall amongst others imagined, when they vehemently opposed any reformatory being tried within many miles of their houses. We have, in most parts of England, as I say, lived down this absurdity.

Very many men, however, still believe that all convicts are old and hardened criminals. We shall live down this absurdity, too, when the public know a little more about them; and then Captain Crofton's system will be one of the greatest improvements we have seen since the days of Howard.

But while I say this, as I always said it, I fear that I shall but little assuage the wrath of my good friend the Editor, because I cannot say that we owe nothing to our English Director of Convicts. And, in truth, I must here differ from him entirely, and say that I heartily rejoice to see that the Queen has granted one of the highest honours of Civil Service to one who, in the course of a long and arduous service, has steadily improved our Convict system to so great a degree, that having found it a system entirely of hulks (probably the worst form of prison known since Howard's day), he can now boast that the last hulk has been broken up. Can we say that even the honoured letters K.C.B. are too high a reward for Sir Joshua Jebb? I think not. I do not maintain that the system is perfect, nor do I believe that any system is or will be perfect in this world; but I do think that the improvements Sir Joshua *has made* have well deserved his honours, irrespective of any more improvements which may be made hereafter.

I remain, Sir, faithfully yours,

J. B. LL. BAKER.

Hardwicke Court, April, 1859.

P.S.—The Government have lately called for a return of all boys *committed* to our Reformatory and discharged before Christmas, 1857, with an account of their present state. This set me to drawing up also a list of *all* the boys who have been in the Reformatory at all, whether voluntary, or under conditional pardon, or committed. I must ask your readers to look at the *explanation of terms*, or they will misunderstand the terms *Good, Bad, Lost*. Of the latter I have reason to believe above half to be doing well, though I have not heard of them for six months or more. I feel sure that not above a quarter *can* have been convicted without my knowledge, and I have not the least reason to believe that one has been so.

ACCOUNT OF ALL BOYS WHO HAVE LEFT THE HARDWICKE REFORMATORY.

	Good.	Idle.	Bad.	Lost.		
1852.						
Absconded..	..	..	1	..	2	
Emigrated..	..	..	..	1		
1853.						
Absconded...	...	1	1	1	5	
Emigrated..	1	..	..	1		
1854.						
Absconded...	..	..	1	2	17	
Country	3	1	1	..		
Town	1	1	1	..		
Sea	3	..	..	8		
1855.						
Country	..	1	2	2	15	Placed out from Hardwicke.
Town	1	..	2	2		
Sea	1	..	..	4		
Country	5	2	1	3	16	Removed to other Reformatories.
Town	..	1	..	2		
Sea	..	..	..	1		
Emigrated..	..	..	..	1		
1856.						
Absconded..	..	..	2	2	9	Placed out from Hardwicke.
Country	..	1	..	..		
Town	..	2	2	..		
Absconded..	..	..	..	1	27	Removed to other Reformatories.
Country	3	..	..	3		
Town	4	..	3	1		
Sea	..	2	..	3		
Romanist ..	..	..	1	5		
Died 1						
1857.						
Absconded...	1	..	..	..	28	
Country	5	2	2	..		
Town	7	..	1	..		
Sea	6	1	..	1		
Died 2						
3	41	15	21	39	119	

On calculating the term which each boy (exclusive of those removed to other schools) remained in the Reformatory, the average is 11½ months.

Absconded	13
(Eight of the 13 were not committed to me, so that I had no legal hold upon them.)	
Emigrated	4
Country	37
Town	31
Sea	25
Romanist	6
Died	3
	119

Of the twenty-one bad, (*i. e.* re-convicted,) five are boys who absconded, and three of the others are since recovered; one emigrated; two enlisted (one of the latter of these died in India). Several others are hopeful.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

GOOD—means known within three months to be going on well.

IDLE—Not doing well, but not convicted.

BAD—Convicted.

LOST—Not heard of for three months or more: these, of course, are often turning up again.

COUNTRY—Placed out in country work, whether with masters or their own parents.

TOWN—Ditto, town work.

SEA—Either in the Royal Navy or merchant service.

ROMANIST—Removed to Romanist Reformatory, in which case I enquire no further about them.

DIED—Either at the Reformatory or soon after.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SIR,—As you have permitted "A Member" of the Association to find fault through your columns with the manner in which the meeting at Liverpool was conducted; and also with the editing of the last volume of the "Transactions," you will probably permit me, as a member of the Council, and one of the Secretaries on that occasion, to offer to that gentleman a few words by way of explanation.

The Editor of the "Transactions" is perfectly competent to defend himself. It may be that the determination to give some degree of preference to local papers was not a sound one; but if it be exercised (as I believe it was in this instance) only to the extent of giving priority where upon every point of intrinsic merit the local paper in question was equal or superior to those it was preferred to, I think the rule a just one, and perfectly in accordance with the avowed purposes of the Association. The meeting was held in Liverpool, partly at least, in order to elicit such information as Liverpool could afford in elucidation of a great national subject. And as its cost was also, for the most part, defrayed by the inhabitants of Liverpool, it does not seem unfair, or inexpedient, that Liverpool papers on Liverpool topics, being of equal general merit, should have a preference in publication.

The individual who *read four* papers, and sees *three* of them *printed*, has, however, to remember—(1) That only two of them are printed in full; (2) That one of those so printed was in no respect of a local character, and that it was read by him as the delegated representative of *the Statistical Society of London;* and that the other, which was local only as concerning the entire foreign trade of the kingdom, he read as the similar representative of *the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.* These bodies could not appear in person; and that the two happened to select the same individual to represent them will hardly be imputed to him for blame; though he may well assume that the honour of being printed in full was accorded rather to the bodies he represented than to himself. The paper partially printed is on a local topic, and it was read by a local secretary. This is the "one fact" adduced by your correspondent, as proving an undue preference of local papers. Perhaps he might have found another had any other member present combined the same duties.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
J. T. DANSON.

Eldon Chambers, Liverpool,
April 7th, 1859.

BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENCY LAWS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, FEB. 7th.

THE first of the government law reforms was introduced by the Lord Chancellor, in a lengthened speech descriptive of the history and present state of the Bankruptcy and Insolvent Laws, the reports of commissioners upon them, and of the government measure for their reform. The new bill was founded on the one introduced last session by the Attorney-General, but which during the recess had undergone considerable revision. Acting upon the report of the commission of 1840, it was proposed to clear the way by restraining, not abolishing imprisonment on final process. In future it was only to be permitted in cases apprehensive of the debtor's absconding; where the debt had been fraudulently incurred or vexatiously defended; and where it was due in respect to any damages recovered in any action of tort. In all other cases no imprisonment for debt would be allowed. The Insolvent Court would thus be deprived of a greater part of its functions, and would be done away with; but the commissioners would be retained to see how far they might be necessary to carry out the new bill. Then came the question of abolishing the distinction between the trader and non-trader; this could not be done entirely, and the government proposed that upon these three grounds alone should the non-trader either have the benefit of the act or be exposed to its provisions:—first, where he himself applied for the benefit of the act, when his property might be distributed among his creditors; secondly, where he left the country for the purpose of defeating or delaying his creditors, or where, being abroad, he remained there with the same object; thirdly, where, a judgment having been obtained against him by a creditor, upon a summons issued he failed to satisfy that judgment or to enter into some arrangement for that purpose. To meet the possible vindictive dealing of a creditor in the case of an estate tail in remainder, the 95th clause prevented him selling it without the consent of the debtor during the existence of the prior estate, but leaving the debt a charge upon the estate when it fell into possession, although the debtor might then have obtained an order for his discharge. Another provision would probably excite discussion, as it set the non-trader free after his discharge, in the same way as a bankrupt, in respect to the acquisition of new property. With respect to the administration of debtors' estates, it was thought desirable to give creditors a greater power of interference than they at present possessed, and it was proposed to be done in this manner:—

Their lordships would find clauses in the bill providing that at the first meeting of creditors for the choice of assignees, the majority in value of them might, if they chose, agree to dispense with the official assignee altogether, and allow the assignees of their choice to have the management and control of the affairs of the bankrupt or insolvent in the course of liquidation; but it had been thought that the creditors might possibly require the experience of an official assignee, and therefore they would be enabled to select that officer as their trustee. When, however, that officer was so selected, he became to all intents and purposes the trustee of the creditors, and lost his character as official assignee. There was another very important provision—namely, that though proceedings might have commenced in insolvency, and the Insolvent Court got possession of the affairs of the insolvent, yet if the creditors and debtor, in the course of the investigation, considered that it would be to their advantage that the affairs of the debtor should be liquidated by arrangement, they might take the business away from the Insolvent Court, and convert it into a private arrangement. In accordance, also, with the wishes expressed in the petitions he had referred to, there were clauses which it was thought would facilitate the liquidation of the affairs of insolvents, under the control of the Court, but with an inspector appointed by the creditors. Their lordships would also find some important clauses with respect to private arrangement by deed.

Next as to certificates—the distinction of first, second, and third class, at the caprice of the Commissioner, was to be abolished, and no debtor was to remain uncertificated for more than two years. The suspension of the certificate would apply to those cases which were peculiar offences under the bankrupt law or administration, but not to those very important cases which rose to the class of misdemeanours. These latter were only to be punished after regular trial and conviction by a jury in a superior court. The salaries of official assignees at the present time, from fees, ranged from £500 to £2,000. It was impossible to equalise them fairly in the bill, so it was proposed to give certain persons power to equalise them after they had experience of the working of the new act within a certain *maximum* and *minimum*. The office of broker was to be entirely done away, and the anomaly of an inferior officer like the messenger receiving £1,500 to £3,000 a-year, he left to be dealt with by some future legislation. In conclusion, the Lord Chancellor called attention to the new language and style of the measure introduced:—

Those who were accustomed to the ponderous character of the provisions of modern Acts of Parliament would perhaps at first be startled, but certainly he thought in the end would be pleased, at the simple, short, and concise style in which the provisions of this bill were expressed, rendering them perfectly intelligible even to those who were not acquainted with the subject.

He also stated that the consolidation of the Bankruptcy Laws had not been attempted, as it was thought better that the amendments should be first dealt with.

Lord Brougham expressed his general concurrence in the measure, particularly in the abolition of imprisonment and of the distinction between traders and non-traders. Some objections to matters of detail he left for a future stage. Lord Campbell regretted that consolidation was not provided at the same time with the amendment. Lord Cranworth agreed with the Chancellor that in a case of great amendments in the law, like the present, it was best to deal with them first, and consolidate afterwards.

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COTTAGE IMPROVEMENT — REDHILL.—HOMES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

Every one knows how badly our labouring classes are lodged. While in most other respects their social *status* has improved, the houses they live in remain for the most part as bad as ever. But the evil is not one of those that remain unremedied for want of being talked about. It is known to be a great social defect. Sanitary reformers write pamphlets upon it, clergymen preach about it, learned societies report upon it, farmers' clubs and agricultural societies talk it over, Parliament passes enactments respecting it; but with all the oceans of talk, the barrels of printing ink, and the hours of discussion spent upon the subject, labouring men lodge pretty much as they always have done. We do not say that those gentlemen who have taken the matter in hand have not used their best energies, and been prompted by the best motives; but we do assert that they have not generally judiciously applied the means adapted to the attainment of the end desired. It has been too much the practice to place the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes in the same category as the distribution of prayer-books to the Iowa Indians, and the sending of curates to distant colonies;—well-meaning people, who only know one mode of doing good, willingly place their hands in their pockets, and draw forth a subscription when applied to. But for the purpose in question, this method can never be productive of any considerable or permanent benefit. The evil is of too great a magnitude. Mrs. Partington could as successfully stem the ocean-tide with her mop, as mere unassisted philanthropy provide against over-crowding of our labourers' dwellings. There is but one way of better housing the working-classes, and that is by making the business a profitable investment, by demonstrating to commercial men that it will "pay." An experiment of this description has now been in operation at Reigate for more than two years, conducted by the Redhill and Reigate Cottage Improvement Society. To the character and objects of this society we have previously had occasion to call the attention of our readers. Originated by a few philanthropic gentlemen who desired to improve the wretched accommodation found in the homes of the working classes of their own neighbourhood, the society erected near the Redhill Junction 19 cottages, which were completed in March last. These cottages are erected in an excellent situation: they are of a character far superior to those tenanted by workmen generally; they are let at rents lower than those generally paid for accommodation of the worst kind, and they yield the proprietors a profit of five per cent. on the outlay, the directors of the society declaring that five per cent. on capital could not be got more satisfactorily or safely in any other quarter. These facts more than confirm the truth we are endeavouring to illustrate. What has been done at Reigate could be much better done elsewhere, because, as those who are acquainted with the locality are aware, the Redhill and Reigate Cottage Improvement Society labours under local disadvantages which few other places present. The place is in a state of transition from a small, thinly-scattered neighbourhood, to a large and important population; consequently, land for building purposes is extremely dear, and landowners are disposed to hold, knowing that the market price will rise yet higher. From the great demand for villa residences, also, it is difficult to obtain sites for the erection of dwellings of a less pretentious character; and hence, amid the rapid accession of a wealthy population, necessarily accompanied by an increase of the labouring class, the latter becomes more and more huddled together, while the ornamental dwellings of their more wealthy neighbours continue to raise their roofs as if by magic, and chequer the charming landscape. To the members of the Redhill and Reigate Cottage Improvement Society belong the praiseworthy task of endeavouring to restore the balance. In addition to the nineteen substantial cottages already erected and tenanted, the society are about to erect twelve others, for which invitations for tenders are advertised. It is to be hoped that the society's experiment, the successful issue of which is now beyond all question, will be the means of propagating the conviction that it is possible, and even easy, to provide our poorer neighbours with the opportunity of appreciating the decencies of life; and this, too, not only without degrading them into recipients of charity, but realizing, at the same time, a fair commercial remuneration. Let us hope that the day may come when all industrious and worthy men and women will obtain from the growth of science and the advancement of civilization, what the birds of the air and the beasts of the field derive from nature—a resting-place, where the pure air of heaven may be breathed unpolluted, and a refuge unclouded by the foreshadowings of disease.

MR. WARREN ON THE RELATION BETWEEN MASTER & SERVANT.

At the opening of the Hull general quarter sessions, Mr. Recorder Warren, in charging the grand jury, said:

"I deeply regret to observe no fewer than six cases of servants robbing their masters: offences which are evidently on the increase here, and are of a very serious character and deadly example. Gentlemen, what is to become of a busy and great commercial community like this, if the fundamental, the universal and necessary relation of master and servant—the bond of trust and confidence—comes to be lightly esteemed and rent asunder with impunity, or even without occasioning serious outcry against the prevalence of such an evil? It loosens the very keystone of the arch of commercial society—nay, of society at large; for how universal is the relation of master and servant! The enormity of this offence in the eyes of the Legislature is evinced by the fact that it has made the offence, even when committed for the first time, punishable with no fewer than fourteen years' transportation—now, of penal servitude, in the discretion of the judge, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case; and I feel cases of this description to be often very difficult and harassing to be dealt with. I have passed some very heavy sentences, in clear and strongly-marked cases of perfidious violation of trust, of the kind of which I am speaking; and yet I lament to say that they are on the increase. It is hard, and would not be just or true, to lay the blame, as a general case, on the employer, and say that he gives but a small salary, or low wages, and that temptation proves therefore irresistible to the poor and underpaid servant. Where that relation is contracted, it is contracted by both parties voluntarily ever and deliberately; and the plea of inadequate remuneration, when offered by the servant who has robbed his master, is one that cannot for a moment be entertained, however, under special circumstances, he may become legitimately an object of merciful consideration in meting out punishment. No, gentlemen, the fault will generally be found to lie, not on the side of an exacting, an oppressive, or a negligent master, whose carelessness makes temptation almost irresistible—but on the side of a wickedly-disposed servant, who contracts loose notions of *mine* and *thine*, or rather has never had right notions really instilled into his mind, or has lost them—who is surrounded, nowadays, with alarmingly increasing facilities for contracting immoral and vicious habits, for creating an appetite for guilty indulgence, and a fierce irresistible craving after the means of obtaining them. Gentlemen, I am not saying all this with the sort of comfortable complacency of—so to speak—a drawing-room moralist, but with the deep convictions derived from no little judicial experience obtained from trying many such cases, noting their circumstances of extenuation or aggravation, and hearing the confessions of convicted offenders, with whom I have afterwards painfully conversed in the gaol of this place. I have heard the convulsive sob and seen the streaming unavailing tears of those whom I have summoned from their cells to give them words of kindly counsel and expostulation, while they confessed that they had first gone wrong through frequenting low theatres, and especially low public-houses, and indulging in demoralising pursuits—one leading on to another, till at length a sullen recklessness took possession of the early victim of vice; a sudden desperate necessity *made* its own opportunity; and the victim has stood before me—as he had not long before publicly stood before us all there — trembling, heart-broken, and blighted in name and character, reflecting wretchedness and ruinous discredit on perhaps a poor but virtuous and honourable family. I could give you at this moment descriptions of scenes I have witnessed, and disclosures made to me, which would, unless I am mistaken as to the stuff you are made of, as honourable and feeling men, bring tears into the eyes of every one of you. But I forbear. Within an hour or two's time you will have experience of the circumstances which have forced from me, on reading the depositions, these observations, in the discharge of my judicial duties in this place."

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THE FIRST PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN IN LONDON.—On Thursday afternoon, April 21, the interesting ceremony of opening the first public drinking fountain, was performed by Mrs. Willson, the daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The fountain is situated at the corner of Giltspur Street and Skinner Street, by St. Sepulchre's Church. The hour fixed for the ceremony was three o'clock, and long before that hour a vast number of people of all descriptions assembled in the vicinity. Shortly before three o'clock Mrs. Willson arrived at St. Sepulchre's Church, where that lady was received by Lord Radstock (who was accompanied by Lady Radstock and the Hon. Miss Waldegrave), the Rev. J. Jackson, the incumbent), Mr. Harvey, the chairman, and Mr. Potter, the vice-chairman of the West London Union, and a large number of other influential personages. Mrs. Willson was conducted to the fountain, which was uncovered, and displayed a crystal jet of water. She then spoke as follows:—"I am deputed to express the hope of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and his family that the fountain now to be opened may be only the first among many similar erections, and that the supply thus given of pure water may prove in every respect as beneficial as it must always be agreeable." Mr. Potter then handed to Mrs. Willson a handsome silver cup, which she filled with water and drank of. Lord Radstock then briefly addressed the assemblage, pointing out the great good that must result from the erection of these fountains, and on behalf of the association formed for their construction expressed a confident hope that many people would avail themselves of this cooling draught, and also that it would be the anxious endeavour of all persons to prevent any damage being done to the fountains. The Rev. J. Jackson also made a similar appeal to the public to protect the fountain from damage. The proceedings, which only occupied a few minutes, then terminated, and the company adjourned to the vestry-room, where a very interesting address was presented by a deputation from the butchers of Newgate Market to Mrs. Gurney, the wife of Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., thanking the hon. gentleman for his kindness and liberality in giving the fountain to the public, expressing a belief that the greatest possible benefit would accrue to those engaged in the market from the existence of so great a boon. The assemblage then dispersed, and a number of people partook of the refreshing liquid. It was computed by persons appointed to watch that the average number of drinkers was eight per minute.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, &c.—The number of children in reformatory schools in Great Britain, on account of whom grants were made from the 2nd of June, 1856, to the 31st of December, 1857, amounted to 5,823; the total amount of 50s. capitation grant to £7,707; the amount in aid of teachers' salaries to £6,924; the amount in aid of rent to £2,201; and the amount in aid of purchase of tools to £6,362. The subscriptions and donations amounted to £52,541.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 1858.

Just published, price 6d.

Paper read in the Punishment and Reformation Section.

REFORMATORIES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS: their Comparative Economy, &c.

"This most valuable contribution to the statistics of Reformatory work, has, on the representation of several leading members of the department, been published separately, in order that those particularly engaged in the management of Reformatories may be able the more readily to avail themselves of the detailed information which it contains."—*Vide Transactions of the Association*, 1859.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

ON JUVENILE CRIMINALS AND REFORMATORIES, and the means of rendering the Perishing and Dangerous Classes serviceable to the State. By JOSEPH ADSHEAD, Author of "PRISONS AND PRISONERS," &c. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society.

"An able and useful pamphlet." — *Lord Stanley's Address at Bristol*, 1857.

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Fifty youths are maintained at an annual average cost of about £1,000.

In addition to the ordinary operations of the Institution, the following efforts call for special funds:—

New workshops, with appropriate fittings, newly erected at a cost of £300.

Emigration of seven youths to Canada in April next, £85.

Contributions in aid of either of the above objects are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

APPEAL to the LADIES.—The SANATORIUM for CONSUMPTION, at Bournemouth, was founded in 1855, for the reception, from all parts of the kingdom, of consumptive patients, whose state of health may be such as to afford good reason to hope for their recovery by proper attention, and a residence in a dry and salubrious climate. The Institution has been very successful in relieving the wants of such patients, especially in the female department, where the applications for admission are so numerous as to far exceed the present means for affording relief.

In the erection of the building, and in the management of the Institution in its infancy, a heavy debt has been incurred, the interest on which adds considerably to the annual expenses. To raise a fund for the payment of this debt, and for the extension of the usefulness of the Charity, it has been suggested by some friends of the Institution that, instead of holding a bazaar, as was at first proposed, a special appeal should be made to the ladies, inviting them to unite their efforts in collecting each a certain sum for the purposes above specified. The ravages of the insidious and fatal disease, to the treatment of which this Institution is devoted, must undoubtedly have been experienced by every lady in the land, either in her own family or amongst her friends, and, therefore, in making this appeal, every confidence is felt that a ready response will be given by those to whom it is addressed, in behalf of those, especially amongst their poorer sisters, who are suffering from this great calamity.

The amount of the debt is £2,768. An old and valued friend of the Institution has liberally offered to make a donation of £500 towards the liquidation of this debt, provided that the remainder of the sum, amounting to £2,268, can be raised in the manner suggested.

The plan proposed is that each lady should undertake to collect £20 by the end of September next, the sums so collected to be placed in the hands of three trustees, for the purposes above specified, and to compose a fund to be called the Sanatorium Special Fund. Should any lady, however, collect the sum of £31 10s., she will become entitled, by the existing rules of the Institution, to the privilege of nominating one patient, of either sex, annually, for five years.

Collecting cards may obtained of the Secretary, at the Sanatorium, who will also gladly furnish full particulars respecting the Institution.

It is requested that ladies intending to become collectors will kindly send their names and addresses to the Secretary, who will shortly publish a list of the names received.

THOMAS EYRE MORGAN, *Sec.*

PLAYGROUND AND GENERAL RECREATION SOCIETY.

The SECOND ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Society will be held at the FREEMASON'S TAVERN, Great Queen Street, on THURSDAY, the 19th of MAY, 1859. The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER in the Chair.

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The Lord Dynevor.
The Lord Ebury.
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Tickets for Gentlemen, £1 1s. each: and for Ladies (admitting them to the Gallery, after Dinner), 5s., including Refreshments. To be had of the Secretary, at the Offices, 97, Newgate Street; by whom Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WEST, *Secretary*.

OUR HOMELESS POOR.—CONTRIBUTIONS to the General Fund, Refuge Fund, and Female Mission Fund, in connection with the Reformatory and Refuge Union, are earnestly SOLICITED. Bankers—Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street; and Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East. See Third Annual Report, to be had on application to the office of the Union, 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

ROBERT HANBURY, Jun., } Hon.
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A MATRON is wanted for a small Home for Discharged Female Prisoners. She will be required to live with the young women and instruct them in reading and writing, and in the general duties of household service. Salary £30, with board, lodging, and washing.

☞ Written applications, stating full particulars, to be sent, on or before the 10th of May, to the Assistant Chaplain, County Prisons, Maidstone.

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A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

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"So many and so serious are the moral and physical evils arising from the abandonment of children by their mothers, to assume the office of *wet-nurses* for hire, and especially so great is the mortality of infants thus forsaken, that it is questionable if anything can justify such a proceeding, either on the part of the woman, or of the family so employing her."—DR. CONQUEST.

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.
June 1, 1859.

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[We do not hold ourselves answerable for the opinions given in our correspondence.—Ed. *Phil.*]

Observations on Illegitimacy in the London Parishes of St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, and St. George's Southwark, during the year 1857.—Deduced from the returns of the Registrar-General, by William Acton, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical and Statistical Societies. Read at the Statistical Society, May 17, 1859.

The author began by stating that there are questions, and Illegitimacy is one of them, from the consideration of which—whatever of disagreeable or repulsive the task may involve—the advocates of social progress must no longer shrink. Social evils claim as urgently to be investigated and discussed as physical plague-spots.

No social evil more constantly and obtrusively presents itself before us than ILLEGITIMACY; yet, curiously enough, it has no literature. He had looked through the lately published catalogue of the library of the Statistical and other societies, and failed to find mention of the word.

In the year 1856, according to the Registrar-General's statistics, 42,651 illegitimate children were born in England and Wales, exclusive of Scotland; and in the latter country, 2761 illegitimate children came into the world during the year 1858.

These figures, on the same authority, show that out of 388 illegitimate children that died in 1857, the large proportion of 326 died before they were one year old. The most fatal period is found to be between the ages of one month and three months. During this, 110 perished. Death seems to overtake few under a week old; and it would really appear from these statistics, that, notwithstanding all the misery of the mothers, and the destitution they undergo previous and subsequent to their confinement, the illegitimate child is born healthy and would survive, if the mother could at one time nourish it and gain her livelihood.

In speaking of the occupation of the mother, Mr. Acton showed that domestic servants figure most largely, for they amount in his tables to 194. The fact that a large proportion of the mothers of illegitimate children have been in service, is very important, and he thinks justifies the philanthropist in more urgent appeals to the ladies of England to again take these women into their households as wet-nurses, at once benefiting themselves, their offspring, and the mother, who might thus often be saved. He especially called attention to the fact that the registrars of both Marylebone and St. Pancras have noticed that in four cases the father has married the mother since the birth of the child. This he considered very encouraging, as bearing out the opinion he had advanced elsewhere, that if the woman be cared for these marriages would be much more common. In prosecuting his inquiries he had met with much corroborative evidence bearing out opinions he had long since advocated, that marriage, within her degree, is the most natural, safe, and certain way in which the mother of an illegitimate child can be permanently assisted. He stated he was well aware that some disinclination still exists in the minds of many sensible people to assist women who have given birth to illegitimate children; but he was not the less sure that not the least result of the ventilation of the great social evil question had been the growth of Christian charity in this respect.

As regards the occupation of the fathers, it appears from the returns of the Marylebone workhouse that no less than twenty persons coming under the denomination of labourers were the alleged fathers of illegitimate children, which favours the position that the promiscuous herding of the lower classes contributes largely to corrupt the morals of the female poor. Male domestics next appear as the most numerous class of fathers. Bearing in mind what had been shown in a preceding table, that 194 mothers were themselves domestics, it would appear as though the present system of keeping a large number of single men and women in households is productive of a large proportion of illegitimate children.

The author next states that thirteen women could not name the father of the child. In a few, a very few, of these cases he was ready to admit the female's inability, out of a variety of paramours, to fix upon an individual; but he fancies it much more often happens that a woman in her first pregnancy, when confined in a workhouse, declines to indicate the father of her child, either from womanly consideration for his feelings, or in the belief that he cannot afford to pay for her confinement, but may make her an honest woman by marriage as soon as he can save a little money. The tenderness in the first of these cases is too often undeserved and thrown away, and, in the second, the hopes of the victim are too often found delusive.

The author then entered upon the subject of *difficulties of affiliating the child.* His hearers might suppose that a relieving officer would be enabled to assist a large portion of these 170 women to recover from the fathers of their offspring the usual 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week for the support of the children, as well as some pecuniary compensation towards the expenses of the parish, on account of the lying-in. Such an officer will, however, (turning to the Act of Parliament), inform the ratepayers that he is expressly forbidden to interfere in this matter. Debarred, then, from legal assistance from the parish during her lifetime, the mother's usual course is to apply to a magistrate, who, on the payment of two shillings, will grant her a summons to be served on the putative father *if he can be found.* This is, however, no easy task, particularly in cases where such father (as often happens) has changed his place of abode, and has obtained employment in some distant part of the country, with a view to conceal his whereabouts. Be it moreover understood that the female must deposit in the hands of the summoning officer a sum to cover the expense of making these distant inquiries. But supposing the summons served and the putative father present, the magistrate, provided *the mother's statements can be corroborated by other testimony in some material particular,* can only adjudge him to pay any sum not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week towards the maintenance of the child, until it attain its thirteenth year. Magistrates and relieving officers all agree on the hardship of this course; yet, in the present state of the Bastardy Law, there is no alternative, and it is only by the preceding cumbersome machinery that a seducer can be reached. And then after all, the regular payment of the weekly allowance is by no means secured to the woman by this plan, as no security is taken for it. The man, if so disposed, can walk away, adopt a new hiding-place, and set the unfortunate at defiance. The mother may, it is true, again appeal to the magistrate; and he, after swearing her that she is not married, that the father has not paid the sum ordered, and that the child is still alive, may, on the payment of an additional sum to cover new expenses, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the recusant. But, asks the author, can the majority of mothers be expected to undergo the expenses of this ordeal?

The practical working of the present bastardy law is to force the mother upon the parish for relief. Mr. Tubbs says there are now eighty-five persons receiving the weekly pittance of one shilling each from the parish of St. Marylebone, because they have not taken the necessary steps, or, having taken them, have failed to recover from the father of their bastards. Moreover, on the 1st of January, 1858, no less than 14,427 children were charged, under similar circumstances, upon the parochial rates, in 629 unions and single parishes in England and Wales, out of the existing large population of 16,628,399 souls.—Shamefully small as is the pittance referred to, now doled out to the bastard mothers of the metropolis, can anything be more oppressive than that the expense of it should fall at all upon the ratepayers.

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Can anything be more iniquitous towards the unfortunate women than this system? Should not the Act, which alike debars the relieving officer from assisting the mother, and from procuring the reimbursement of the charges the parish has been put to, be at once repealed? The author suggests that parishes should have the same power given them of recovering the sums they have expended from the fathers of illegitimate children, as they now have from the fathers of legitimate ones. Such an enactment would have a healthy tendency in checking seduction and relieving the rates, while at the same time it would remove one of the most crying evils of the present poor law. From the judicial statistics for England, in 1857, it appears that 5,816 men were taken into custody for disobeying bastardy orders in the year 1857. The author stated that he could not leave this part of the subject, without recommending the re-enactment of a very beneficial section of the old poor law, as it stood before its revision in 1834. It was in those days possible, if a pregnant girl came before the parochial authorities declaring the father of her child, for the parish to take steps that her accouchement and the rearing of the child did not fall upon the parish, the latter having power to recover from the father.

Mr. Acton successively gave the ages of the mothers, as well as the causes of infant bastard mortality, forming a sad death-list indeed. He told the Society how many deaths took place in workhouses, as well as the number of inquests which are held on the bodies of illegitimate children. He then entered at considerable length into the question of verdicts that had been brought in; and showed that judges, juries, and secretaries of state show an equal disinclination to carry out the law of infanticide, in consequence of the extenuating circumstances the evidence discloses—viz., the great temptations placed in the path of woman—the destitution she has been exposed to from the neglect of the real or supposed father—the fear of degradation that follows the public exposure of her shame—and the almost impossibility of supporting herself and infant. In alluding to the recent cases of women convicted on the clearest evidence of child-murder, he showed, by the returns of the criminal statistics, that such murderesses were confined only as criminal lunatics.

The author summed up his views by stating that he sought his remedies, strange though it might at first appear, not altogether in the better education of the more exposed class of women, or in higher wages. Desirable as these unquestionably are, they will not, in his opinion, prevent seduction. To cut off the supply of harlotry, the demand, he argued, must be checked by taking greater precautions than we now do to make the SEDUCER (and this, too, is merely a conventional term) suffer either in person or in purse. He proposed the establishment of a Government Board, or other competent authority, whose duty it should be to take charge of the pregnant woman thrown out of a situation; then to afford her work and assistance until confinement; then to see to her lying-in; and then to take steps to recover damages in the name of injured and outraged virtue and society from the FATHER of the child. In doing this it would be obviously necessary, as at present, to guard against affiliating the child on the wrong person, and to see that the mother did not profit by the money so obtained; for this were no better than opening a regular and profitable market for female honour. The board suggested should invest the funds so accruing for the keep and education of illegitimate children. Were the institution a recognised and a public one, Mr. Acton thought the profession would bear him out that a good proportion of the mothers might be found situations as wet-nurses (for from this source wet-nurses are now procured, but with fear and trembling), and hence have an opportunity of recovering a position in society. The situation of wet-nurse would be acceptable and open to many thousands of women, were they cared for from the time of their exposure to that of their confinement, a period most trying to the unfortunate; and neglect during which, leads too often to their permanent ill-health, and to the birth of such sickly infants that the mothers lose all chance of being taken as wet-nurses. Further, Mr. Acton believed that, if these women were thus cared for, a large number would be rescued from their position by marriage with their first paramours, when the latter were persons in the same rank of life as themselves. By applying such natural remedies he thought that Illegitimacy might be checked, and its sad consequences much softened to the unhappy mothers. He thought some such system as the above would be preferable to the continuance of the existing Foundling Hospital, which had ceased, he said to carry out the true intent and meaning of its founder. With a revenue of the present value of £11,000 a year, and with an assured income within the present century (according to the statements of the Charity Commissioners) of £40,000 a year, this institution so wanders from its legitimate path, and from propriety of administration, that each of its inmates costs it nearly £360 before attaining fifteen years of age, besides being unhealthily and unnecessarily reared in the atmosphere of the metropolis, and has a poor start in life after all.

THE RECREATION GROUNDS ACT.

It is no slight sign of the advancement of mutual sympathy, the want of which was so much deplored by the late Serjeant Talfourd between the higher and lower classes, that the following Act passed both Houses without any opposition; the only amendment being as we understand a desire to extend it to Ireland:—

ANNO VICESIMO SECUNDO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP XXVII.

An Act to facilitate Grants of Land to be made near populous Places for the Use of regulated Recreation of Adults, and as Playgrounds for Children. [19*th April*, 1859.]

WHEREAS the want of open public grounds for the resort and recreation of adults, and of playgrounds for children and youth, is much felt in the metropolis and other populous places within this realm, and by reason of the great and continuous increase of the population and extension of towns such evil is seriously increasing, and it is desirable to provide a remedy for the same: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. Any lands may be lawfully conveyed to trustees, to be held by them as open public grounds for the resort and recreation of adults, and as playgrounds for children and youth, or either of such purposes, and for any estate, and subject to any reservation, restrictions, and conditions which the donor or grantor may think fit: But this enactment shall not extend to authorize any lands to be so conveyed for any greater estate or interest than the donor or grantor would, independently of this act, have power to dispose of.

II. Any such conveyance of land to trustees may be in the following form, subject to any modification thereof which the case may require:

'I *A. B.* do hereby convey and grant to ' , as trustees for public 'ground for the parish [*or* parishes] of ' [*here describe the Lands* '*conveyed or granted*], to be held by them 'as public ground for the purposes of '"The Recreation Grounds Act, 1859."'

And it is hereby enacted, that the grant or conveyance of such lands shall not require enrolment, nor to be by indenture, and shall be valid, although the donor or grantor shall die within twelve calendar months after the making of such grant, any of the provisions of the act passed in the ninth year of the reign of King *George* the Second, chapter thirty-six, to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. With respect to lands belonging to any municipal corporation, such grant may be lawfully made by the body corporate, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, signified by their executing the deed of conveyance.

IV. With respect to lands belonging to any parish, such grant may and shall be made by the trustees or feoffees (if there shall be such), or otherwise by the churchwardens and overseers of the parish, in pursuance of a resolution for that purpose of the vestry or other body having the management of the affairs of such parish, passed in meeting duly assembled for the purpose, and with the approbation of the Poor Law Board, to be testified by their seal being affixed to the deed of conveyance.

V. With respect to the appointment of trustees for holding any such grounds for the purpose aforesaid, the lord of any manor, or the churchwardens of any parish, or the overseers of the poor of any parish or township, or all or any of such persons to whom lands shall have been conveyed as aforesaid, shall be a body corporate for taking, holding, and disposing of such grounds, and instituting, maintaining and defending any proceedings relating thereto; but the management and direction of the same shall be and remain

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in such person as may be named in the deed of conveyance thereof; and in case no such persons shall be so named, or there shall be a failure of such managers and directors, the Charity Commissioners for *England* and *Wales* shall have power to settle a scheme for the appointment of the managers and directors.

VI. The managers and directors may from time to time make and enforce any such byelaws, orders, and regulations for the management, preservation, disposition, and care of the said grounds, and the government of all persons using or frequenting the same, as shall be approved by the said commissioners and in accordance with the conditions of the grant; and no byelaws, orders, or regulations in any manner restricting the public use or enjoyment of the said grounds shall be valid unless sanctioned with such approbation.

VII. It shall be lawful for any person to bequeath any personal property, not exceeding one thousand pounds in amount, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of purchasing, preparing, maintaining, and preserving such grounds for the purposes aforesaid, and ornamenting the same.

VIII. This act shall extend to *England* and *Ireland* only, and may be cited for all purposes by the title of "The Recreation Grounds Act, 1859."

Statistics of Education.—Since the appearance of the article in the *Times* in reference to the "National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church," that society has completed its decennial inquiry into the statistics connected with church schools throughout England and Wales. The number of scholars in Church of England week day, Sunday, and evening schools, is reported to be 1,672,445; or about 8.61 per cent. of the entire population of England and Wales. In 1847, the date of the society's previous inquiry, the per-centage of the population under instruction in Church of England schools was 8.25. There are at present 1,187,086 scholars in Church of England week day schools: 1,093,070 in Sunday schools; and nearly 55,000 in evening schools. The number of evening scholars has more than doubled since 1847. The returns embrace other particulars, especially as regards teachers, pupil teachers, and annual income. The results of the inquiry bear striking testimony to the accuracy of the report and tables of the census of education in 1851, which were issued by the Registrar-General in 1854. The National Society's inquiry was conducted by the Rev. Alexander Wilson, assisted by Mr. Flint, of the Education Commission.

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

The Third Annual Report is, generally, such as will give extreme satisfaction to the well-wishers of reformatories, refuges, and industrial schools.

LEGISLATION.

In the early part of the year, the managers of the uncertified refuges, &c., were surprised by a communication from the Privy Council Office, to the effect that the Committee of Council on Education had determined to rescind the minute of June, 1856, and to substitute a new minute, dated 31st December, 1857. Under this minute, very small assistance was offered to institutions not certified under the Industrial Schools Act; and by certifying, it was feared that the voluntary character of the refuges would be in a great measure destroyed, and their usefulness impaired. Several meetings were held at the office of the Union; and a deputation, consisting of more than forty representatives of institutions, had an interview with Mr. Adderley on the 14th of May. The points which were urged on that occasion, and the correspondence between the Union and the Committee of Council, have since been printed; and the committee can only state, that there is at present little hope of a change being made, and that the necessity for voluntary exertion has therefore considerably increased.

The committee may mention, in passing, the great encouragement held out to such exertions by the first report of her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatories, the Rev. Sydney Turner, which, though applying only to certified reformatories, gives a cheering account of the diminution of juvenile crime, through the operations of the reformatory system, of which uncertified refuges form an important part.

CASES ASSISTED INTO INSTITUTIONS.

The committee continue to be actively occupied in procuring admission into certified institutions of children committed by the metropolitan magistrates and others. Forms of application are forwarded to the police courts, with a letter signifying the readiness of the committee to assist the magistrates in finding accommodation for suitable cases. The result is, that *twenty-eight* boys and *five* girls have been received into certified reformatories, on the recommendation of the Union; and one boy has been sent to an industrial school, certified under the Act 20 and 21 Vic., c. 48. The committee have also been the means of obtaining admission for *nineteen* boys and *eighteen* girls into various uncertified institutions, making a total of *seventy-one* children provided for during the year. The committee take this opportunity of mentioning, that they would be glad to receive from the managers of institutions early intimation of vacancies they may wish filled, and their terms.

EMIGRATION.

As emigration must be the chief outlet for the cases which are beginning to leave the various institutions in quick succession, the committee have paid special attention to this subject, particularly with reference to the reception and supervision of those sent to Canada. Some months ago, an appeal was made for funds, to enable the committee to assist in sending out the best-behaved inmates of the different institutions, with the distinct understanding that none should be assisted to emigrate whose character would make them ineligible for employment at home. A small sum has been contributed, part of which has already been expended in sending eight boys to Canada, from whom favourable intelligence has been received; and a gentleman, well known as a friend to emigration, has kindly offered to assist in providing passages for a limited number of such as can be properly recommended. Circulars to this effect having been issued, numerous applications have been received from various institutions on the list of the Union, and steps are taken by the committee to insure that the candidates for emigration come up to the specified requirements. Fifteen out of twenty-one applicants from London institutions have been already passed by the sub-committee, and are to sail early in April.

A member of the Committee visited Canada during the summer for the purpose of making personal inquiries into the condition of emigrants of this class already settled in that colony. The result of his investigation was generally favourable, and he obtained promises of co-operation from the Government Immigration Agents in the various towns.

Communications have also been received from an influential colonist in Moreton Bay, regarding a regular and comprehensive system of emigration to that colony.

SCHOOL SHIP IN THE THAMES.

The Committee are gratified to state that the expectations held out by them in former reports of establishing a Reformatory School Ship in the Thames have at at length been fulfilled. The *Cornwall* frigate has been granted by the Admiralty, is now being fitted, and will be ready in April for the reception and training, as sailors, of such boys of the vagrant or criminal class as are fitted by their love of adventure, and their more active temperament, for the risks and hardships of a seaman's life, but are excluded by the regulations of the Marine Society. They will come chiefly from London and the south of England, but suitable cases will also be eligible, under certain regulations from Reformatories and Refuges throughout the kingdom. The ship will be moored in the Thames off Purfleet, sufficiently far from London to insure that the boys will have full opportunity for boat exercise, and be out of reach of their former companions. H.R.H. the Prince Consort has kindly consented to be the patron; Commander Burton, R.N., has been appointed Captain Superintendent, and the management and regulations will be, as far as possible, those of a man-of-war.

GIRLS' LAUNDRY.

This Institution has also been called into existence since the last report. A house has been opened at Hampstead for the reception and religious and industrial training of forty girls of fifteen years old and upwards; twenty-three have already been admitted, and are so fully employed on laundry-work that the Matron has been obliged to decline several orders. The average earnings have hitherto amounted to 7*l.* per week; but it is expected that this return will be more than doubled when the numbers are complete. It should be observed that these are not reformatory cases, but that the character of every applicant is carefully investigated. Those who take an interest in the work are invited to recommend suitable inmates. For

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further particulars see account published by the committee, which may be obtained at the office of the Union.

It is necessary to state that though the Union originates and assists, it does not carry on institutions, and that the laundry and the school-ship are now under entirely independent management.

FEMALE MISSION.

During the past year a sub-committee has been occupied in penitentiary cases, mentioned in the last report. After conferring with the clergy of the several metropolitan parishes, it was resolved that, without interfering with the existing institutions, a centre of action should be provided, through which all might be assisted. For this object a handbook has been compiled, which may be obtained at the office of the Union, containing brief accounts of fifty penitentiaries and homes for females. The services of two female missionaries were also engaged for the purpose of seeking out those who are desirous of abandoning their evil course, and directing them to places of shelter.

The sub-committee can now report that these missionaries have carried on their difficult work with zeal and steadiness, and have met with an unlooked-for measure of success, as their report to the subscribers to the special fund abundantly proves.* Eighty-six cases have been rescued from the streets and placed in institutions, or otherwise provided for.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The second annual meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on the 24th of February, and on the 18th of June there was a *conversazione* in St. James's Hall, on which occasion specimens of the industrial work of twenty-seven institutions were displayed, and proved an excellent advertisement for such articles. Samples are now exhibited in the Crystal Palace and the Kensington Museum, as well as at the office of the Union, where sales have been made and orders received to a considerable amount during the past year.

At the meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Liverpool in the month of October last, the Union was represented by one of its Honorary Secretaries, Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P. The Paper read by him on that occasion has been published at length in the volume of the Transactions of the Association for the year 1858, page 398.

REFUGE FUND AND GENERAL FINANCE.

On the 16th day of December the following resolutions, proposed by the Rev. Sydney Turner, Government Inspector of Reformatories, were unanimously adopted by the Committee:—

I. That the Committee of Council having intimated their intention to withdraw a large portion of the assistance hitherto given to Uncertified Reformatories and Refuges, it is expedient that grants be made in aid of the efficient management and support of such Institutions by the Reformatory and Refuge Union, and that a fund be raised for that purpose.

II. That in connexion with such grants, and as a means of promoting their efficiency and good management, all Uncertified Reformatories and Refuges so assisted be regularly visited and reported on by Inspectors appointed by the Union.

In consequence of the subject of Refuges for the Destitute being prominently brought forward in the *Times* and other London Newspapers (see Appendix, p. 27)) and the issue of an Appeal by the Committee, this fund rapidly reached a considerable amount, which it is intended to distribute according to the spirit of the above Resolutions. The grants made during the year from the General Fund and Social Evil Fund appear in the balance sheet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the miscellaneous operations of the year may be mentioned the publication of a new edition of the well-known pamphlet containing accounts of Institutions in and near the Metropolis;* the grants of books, obtained at half-price from the Pure Literature Society for Lending Libraries, which have been made to the Girls' Library, and the Manchester and Salford Reformatory; the recommendation of masters, matrons, and assistants to several institutions; the conducting through London of boys and girls passing to or from country institutions; and the transmission to the managers of institutions particulars of inmates absconding or dismissed.† (See Appendix, p. 26.)

No Uncertified Institution will, for the future, be placed on the list of the Union which has not a committee responsible in itself, and ready to guarantee the *bonâ fide* character of the institution.

Annexed to the Report is the following useful table of Metropolitan Reformatories, and Industrial Schools, showing in a distinct and accessible form the locality and objects of each.

* This Report may be obtained on application to the secretary.

* The Committee print these accounts as they receive them from the Managers, but they feel obliged to state distinctly that they are not responsible for the character or management of the Institutions therein described.

† The Committee urge upon the Managers of Institutions to co-operate with them on this important point.

METROPOLITAN REFORMATORIES, REFUGES, AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCALITY.	When Founded.	Accommodation.	What Ages Preferred.	CLASS RECEIVED, AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.
FOR MALES.					
Boys' Refuge.	Commercial-st., Whitechapel, N.E.	1853	100	11 to 14	The destitute, and those on the verge of a criminal course. Free, if unable to make any payment.
Boys' Home.*	Bridge-house, Wandsworth, S.W.	1852	100	10 to 16	Convicted or unconvicted criminals; and destitute boys from the counties of Surrey and Middlesex.
Boys' Home.†	44, Euston-road, St. Pancras, N.W.	1858	35	11 or 12	Vagrants sentioned to detention under the "Industrial Schools Act;" and unconvicted boys whose parents or friends pay from 2s. to 5s. a week.
Britannia-court Refuge.	Gray's-Inn-rd., King's-cross, N.	1853	12	11 to 16	Homeless and destitute boys, chiefly from the Ragged Schools of the neighbourhood.
Brook-street Refuge.	Henry-passage, Brook-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.	1843	20	12 to 20	Criminal or destitute from any locality. Free.
Brook-green (Roman Catholic) Reformatory.*	Blyth-house, Hammersmith, W.	1855	80	under 14	Juvenile criminals sentenced under the "Youthful Offenders Act;" admitted at any time.
East London Shoe-Black Society (Blue).	4, Mansell-st., Whitechapel, E.	1854	75	12 to 15	Destitute or neglected children from the Ragged Schools of the neighbourhood.
Field-lane Night Refuge for the Homeless.	West-street, Holborn-hill, E.C.	1849	150	under 20	The utterly destitute from any locality; expected to attend the Bible Classes of the school.
Grotto Passage Refuge.	Paddington-st., Marylebone, W.	1849	25	15 to 17	Destitute or criminal boys, free; from any locality.
Home in the East Reformatory.*	Old Ford, Bow, E.	1852	50	13	Criminals under the "Youthful Offenders Act," principally Middlesex.
Islington Reformatory.	Bryan-st., Caledonian-rd., N.	1853	33	10 to 16	Abandoned, degraded, outcast boys; 3s. 6d. per week where the parents can possibly afford it; local cases preferred.
Islington and North London Shoe-Black Brigade (Brown)	7, Paradise-row, Islington-green, N.	1857	25	11 to 14	Well-recommended boys from Ragged Schools or Refuges in the neighbourhood.
London Reformatory.	9, Great Smith-street, Westminster, S.W.	1848	80	20 to 35	Adult male criminals from all parts of the kingdom. Admitted free.
Maida-hill Refuge and Industrial School.	15, Hatton-street, Maida-hill, N.W.	1846	40	10 to 16	The depraved and destitute; without payment.

* Certified under the 17 and 18 Vic. cap. 86. † Certified under the 20 and 21 Vic. cap. 48.

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NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCALITY.	When Founded.	Accommodation.	What Ages Preferred.	CLASS RECEIVED, AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.
Middlesex Industrial School.‡	Feltham, near Hounslow, W.	1859	400	7 to 14	Juvenile offenders in the county of Middlesex sentenced to detention under the local act.
North-west London Preventive and Reformatory Institution.	237, Euston-road, N.W.	1852	110	17 to 21	All classes from any locality. 5s. per week, if possible.
North-west London Industrial School.†	237, Euston-road, N.W.	1858	50	13 and 14	Vagrants sentenced to detention under the "Industrial Schools Act," and others on payment by parents or friends.
North-west London Shoe-Black Society (White).	1, Union-place, Paddington, W.	1857	20	11 to 14	Boys well recommended from the district Ragged Schools.
Ragged School Shoe-Black Society (Red).	29, Ship-yard, Temple-bar, E.C.	1851	75	12 to 16	Boys recommended from Ragged Schools in the Central District of London.
Reformatory Factory.	Belvedere-crescent, Lambeth, S.	1853	30	12 to 16	Destitute orphan street boys, free; others under twelve on payment according to circumstances.
School Ship "Cornwall."*	Off Purfleet.	1859	300	12 to 14	Vagrants, and criminals convicted under the "Youthful Offenders Act" or unconvicted, if fitted for the sea.
South London Shoe-Black Society (Yellow).	155, High-street, Southwark, S.	1854	56	12 to 16	Destitute boys well recommended from Ragged Schools South of the Thames.
St. Giles and St. George's Bloomsbury Refuge.	8, Great Queen-st., Lincoln's-Inn, W.C.	1852	100	12 to 16	Homeless and destitute boys, free; a few others whose parents or friends pay from 2s. to 4s. per week.
West London Shoe-Black Society (Purple).	School-room, Castle-lane, Westminster, S.W.	1857	25	12 to 16	Boys from the Ragged Schools in the West London District.
Westminster Industrial School.	56, Old Pye-street, Westminster, S.W.	1854	30	13 to 16	Well-recommended boys from five neighbouring Ragged Schools on a payment of £1.
FOR FEMALES.					
Cottage-road Home.	5, Cottage-road, Chester-square, S.W.	1856	12	9 to 13	Destitute poor children, requiring careful moral discipline. £10 per annum to be guaranteed by parents or friends.
Cripples' Home and Female Refuge.	12 to 15, Hill-street, Dorset-square, N.W.	1851	40	10 to 12	Destitute, or having depraved parents, from any locality. £8 per annum.
Elizabeth Fry Refuge.	Triangle, Hackney, N.E.	1849	30	17 to 30	Females, on their discharge from the metropolitan prisons, without payment.
Field Lane Night Refuge for the Homeless.	Hatton-yard, Hatton-garden, E.C.	1857	50	14 to 23	Servants, and other poor girls out of employment and destitute; must attend the School Bible Class.
Girls' Laundry and Training Institution.	West End House, West-end-lane, N.W.	1858	40	over 15	Girls of good character, but who need industrial training. If acquainted with Laundry-work, free; others, on a payment of £10.
Industrial Home.	Tre-Wint, Mare-st., Hackney, N.E.	1850	20	over 15	Young servants and others, without character, and on the brink of ruin. 3s. 6d. per week when possible.
Industrial Home for Girls.	125, Sloane-street, S.W.	1853	50	8 to 14	Girls exposed to peculiar temptations, or who have commenced a course of crime. Payments according to circumstances.
King Edward or Eastern Refuge.	Albert-street, Spitalfields, N.E.	1846	70	10 to 16	Children of vicious and criminal parents, or themselves such. Payments when possible.
London Society for the Protection of Young Females.	Asylum, Tottenham, N. Office, 28, New-broad-street, N.E.	1835	100	under 15	Girls exposed to sin, or actually fallen. Payment when it can be obtained.
Paddington Home and Laundry.	260, Marylebone-road, N.W.	1854	26	13 to 16	Girls who are destitute or have bad homes; from any locality. A payment of £10 per annum is expected.
Refuge for the Destitute.	Manor House, Dalston, N.E.	1805	90	15 to 25	Penitent young women, exposed to crime and destitution; chiefly from prisons. 5s. per week when possible.
Rescue Society's Reformatory for Girls.*	28, Church-row, Hampstead, N.W. Office, 11, Poultry, E.C.	1857	40	13 to 16	Criminals, convicted under the "Youthful Offenders Act." A small donation required.
(Roman Catholic) Reformatory School for Girls.*	Beauchamp Lodge, Hammersmith, W.	1857	60	13 to 16	Criminal girls, sentenced to detention under the "Youthful Offenders Act."
Royal Female Philanthropic Society.	Manor-hall, Lower Kennington-lane, S.	1822	50	over 16	Criminals, on first conviction or unconvicted; and destitute, ignorant girls exposed to temptation. 4s. per week if possible.
School for the Destitute.	Coburg-row, Rochester-row, S.W.	1853	20	8 to 12	Orphan or deserted children in perilous circumstances from any locality. Free.
School of Descipline.*	Queen's-road-west, Chelsea, S.W.	1825	40	10 to 18	Dishonest children convicted under the "Youthful Offenders Act," or unconvicted; and neglected children exposed to temptation.
Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children.	5 Homes—various localities Office, 11, Poultry, E.C.	1853	124	over 12	Unconvicted Criminals; and those exposed to crime and depravity. Payment according to circumstances.
St. Giles and St. George's Bloomsbury Refuge.	19, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.	1852	50	12 to 15	Homeless and destitute, free; a few other cases on payment of 2s. to 4s. per week by parents or friends.
Training Refuge for Destitute Girls.	1, Lisson-street, Marylebone-road, N.W.	1850	35	11 to 19	Girls exposed to sin and misery, either orphans or having bad parents. If under eleven must be paid for.
FOR MALES & FEMALES.					
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.	Office, 118, Pall-mall, S.W.	1857	§	all ages	Assisted in finding employment at home, or in emigrating to the Colonies.
Dudley Stuart Night Refuge.	77, Market-street, Edgeware-road, W.	1852	95	all ages	Open during winter to all classes of the utterly desitute from any locality.
Houseless Poor Asylum.	Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street, E.C.	1820	700	all ages	The absolutely destitute working classes, who are suddenly thrown out of employment by the inclement nature of the weather during the winter months.
House of Charity.	Rose-street, Soho-square, W.	1847	50	all ages	Distressed persons out of employment, discharged from hospitals, &c., &c., on special and trustworthy recommendation.
United Kingdom Industrial Institution.	Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.	1858	100	10 to 16	Ragged boys and girls from the neighbourhood.

* Certified under the 17 & 18 Vic. cap. 86. † Certified under the 20 & 21 Vic. cap. 48. ‡ Certified under the 17 & 18 Vic. cap. 160. § Lodgings provided as occasion requires.
NOTE.—The Managers of several of the above Institutions are about to apply to the Committee of the Privy Council on Education for Certificates under the Industrial Schools Act.

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Correspondence.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PLAYGROUND.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—The following "Paper" which appeared in the *National Society's Monthly Paper* for May, contains so much sound sense, and such excellent suggestions, that you may like to place it before your readers.

The subject is one of great interest to all philanthropists, and although the writer evidently refers to playgrounds attached to schools, yet his remarks may be applied with equal truth, and with even more force, to the advantages likely to result from the use of those *public playgrounds*, proffered by the free hand of charity to the children of the poor.

The means of gaining fresh air and wholesome exercise for these poor children are so limited in their own narrow sphere, that the boon offered to them by the *Playground and General Recreation Society* can scarcely be over-estimated. Its probable effects upon the physiological constitution and moral character must be apparent to all who have considered the connexion between physical education and the intellectual and moral development of youth.

But that question is so fully discussed in the following pages, that further remarks from me are unnecessary.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
M. A. B.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PLAYGROUND.

A Paper read before the Oswestry Church Schoolmasters' Association by a Clergyman.

"We are wont to pride ourselves upon the fact, that it has been one of the great works of our own time to restore its true meaning to the word 'Education.' If this be so, and if, in our attempts to perform the work, we may all be supposed to have now arrived so far as this, that education is no longer understood to mean 'a cramming by force into the brains of children a certain amount of "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic,"' but rather, according to the very etymology of the word, a 'drawing out,' instead of a 'cramming in'—a training up, that is to say, not of one faculty or another, but of the whole nature, intellectual and moral, of the animal under our treatment,—I feel that I need make no apology for what I am now going to assert, that part (and a considerable part) of this process, which we call 'education,' may be performed with advantage *in the playground.*

"And yet, perhaps, I should ask leave to say a few words, before entering directly upon the subject itself, in order to attract your attention to the importance of ever keeping in our minds, in all its length and breadth, this deep and true meaning of 'education.' We cannot be too often reminded that 'education' and 'imparting knowledge' are two very different things; and moreover, that when we speak of 'training up' and 'drawing out,' it is not the intellect alone whose powers we are to 'draw forth,' and train them to perfection, but that the moral and religious faculties also need our assistance, if we do not want to see our animal growing up a one-sided, unsightly, and a very *dangerous* animal too. Now does it not sometimes strike you, that our great temptation and our great danger, as educators of children, is that we should forget and neglect this *twofold* character of our work? Or, perhaps it strikes me as a clergyman more forcibly, because it is with the moral deficiencies rather than the intellectual deficiencies of the article produced that we are more frequently and more painfully brought into contact. But, however this be, I think there is a great danger of forgetting the moral part of education in our schools; and I sometimes question whether we are, as a body, sufficiently awake to the great need and the vast importance of imparting to the children of our poor, in every way we can, while we have them at school, a large amount of direct teaching in simple practical *morality;* and of course, when I speak of morality, I mean *Christian morality.* We make a great noise, and are very much shocked, when some gross case of stealing, or lying, or bullying is discovered; but I doubt whether we always take into account, in our direct every-day teaching and regulation of the habits of our scholars, all that we really have to contend against,—the circumstances of daily life, for instance, under which our teaching must be put into practice, or the home and other influences which are at work, and many of which we must do all we can to counteract. Of course one is tempted to linger on this subject, and seek—what I believe is to be found here—an answer to that question of the employer, which we must confess to one another sometimes disconcerts us a little,—a question which it is easy to set aside with a smile of contempt, but which it is not always so easy to answer satisfactorily,—How is it that since your grand National schools have begun to flourish, we find our servants not half so good as they used to be? This is a question we ought to *answer*, because, say what you will for intellectual education, still, when John Thomas or Jane Jones come to hire into my service, and take care of my horses and cows, the first thing I want to know is, not so much whether they can do practice, and spell 'Constantinople,' as whether they know that Jane is not to neglect her work, and purloin her mistress's clothes to go to the fair in, and John is not to get drunk, upset the waggon, and spoil the horses; and of course, *if we ever do* in any degree educate the intellectual faculty to the neglect of the moral, so far we are likely enough to turn out from our schools bad servants and bad whatever-they-may-be. But I have already lingered too long upon my preamble; and my only immediate object in reminding you of this *twofold work of education* will have been attained, if I succeed in preventing you, when I have shown, as I hope to do, that the playground may be made to have a very direct and powerful influence upon the *moral* character of your children,—if I succeed in preventing you from crying out, 'What has that to do with *education?*'

"And now, to proceed at once to the playground itself; only, by the way, asking the forgiveness of my friends from the girls' school if, simply from want of time to do more in this lecture, and inability to be in two very different places at once, I confine myself for the present to the boy's playground.

"Let us all, then, come out together, if you please; I must have the master there, as well as the boys; the clergyman too shall be most welcome, if he will accompany us, either to join our game or to look on and encourage us; and you too, fair visitors from the girls' school, we shall enjoy our game all the more if you can spare the time to come and look on. To save time, the scenes shall change somewhat rapidly while you are with us; summer shall give place to winter, and consequently cricket to football, that you may have a peep at each of England's greatest games: only let me ask you to keep your eyes and wits about you all the time, and as you gaze upon the playground, notice these three things: 1. The influence of all that is going on *directly* upon the boy. 2. Its influence *indirectly* upon the boy, *through* the *master.* 3. Its influence upon the master himself.

"1. *The direct influence of what is going on upon the boy.* It is affecting him in *two* ways, *physically* (or, if I may use an ugly word, *physiologically*) and *morally.*

"Look at that noisy game of 'rounders' over there: one boy is tearing round like a madman, from one post to another; a second is picking up a ball, with the view of hurling it at the fleeting form of the first, in such a manner that, if it hits him, it will infallibly make him smart; while all the rest are shouting, screaming, and clapping their hands, as if their friend were running "the Derby." It may seem to you very commonplace and uninteresting; but I maintain that that simple game of rounders is influencing, in his turn and in his degree, every boy who is taking part in it *physically* and *morally.*

"Let us confine our view at first to its physical effect,—its influence upon the body and health of the players. The effect of such exercise upon the human frame scarcely needs to be pointed out. The "rounders" is imparting strength, agility, evenness of muscular development to the bodies of the players (for you will observe that as that boy strikes the ball and then runs, every muscle in his body is called into action in its turn); and I maintain, that with those who in after-life have to make their bread mainly by the use of their bodily organs, even this education of the body is an affair of no slight moment. You may say that this is all very well in a boarding-school, or in a town where the effect of necessary confinement must be counteracted by regular exercise; but that, at all events in the country, the daily walk to and from school is all that can be needed. But I am not so sure of that. Look at this heavy slouching labourer lumbering along the road, with his round shoulders, his eyes fixed upon the ground, his feet draggling after him as if they would much rather have stayed at home, his whole appearance giving one the notion that he is coming to pieces at every step he takes. Now let me ask two questions about that man. 1. Is he fit to manage the threshing-machine, already in his master's barn, or the steam-plough,

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which, in his son's day, may come into use? 2. What is the reason why he is not the fine athletic man that Nature intended him to be?

"The first question, as to the fitness of our labourers for the work that must fall more and more to their lot as this fast age rolls on, will, I know, be answered in the negative by any one who has ever compared a country labourer with those who live amidst the machinery of our towns, and upon whom its working depends. The *bodily* difference between a countryman and a mechanic is known *well* to every one who has seen a specimen of the former walking down the high street of his own market-town; but it is known better to any one who has seen, as I have, more than once, a dozen country boys playing a cricket or football match against a school from the neighbouring town. *Cæteris paribus*, the *town boys have it all their own way;* and while the rustics are *thinking* what they shall do next, the others have won the game.

"And the other question, 'Why is the countryman what he is?' I should answer thus: Partly, no doubt, because as a child he wore boots that he could ill carry before the muscles of his feet were properly formed; partly because he has probably overloaded at some time, or at all times, both his shoulders and his stomach; but also, in a very considerable degree, because he has always been accustomed to the *same sort of slow heavy work*, which has never called into action his natural powers of *quickness* and *agility*. Surely, then, the more quickness of eye and limb, and the greater mobility of body, we can impart to our rising generation, the fitter shall we render them for the work they will have to do, whether in town or country; and certainly the knowledge how to throw, and how to run, and how to jump, will not hinder the development of that beautiful upright form of body which God has given to none but man.

"But the rounders is doing more in the work of education than this, even if we confine our view still to its direct physical influence upon the boy. It is *freshening him up* for his work in school. Who is ignorant of the marvellous effect produced by half-an-hour's interval of play upon the work of the whole school? Who wouldn't rather take a class for its first hour than for its third? The reason is, that the exercise of the playground affects the health of the boys; and their health affects their spirits; and their spirits affect yours; and your spirits as well as theirs affect the lesson;—you only know how much if you have ever felt the perfect *agony* of trying to teach when in a bad humour.

"But I said that the playground wa salso affecting your boys—*morally*. And this is the most important point of all. Is there a great moral influence, for good or for evil, brought to bear upon the schoolboy during his hours of play? Any of you who have been at a large school yourselves will bear me out if I answer 'yes.' You know that the real life of a schoolboy, *in his own eyes*, is his life in the playground; you remember how many more boys of all sizes and character we used to rub against there, whereas, sitting at the desk in school, we had only one boy on each side of us, and were not allowed to speak many words even to them; you remember how, though we soon got accustomed to the restraint and routine of schoolwork, which were doing us a deal of good all the time, yet it was out of school that we lived our real *boy-life*, and formed our little world of thought, and first began to discriminate character in others, and build up hopes and schemes and friendships for ourselves. If, then, you would see the effect of your teaching upon the *present life* of the boy (and this is the only sure test of its probable effect upon his *future life*), go to the playground. Here he is natural, in school he must always be to a certain extent artificial; here he *acts of himself;* for good or for evil, here he forms the habits of his future life; here he chooses his own companions and his own occupation, and obeys or disobeys, according to the dictates of his own heart, the laws of God and of society: in school he must be doing not what he *wills*, but what he is *told to do;* his intercourse is almost exclusively with his master, whose eye is always upon him, and whose laws he *must* obey.

"And if the playground is the school boy's world, then the *games* of the playground are his *sphere of action*. What the senate is to the statesman, what the mart is to the trader, what the bar is to the advocate, what the schoolroom is to the master, that the cricket and the football and the other games of the playground are to the boy. They are his employment, his trade or profession, in his playground world; in them his powers of mind and body alike are called into action, in them he is brought into free contact with his fellows, in them he has a fair field for exercising before the eyes of others not only his physical prowess, not only his moral qualities, but even his religious principles; in them he has a chance of distinguishing himself before the eyes of his little world as a *man* and as a *Christian*. And, I ask, are not these most important facts for the consideration of the educator? The world of the schoolboy may be a little one, but it is as real a world to him as Cæsar's or Wellington's world was to them; and as he acts in the playground now, so he will act in the great world itself hereafter.

"Restraint may be good for a boy, but freedom is congenial to him; and we do wrong if we forget that it is for a life of freedom, of self-government, of self-reliance, not for a life of bond-service and perpetual supervision, that we have to educate him. You want to teach your boys morality and religion: teach them to practise it in the playground, and you may trust them to carry it away with them into after-life. If they find that you can enter into their thoughts, and live in their world, and tell them something in your teaching that will help them there, they will soon come to attach some reality to what you enjoin: if they once learn to test the truth of what you say by applying it to the affairs of their own daily life, then you know that your point is half gained; for one day's *experience* of the beauty of morality and the *reality* of religion is worth more to them than whole years of *teaching* on the subject.

SOCIAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Mr. Editor.—In your issue for this month I find, under the heading "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," several important topics of inquiry suggested, with a view to directing public attention to many existing evils, and of devising the best means for remedying them.

That social evil which is acknowledged, by general consent, as the one which exercises the most baneful influence over the comfort, the morals, and the happiness of the community, and which should, because of its predominance over all our other remediable evils, hold the highest place in the estimation of social reformers, is but lightly referred to in the enumeration of subjects in that paper deemed particularly worthy of attention. It is thus alluded to by the "Liverpool Local Committee:"—

"Intoxication.—Why this habit is so much less generally prevalent now than it was thirty years ago?"

If this question be not exactly the reverse of what the Committee intended to put, I fear the gentleman who put it have indeed an imperfect acquaintance with our national drinking habits. These, I apprehend, are much *more* prevalent instead of much *less* than they were thirty years ago, and the following population statistics and excise returns prove, unhappily, that I am right. In 1821 the population of England and Wales was 11,978,875, and they consumed 7,261,581 gallons of spirits. In 1856 the population was probably about twenty millions, and they consumed 13,964,284 gallons, besides over 600,000,000 gallons of ale and beer.

The population of Scotland in 1821 was 2,093,456; they consumed 2,558,285 gallons of spirits. Population in 1856, probably three millions; consumption of spirits, 7,402,643 gallons.

The population of Ireland in 1821, was 6,780,826; they consumed 3,340,472 gallons of spirits. Population in 1856, about the same as in 1821, (famine and emigration having taken off her million and a-half of increase), and yet they consumed in the latter period 6,936,938 gallons of spirits. Thus we see the means of intoxication running far ahead of the increase of population within thirty years.

So long as gentlemen in their committee-rooms and in their comfortable houses merely deprecate the vice of drunkenness, are found quaffing the poison which is doing nearly all the mischief they deplore; and but theorizing on the causes of social evils, this one great cause of crime and misery is at work; while they shut their eyes to it, and practically ignore its existence; the necessary result will be, that very condition of affairs which they are labouring to put an end to; but in which labours they are utterly unsuccessful, because they decline to uproot the upas tree under which so much that is good in our social and political institu-

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tions perishes. I have shown, that within thirty years the increased consumption of intoxicating liquors in these kingdoms, has been immense,—indeed fearful to contemplate. Were it not that unusual exertions were made within that period, by temperance reformers, to stem this torrent of evil, the whole nation would now be plunged in, perhaps, inextricable wretchedness and misery. Father Mathew's labours in Ireland, reduced the annual consumption of whiskey in this country, from nearly 12 millions of gallons, to a little over 5½ millions; but as the enthusiasm created by that good man, has abated within the last ten years, our consumption of this poison has been again on the increase. And this increase is governed by a natural law which transmits from parent to child a stronger appetite for alcoholic stimulants; this law, if not counteracted by powerful human effort, would seriously and rapidly deteriorate our race, not alone morally, but physically also.

This destructive tendency of these poisons, I exhibited, on very strong testimony indeed, in a paper I read before the Dublin Statistical Society in February, 1858, and which paper will be found in their published proceedings.

I believe this question,—I mean the daily use of alcoholic liquors by persons in ordinary health,—is of much more serious importance to our health and happiness, than even intelligent men have yet any conception of; and its remedy can alone be found in the entire disuse of these poisons. The common traffic in them being a public nuisance, is, like all other public nuisances, a fit subject for legislative interference. It has always been considered a dangerous traffic; it has never been free. But no *regulation* of this trash can ever be effective; its entire, not its partial, suppression, can alone save society from its fatal results; public sentiment is rapidly tending towards this conclusion, and it will be happy for us when our statesmen adopt this view of the case in its fullest extent. It will be a happy day for this nation, when our wisest and best minds—when the industrious promoters of social science,—shall throw themselves ardently into this the great question of our day. Benevolent and philanthropic movements in all other directions will be shorn of more than half their value, until that great impediment to their success—the common traffic in intoxicating liquors—shall be removed out of the way. Get rid of this impediment, and the road will be greatly smoothed for the progress of other social reforms.

The encouragement given to the manufacture and sale of poisons is a monstrous error; if the farmer were to sow more tares than wheat in his field, he would be esteemed a madman, but his conduct would be sane in comparison with that of licensing a horde of men to manufacture crime, and misery, and pauperism, and insanity, and fever, and then to assemble together and make laws and raise large funds to prevent these evils, and punish the guilty party. This is, indeed, folly on a grand scale!

Poor, weak, erring, humanity, wilt thou ever muster courage and manliness sufficient to free thyself from these pitfalls in the way of thy happiness.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES HAUGHTON.

35, *Eccles Street, Dublin,*
6th May, 1859.

NATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

(To the Editor of *The Philanthropist.*)

SIR,—Allow me to offer one or two further suggestions on the above subject, as briefly as possible, in addition to those contained in the letter which you favoured with insertion in your April number.

These suggestions will refer to some deficiencies in the present Vol. of Transactions, which seems to be less complete in some respects than its predecessor (1857). I would propose the following plan to be adopted in future:—

1. That the name of every successful author shall be included in the "List of Authors," whether the "paper" contributed by them may be printed in full, in part, or only noticed in the "Summary."

2. That a list of *Members* be given each year in the "Transactions;" the names of those who are officially connected with the Association to be distinguished by an asterisk.

[The names of Associates would not seem to be of any importance for publication after their appearance in the loose lists distributed at the meeting; and for this reason—The Associates' tickets are purchased in the large majority of cases merely for the sake of the privileges they give to the holders during the meeting. *Associates* in general may be considered supporters of the ASSOCIATION in a financial point of view, but nothing more. The Friends of "Social Science" may be looked for in the *Members*, who are therefore entitled to a recognition as such, by giving them a permanent place in the Volume. Besides, such a list would be very valuable to the officers and members for purposes of reference.]

3. A list of *Public Bodies* represented at each Meeting should certainly have a place in the Transactions.

I think if these suggestions can be well considered and carried out, in addition to its other admirable arrangements, that massive volume would want nothing to make it a valuable record of the Association's annual proceedings; and, we will hope, its *progress* likewise.

I have just read Mr. Danson's letter in the current number of *The Philanthropist.* That gentleman offers an explanation with reference to his own particular case, but my opinion remains unaltered respecting the general bearing of those points to which I have alluded in my former letter.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

London, May 1859.

REV. A. H. HAMILTON, Wellington, Somerset, wishes to know, in next *Philanthropist*, the address of the Society in aid of the Wives and Children of our Indian Army, if there be such a Society.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is now presented to the world as the original of the modern ophthalmic medicine and surgery, complete in every department, domestic and scientific, although yet needing enlargement, for which funds are in course of collection. The ulterior purpose entertained is the engrafting the practice of modern ophthalmic practice on all nations, by raising up native practitioners, through whose agency the number of blind may be reduced to a minimum. The united exertion and influence of Europe and America are equal to this great work, and it is understood that it is in contemplation to give free and early development to measures already in active progress, which, being under the direction of able and zealous professors, are full of hope and promise. It is believed that the blind now living very far exceed one million, nearly the whole of whom might have been rescued from that calamitous state had the ascertained means of remedy been applied in an early stage of the malignant inflammation which is the prevailing cause of the loss of sight.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL

of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital was held on Wednesday evening, May 25th, at the London Tavern.

R. Hanbury, Esq., (one of the Vice-presidents), occupied the chair, supported by Messrs. W. Cotton, Cazenove, Chater, Huggins, Streatfeild, Dalrymple, Dixon, P. Hanbury, Solly, Critchett, Watts, S. Norris, Doxatt, Eddison, Lockhart, Wordsworth, Dr. Bader, Wakefield, Hulke, Fewtrell, Hartill, Rev. T. Hugo, and others.

Upon the removal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen, which was drunk with much enthusiasm.

The next toast was, "The Army and Navy," which was responded to in suitable terms by Mr. Martin.

The CHAIRMAN then gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity and perpetuity to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital." He was assured that this toast would be responded to most heartily, not only in the customary manner, but by large and liberal contributions. He attended this festival with a deal of pleasure, having been connected with the Hospital for very many years. The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital produced the most beneficial results, not only in the Metropolis but through the whole world. He hoped they would not allow the feebleness of the advocate to have any depressing effect upon the contributions. He was surrounded by some of his oldest friends, and he was sure it was unnecessary to dilate at any length upon the advantages of an institution such as the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. They who were in full enjoyment of the organs of vision little knew or little felt the affliction of those who were deprived of that great blessing; but he would have them to suppose that they rose morning after morning, but never saw the light of the sun; or that they were condemned to live day after day without beholding the wondrous creations of nature or art; would

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they not, then, have some conception of the value of this institution? Yet it was computed that there were in the world more than two millions of blind persons; in the United Kingdom there were 30,000; and in the metropolis alone between 2,000 and 3,000. With such facts before them, they must deeply sympathise in the exertions of this great Hospital, which had done so much to alleviate the sufferings of those who might otherwise now have been blind. During the past year more than 400 persons have been restored to sight in this hospital; and very many more have been relieved who were suffering more or less from diseases of the eye. None could speak more favourably of the hospital than himself. He had sent up many from the county in which he resided, all of whom had returned in the full enjoyment of that blessing of which they feared they would be deprived; and he did hope that the benefits of this hospital would be extended yet farther. There was another feature in the hospital to which he would allude; it was this:—it gave to the Christian missionary the opportunity of studying the art of healing, especially the eye, so that while they were kindly administering to the heathen nations the consolations of religion, it should be within their power to alleviate their bodily sufferings.

The toast was then drunk with much enthusiasm.

Mr. William Cotton (late Governor of the Bank of England), proposed, in the most eulogistic terms, "the Health of the Chairman," to which he replied.

The Chairman then gave "The Health of the Medical Officers of the Hospital." Without their skilful efforts the institution would be worth nothing; to their exertions was mainly due the success of the hospital.

Mr. Dixon, the senior medical officer returned thanks. In doing so he took a retrospect of the sixteen years he had spent in the service of the Institution. Many changes had taken place during that period. The present very perfect arrangements of the Hospital were to be attributed in a great measure to the labours of Mr. Heathfield, who, he was very sorry to find, was absent that evening. On behalf of himself and brother officers he returned his sincere thanks.

Mr. W. Cotton then proposed "Success to Christian Missions all over the world, connected with the name of Mr. Lockhart, twenty years a missionary surgeon in China, who has founded the hospital at Shanghae, which has been so effectual in the treatment of diseases of the eye."

Mr. Lockhart, on rising to reply, was greeted with applause. He felt highly honoured by the manner in which his name had been associated with the toast just drank. Twenty years ago he responded to the call of the London Missionary Society, to go out to China as a missionary surgeon. Previous to doing so he was permitted to attend the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and much of his success in China was to be attributed to the lessons he learned there. By the kindness of friends he had been enabled to found at Shanghae a large hospital, where not less than 200,000 Chinese had passed through his hands, large numbers suffering from diseases of the eye.

Several other toasts were drank and the Company separated.

The subscriptions during the evening amounted to £1,417 19s. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Francis, assisted by Messrs. Benson, Donald King, and Winn. Mr. Harker officiated with his usual efficiency as toastmaster.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM WANSTEAD.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this admirable charity was held May 26, at the London Tavern, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair, when the report was read and adopted, from which we give the following extracts:—

"The number of children in the establishment at the last annual meeting was 509. Since that period 55 have been elected, including two admitted under rule 34, and one by purchase. No less a number than 563 children have thus enjoyed the protection of the asylum during the year. Twelve children have left; one has died. The number of orphans now on the foundation is, therefore, 550, which number will be raised by the 25 candidates elected this day to 575.

"The financial condition of the charity also calls for a warm expression of thankfulness to its subscribers and supporters, but especially to Him 'whose is the silver and the gold.' Nearly every source of income indicates progress, while the annual subscriptions, the best test of public favour, show a marked increase over those of any previous year.

"Considerable expense has been incurred under the head of repairs and alterations, but it can be unhesitatingly affirmed that not a fraction has been absorbed in mere embellishment, but that the whole has been expended upon needful works, and the provision of such improvements as sanitary considerations and the development of the asylum imperatively demanded; and in consequence of reduction in other items of expenditure, the excess under this head only raises the average annual cost per child to £24 15s. 11½d.

"The following legacies are gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Marianne Burnaby, £50.; Mrs. Alice Watts (additional), £265.; George Schacht, Esq. (duty free), £1000.; Henry Alexander Stevens, £10.; Miss Mary Ann Vaux, £400.

"The subject of education is one which the committee feel to be of growing importance. Their attention has, therefore, been anxiously given to this branch of their labours. They are happy to be able to report that the infant schools have fully maintained their former high reputation.

"Of the seven boys who are about to quit the building, two have found a home in it for more than seven years, one for ten, another for eleven, a fourth for twelve, and the remaining two for thirteen years. The bare mention of these facts will be enough to enlist the sympathy of many in these youths, thus about suddenly to take their place in the hurry and strife of active live; and, at the same time, to illustrate strikingly the extent of that protection which our asylum affords to those who, in the providence of God, have been deprived of their natural guardians.

"In reviewing the past year the predominating impression seems to be the growing importance of the institution. Whilst still maintaining its affecting character of a nursery for infant orphans, it is also a great educational establishment, where hundreds of children are being prepared by useful and systematic instruction for the duties which they may be called to perform. And it is trusted that the religious influence with which it is sought to pervade the teaching, may be the means of fortifying them against those temptations and trials which they must inevitably meet.

"It only remains once more to commend the institution to the governors and the public. Though prosperity has accompanied in a wonderful manner the exertions of your committee, it must not be forgotten that the necessity for this asylum will always exist. Increased funds are therefore necessary to make permanent the benefits which it now confers. Of all the touching scenes which can be witnessed surely none can surpass that which the Infant Orphan Asylum daily exhibits—nearly 600 children, bereft of that dear relative whose protecting love and judicious counsel could least be spared."

On the vote of thanks being passed to the chairman, he expressed in warm terms his admiration of the manner in which the institution had been conducted, and assured its friends that he should be happy to do anything in his power to promote its interests.

The ballot was then taken for the election of 25 candidates out of a list of 106.

Royal Medical Benevolent College.—A general meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Thursday, May 26th, Earl Manvers in the chair, when one pensioner and six foundation scholars were elected on to the funds. This excellent charity is established in the neighbourhood of Epsom, and has been founded by the medical profession as an asylum for their professional brethren who from ill-health or misfortune have sunk into poverty, and for the assistance of their widows in reduced circumstances; combining with its other objects a school for the gratuitous education of the orphans of medical men. The asylum is intended to maintain 100 pensioners, who must be duly qualified medical men, or their widows; and the school is designed to accommodate 200 boys, 40 of whom will be foundation scholars. The institution also grants annuities and pecuniary assistance to distressed members of the profession and their families. A portion of the building destined for the school is completed, but only five pensioners' houses, containing accommodation for 20, have as yet been built, for want of increased funds, which are consequently solicited from the profession and the public to enable the institution to fulfil its benevolent objects.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorized to give Receipts.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with the "Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** *Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3*d.* per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1*d.* per line extra.

The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

June 1, 1859.

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

MINUTE OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The labours of the Reformatory and Refuge Union to obtain from the Privy Council some alteration or modification of their last unpalatable Minute, dated 31st December, 1857, have not been altogether without result. Several deputations have been formed by the Union, in order to bring under their lordship's consideration the hardship with which the provisions of that Minute bore upon many institutions. The Committee of Council could scarcely venture to disregard completely the complaints of so important a body, constituted as it is of men of influence, wealth, and station, whose united voice on such an important subject could not but carry considerable weight.

The result has been the following Minute, which bears date 4th May, 1859; and we most sincerely trust that its provisions may prove more satisfactory to the various institutions than those of the previous Minute.

We direct our readers' attention to the 7th clause, which refers more especially to the work over which the Union more especially watches.

A copy of the Minutes has been forwarded to all the schools in connexion with the Reformatory and Refuge Union; but as some may not have seen Mr. Lingen's letter to the Honorary Secretary of the Union, R. Hanbury, Esq., M.P., we add it here verbatim.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 4th day of May, 1859.

By the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Their Lordships resolved—

1. To cancel so much of the Minute dated 2nd April, 1853, as provides that the rate of aid towards building schools shall not "exceed 6s. for every square foot of area in the school-rooms and class-rooms if the plans include a teacher's residence, or 4s. if they do not include such a residence," and in lieu thereof to fix the rate of aid, subject to the condition that the grant shall not exceed the value of the local contributions, as follows; *viz.*

(*a*) 4s. per square foot of superficial area in the school-rooms and class-rooms, so long as this rate does not give more than 40s. per child, according to the number to be accommodated.

(*b*) £100 for each teacher's residence.

2. To make no grants whatever for *repairing* or *altering* the buildings, fixtures, or furniture of schools erected with the aid of grants at any of the rates in force since 2nd April, 1853; the *addition* of a teacher's residence where there was none before, and an *extension* of the school-rooms and class-rooms to meet an increase in the attendance of scholars, to be treated *pro tanto* as a new case.

3. In schools erected with the aid of grants at the rates in force before 1853, to reduce to one-half the proportion now granted (two-thirds) of the cost of new floors and of new desks and benches.

4. To allow no grants for building upon the plea that premises already in use for schools are to be settled in permanent trust for the same purpose, but to treat *the extension* of such premises as a new case *pro tanto.*

5. To cancel section 9 in the minute of 20th August, 1853, and in no school* to allow pupil teachers to be hereafter apprenticed at the expense of the parliamentary fund (*a*) in a greater proportion than *one pupil teacher for every* 40 *scholars* in average attendance during the year preceding the date of inspection, nor (*b*) in a greater proportion than *four pupil teachers to the same master or mistress.*

6. To extend (after 31st March 1860) the capitation minutes to Scotland, allowing the grant to each school where the number of pupil teachers falls within, or as soon as it falls within, the limit defined by the last section herein-before.

7. To cancel so much of the minute dated 31st December, 1857, as provides that "the sum of £5 be allowed for every "child received under the Acts 20 & 21 "Vict. c. 48, or 17 & 18 Vict. c. 74, into "industrial schools during the year pre-"ceding the date of inspection;" and, in lieu thereof, to fix the rate of aid as follows, viz—6d. for each day, up to a maximum of £7 10s. per annum for each child received as aforesaid, and being in the establishment on the day fixed for its annual inspection.

Instructions to Her Majesty's Inspectors on the foregoing Minute.

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, 5th May, 1859.

Sir,—I am instructed to furnish you with the following remarks upon the objects of the several clauses in the Minute of the 4th inst.:—

1. (*a*) School-rooms are often built upon a much larger scale than is ever likely to be necessary for purposes of daily instruction. The extra space, beyond a certain point, is not only superfluous, but injurious. It entails additional expense in building, in repairs, and in warming; and it originates usually in an intention to use the premises for purposes to which the Parliamentary grant is not applicable. Their lordships will agree with the promoters, at the commencement of each application, upon the maximum number of children for whom accommodation in the proposed new school is to be provided, and they will not permit the amount of their grant to exceed the rates *either* of 4s. per square foot in the school-rooms and class-rooms, *or* 40s. per head, according to the number agreed upon.

(*b*) Their lordships do not make grants for the erection of residences which are not sufficient to accommodate a married teacher, with a family comprising children of both sexes. A more limited provision is apt to prove an inconvenient form of endowment. The cost of

* The word school is here understood to mean any single establishment, *inclusively* of all separate departments.

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a teacher's residence, therefore, is nearly constant, and bears a greater proportion to that of a small than of a large school-room. But small schools, no less than large ones, are benefited by the addition of a residence, and it is just to equalise the allowance in all cases.

2. The rates of aid were raised in 1853, for building schools (*only*) from 1s. 8d. to 4s. per square foot, and for building schools *with residences* from 2s. 6d. to 6s. Since that date the capitation grant has been introduced. Their lordships consider that sufficient public provision is made by these means towards providing maintaining and improving all necessary premises and furniture.

3. My lords consider it to be a sound principle, not to continue to grant more than is locally raised. Such a check affords the best security that the work is necessary, and that it will be turned to proper account.

4. Several instances have occurred in which proprietors, having built schools at their own expense, and (on quitting the neighbourhood, or from other causes) wishing to be reimbursed, have offered to convey such premises in permanent trust for education, on condition of receiving the usual grants. It rarely, or never, happens that the plans of such premises would have been approved, if they had been submitted in the first instance for examination; and the original outlay is no criterion of the value which the owners of such premises could realize by diverting them from education. You cannot too carefully impress upon the promoters of schools that my lords will not make grants *ex post facto* for building. The minute does not apply to premises which are not already in use for schools but are purchased *bonâ fide* for conversion.

5. There are few schools, in which apprenticeships are completed, that do not now furnish Queen's scholars. The reasons for special encouragement, which were legitimate in an earlier stage of the present system, have ceased. In returning to one uniform rate, their Lordships have determined also to limit the number of apprentices whom they will allow to be engaged at the public expense to the same teacher at one time. It is not, as a rule, desirable to build single school-rooms on a scale to contain several hundreds of children. But where such rooms exist, the place of pupil-teachers (after the first four) must be supplied by probationers, under the minute of 26th July, 1858; or by monitors paid by the managers out of the capitation grant; or a second certificated teacher must be retained. The number of pupil-teachers must be regulated with some regard to the ultimate demand for trained schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; and, as apprenticeships become general throughout the schools of the country, the standard of allowance in individual schools must be from time to time reviewed.

6. The operation of the Capitation Minutes in Scotland was suspended in prospect of legislation; but the continued exclusion of that part of Great Britain from public aid, which is afforded to the rest, does not appear to be justifiable.

7. Their Lordships have considered tha they might extend to industrial schools' certified under the recent acts, an increased allowance *upon the children received into them by magisterial order*, without thereby incurring those risks of abuse to which the absence of the securities imposed by the legislature might afford occasion in other instances.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. R. W. Lingen.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

Committee of Council on Education,
Council Office, Downing Street,
London, S.W., 17th May, 1859.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose 100 copies of a recent minute, and I am directed to request your attention to Section 7.

Effect will be given, during 1859, to that section in favour of all Industrial Schools of which the date fixed for annual inspection falls *after* 1st August, provided that Parliament has voted the estimate for public education before that time. In the meanwhile the old rate will be acted upon.

Those institutions which, by the date fixed for the Inspector's annual visit, may fall under the old rate in 1859, will have the benefit of the new rate in 1860.

I am to state expressly that on no plea whatever will retrospective action be given to the increased rate; nor will it be treated as in force until 1st August, 1859, and then only on condition that Parliament has voted the grant for Education.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) R. R. W. Lingen.

R. Hanbury, Esq., M.P.,
Reformatory and Refuge Union.

We have elsewhere noticed the Annual Report of the Union for the past year. We may now close these remarks with a brief notice of what the Union has done in the way of emigration for approved boys. The requirements are somewhat stringent, but very justly so; for it would not be at all agreeable to the Union, nor advantageous to the Colonies, should the Committee sanction and assist in the emigration of any boys or girls of whom they have not probable grounds of hope as to their future career. The aid granted is in the shape of a grant of money, £6 each boy, leaving his arrangements for the passage, &c., entirely to the managers of the various institutions, who are thankfully availing themselves of Mr. Bracebridge's assistance in sending out the boys from Liverpool to Toronto. There have been 52 applications, of whom 28 have been approved, 15 rejected, and 9 are still under consideration. The approved applications are from the following schools:—

Boys' Refuge	2
Boys' Home Reformatory	4
Grotto Passage Refuge	4
Home in the East Reformatory	5
Castle Howard Reformatory	1
Birmingham Reformatory	3
Essex Reformatory	1
Calder Farm Reformatory	2
Leeds Reformatory	2
Kingswood Reformatory	2
Philanthropic Society's Farm School	2
	28

The following are under consideration—

Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, North Eastern, Hardwicke.	9

A scheme is also under onsideration for emigration to Moreton Bay—brought before the Union by Mr. Leslie, late secretary to the government of Victoria.

We wish we could close this without any allusion to the necessity of funds for the proper of carrying out of the Committee's plans. The public, however, seem to like to be appealed to, and we venture gently to hint that the Reformatory and Refuge Union not only wants more funds than it has, but has given fair evidence that whatever is intrusted to its care will not be frivolously wasted, but conscientiously applied to the advancement of the great cause which they have taken in hand.

INTOXICATION.

Is it the prevalence of this evil which blinds our eyes to its importance, or is it that the immense amount of monied and political influence which is derived from its prevalence checks inquiry? Are we really to believe that any of those who profess to take interest in the social well-being of the masses, apart from interested motives, fail to observe how vain is any endeavour to overcome and reduce poverty or crime, while intoxication prevails? The Liverpool branch of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science jumps at the conclusion,—on what premises founded we know not,—that intoxication is "not so prevalent now as it was thirty years ago;" and, having so begged the question, contents itself in reference to this important subject by simply asking why it is so. We can only say, we most devoutly wish it were so, and that we could happily employ ourselves in ascertaining the reasons for a decrease. But of any very serious diminution in this important vice we should almost despair, were it not that we know in whose hands the success of human efforts rests. We have frequently expressed our opinion that the victims of this vice would

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consider it to be one of the greatest boons which could be conferred upon them, if the temptations to it could be removed completely from their reach; they are well aware of the injury it brings upon them in every way; they recognise their madness and folly; they will even curse the landlord who supplies them; and yet, with the inconsistency and weakness of human nature, the glaring gin-palace, the beer-shop, and the boisterous and mirthful invitation to "come and take a glass," obliterate all former good impressions, and their minds become gradually hard and callous. Now are these men so much to blame as those who in the first instance neglect their proper education, and permit them to grow up in an atmosphere of vice almost without an effort to correct it, and then force as it were on their attention, under special license, places where their ruin may, and probably will, be fully consummated? There are many difficulties to be encountered in combating this gigantic evil; perhaps not the most insignificant is the vast numbers of those who are ready to take alarm at any movement tending to suppress the evil, because they imagine that "this their craft is in danger to be set at naught." As public journalists we are bound to resist the evil by every means in our power, irrespective of any vested interests whatever, in a craft which, while it brings great gain to its masters, yet also brings with it, by universal consent, the most abject wretchedness, vice, and destruction, both of body and soul, to its thousand victims. It may, perhaps, be to a certain extent true that the vice of intoxication is not so prevalent as it was thirty years ago, inasmuch as unquestionably, in the higher ranks of society, habits of open intoxication are beginning to be looked upon as a disgrace. But, in proportion to the population, no diligent inquirer into real facts will be long in doubt that the vice still prevails to a much larger extent than it should do among the working classes.

In connection with this subject, whatever may be the views entertained as to the success or otherwise of what is termed the total abstinence movement, one thing is clear,—that many of those who originally scouted the idea altogether are now its warm advocates, and thousands who were indifferent have joined its ranks. We are not ourselves total abstainers, but we would not venture to find fault with those who are. We come largely into contact with the criminal offspring of drunkenness, and we simply believe that, so long as the facilities for intoxication are so largely authorized by government, and the temptations to the vice so many, and the restraints and correctives on the other hand so necessarily few, there is no other remedy that we are acquainted with so likely to prevail, especially with the confirmed drunkard.

We by no means undervalue the power of religious instruction; but the class to which we allude for the most part have never had that instruction, and are now beyond it, otherwise it might be a more powerful means than the temperance movement. A right estimation of the pledges taken and made at the baptismal font may be infinitely better than the temperance movement; but that proper estimation has never been instilled, and can seldom be awakened, in the drunkard's mind. The precepts of God's word must be infinitely superior to any mortal means whatsoever; but that Word has not been taught, and the opportunity for teaching it in these cases is well-nigh gone. The grand difficulty is to *get at* the drunkard to any purpose, and the great value of the temperance movement, we think, consists in this,—that where the drunkard meets his accustomed circle, and simply expresses his awakened conviction of the evil, and his *intention* to avoid it in future, it is expecting a rare amount of moral courage to hope that he will be able to resist their ridicule and their blandishments; but if he be able to say distinctly, "I *have* taken the pledge," though he may be ridiculed for having done so, yet will he be respected for keeping his written promise unsullied. We do not scruple to say that for ourselves we have no faith in "the pledge system" as in itself inducing any better state of mind; but as a means thereto we have the highest confidence in it,—as a first step to improvement it is of the utmost importance. Many hundreds have taken the pledge, and subsequently persevered in a course of sobriety, not simply because they were pledged abstainers, but the temporary check which the signing the pledge gave to their drinking habits, the corresponding comfort which they soon discovered to arise from keeping their money, or spending it rightly, the happy faces of their family, and the gradual introduction into respectable, and in many cases Sabbath-keeping customs, the easy mind, the bodily health, and the power of attending to their religious duties, have taught them, practically, how little fruit they had of those things whereof they are now ashamed: these thank God that they were induced to sign a pledge, which was, under his providence, the first step to recovery, just as many an one has thanked God very sincerely for having been brought into prison; not for the prison itself, but for the check it applied in the beginning of a career of crime, the end of which was frightful to contemplate. They gain by it time to think, and to seek strength to lead a better life in future. The chaplain of the Borough Gaol, Devonport, in his Report at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1857, attempts to cry down the temperance movement as "false in theory and delusive in practice," and as having "existed only to prove its own weakness." Mr. Hallam evidently does not understand the movement or its progress, or he would not talk so glibly of its failure. We believe that for what it intended and expected to effect it has been eminently successful. Ninety-nine chaplains out of a hundred will at once acknowledge what has been over and over again asserted by judges and magistrates,—that the largest part of crime springs directly or indirectly from drunkenness. Nor do we think Mr. Hallam will be disposed to deny this when he calls "intemperance the presiding demon of evil of our times. It is," says he, "*the* vice of the age—the 'monster of frightful mien,' which *steeps the masses in misery and ruin.*" And yet in the very same page wherein he speaks so slightingly of the temperance movement, as having totally failed, he says, speaking of crime, "The gaunt Philistine of evil rears his defiant head, and spreads dismay among the hosts of our people. The well-timed efforts of the best and wisest of men; the increase of schools; the multiplying of churches; home missionary exertions of all kinds; the provision of innocent recreations for the poorer classes; together with the thousand-and-one institutions set on foot with the view of humanizing the depraved, instructing the ignorant, and reclaiming the vicious, *have failed one and all*, (however effective in their way), to fell, as yet, the great Goliath and lay him low." Yes, these various godly movements which he enumerates have failed, though they are as means infinitely preferable, and far more likely to be lasting, than the temperance movement, and it is precisely because they have failed, not from want of intrinsic worth, but from their inaccessibility to the drunkard, that we would desire, by any legitimate means, to bring the drunkard within their influence; and we confess we see no other method of accomplishing this than inducing him, if possible, to put a first check on his headlong career by signing the pledge. We beg to repeat to our readers that we are not ourselves abstainers, but we desire to judge impartially

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of any movement having for its object the benefit and improvement of the working men, and until we are persuaded that the signing of the pledge is positively *wrong*, or that there is any other means equally simple, yet equally powerful, to put a sudden curb on a drunkard's life, we shall consider it our duty to give the movement all the countenance and support in our power.

A chaplain of our acquaintance, connected with a large prison, had frequently received the promise of prisoners that after their discharge they would keep from drink, as they found they could do well without; and many said they would take the pledge; but they generally were not long after again in their cells for the same offence, confessing that they were met at once by their old pot-companions, and were unable to hold out against them. It struck him that the power of saying "I have signed the pledge," might be a sort of safeguard for them, as well as put them upon their mettle as "men of their word." He obtained authority for signatures to be taken during the period of imprisonment, announced that it could be done, and said no more, but left the thing to work. Some of the regular gaol birds soon expressed a desire to sign, and these received their cards on discharge, and *not one has since appeared within the walls of the prison*, though many of them may be said previously to have almost *lived* in prison, consigned over and over again to short and almost useless punishment for being "drunk and disorderly."

This is testimony of some importance of a distinctly opposite character to that of the estimable chaplain of Devonport. We shall be glad to hear from him what remedies he does apply to his drunkards, and with what success. Our main object is to draw attention to the extreme importance of dealing with the monster vice "Intemperance," in some vigorous way, and we trust the Liverpool local council of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will issue some such questions, in addition to their present solitary, and we think mistaken one, as may draw attention more pointedly to the evil, whether as regards its causes and consequences, or its prevention and probable suppression.

PLAYGROUND AND GENERAL RECREATION SOCIETY.

In physical powers of endurance it is well known that few nations, if any, can be at all compared with the British Isles. This superiority, acknowledged in all our wars, both as regards the officers and the men, owes its origin unquestionably, in a great measure, to the manly sports in which our young in all ages have been accustomed to engage, in their intervals of holidays, or in their daily recreations in their playgrounds. Our ancestors, well aware of the paramount importance of bodily health and vigour, and of their powerful influence on the mind, looked upon a playground as a necessary appendage to every school aiming at prosperity. And it was with the same view, probably, that they gave great encouragement to the manly sports and amusements in which the poorer population were so frequently engaged on the village green. But time has rolled on, and improvements in society generally have given a new feature to the face of most things. Playgrounds still remain attached as a proper appendage to the higher class of schools, but the poor suffer greatly in this particular respect by what may be termed the commercial advancements of the times. Population increases everywhere; land becomes increasingly valuable; modern gin-palaces and beer-shops introduce their deadly allurements into the village sports, whereby abuses are engendered and fostered, until the well-disposed in the locality feel themselves afraid of mingling as of old with those on whose labour they depend, though we cannot believe them one whit less willing than formerly to promote the well-being of their poorer brethren. These scruples are, however, far from correct or justifiable. It is rather the duty of the more fashionable gentry to endeavour by every means to check the introduction of abuses, by their presence and support, than to discountenance altogether the harmless sports, on which their own want of watchfulness has tended to bring discredit.

In the meanwhile the village becomes a town, the town grows into a city, and the village green becomes an aristocratic square.

> "Where Hodge's children may no more be seen
> In sport with rising nobles, as was meet.
> The latter still may pace what was the green,
> The former know no Plaistow but the street."

One by one is each spare green spot removed from the poorer children, who are powerless to resist, unil their only hope of recreation and amusement is confined to the crowded thoroughfare, or the noisome alley. This is plainly unjust to the poor children, and in the highest degree injurious to society at large. It is impolitic in the extreme to neglect the training of youths who are to be the future sinews of our farms, our factories at home, and of our army and navy abroad, in the hardy habits only to be properly acquired in youth, and to leave them a prey to the vice and contamination which unrestrained and unwatched street amusements are pretty sure to induce. The children will have their amusement and play, it is a very instinct of nature, implanted in their little minds by a higher power; and if they cannot trundle their hoops, or fly their kites, if they cannot play at trap-bat, cricket, leapfrog, rounders, prisoners' base, &c., lest the honourable Mr. This, or the Rev. Mr. That, should be flung from a startled horse, or overturned in his elegant barouche; or lest Mr. Somebody else sitting in his chambers, or returning quietly from them, should be smitten by a tipcat in the one, or disturbed in the other by noisy shouts of boys at play,—if, we say, these are held as valid reasons for checking innocent play—and the children cannot therefore find place or opportunity so to enjoy themselves, they have, as it would seem, no alternative from resorting to the less noisy, but more dangerous amusement of gambling, or the still more destructive allurements of the penny gaff.

With these impressions we are extremely pleased to find that the Playground and Recreation Society are at length in a position to make a manifestation of their intentions. A most excellent piece of ground, at Camden Town, running in fact entirely along the rear of Camden Street, is now, as we understand, in the hands of the committee, and as it is the first they have succeeded in procuring, it will, we hope, be opened with considerable *éclat*, and be well watched by those who desire to ascertain the real value of such a Society. We do not know that we can do better than to introduce here some extracts from a very sensible article which appeared in the *Standard* of the 23rd, while commenting on the anniversary dinner lately held at the Freemasons' Tavern. Before doing so, however, we may observe that the Marquis of Westminster, who presided on that occasion, intimated that he thought he had an acre of land which he could make over to the Society for its purposes, and that he spoke of the site in Camden Town as being objectionable on account of its distance. Our readers will bear in mind that the playground in Camden Town is not intended for the inhabitants of Southwark, but simply for its own neighbourhood; and the desire of the Society is to procure, if possible, sites of land for similar purposes, in any and every locality where the poor children are deprived of their proper amusement by

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being driven to the streets. The *Standard* remarks that—

"The question is how to clear our streets of juvenile vagrants, to allure them to spots where they could play to their hearts' content; but always under a kindly and watchful supervision. Surely this is applying the maxim that persuasion is better than force, in a very wise practical manner. The homeless child, wretched as is his condition, will have play any how; it is is in vain that you try to beat it out of him. He is still young, and this turn for sport is in all young things; it is, then, a refined and even subtle philanthropy to convert this skittish inclination to purposes of permanent good. The Playground and General Recreation Society was founded with the object of supplying what is properly regarded as a natural want in all children to the poor nomads of the streets, under a regulated system and judicious superintendence. Among the patrons and committee are the names of some very practical as well as charitable men, persons who would not lend their sanction to any association not likely to prove thoroughly successful as well as beneficial. The inquiry has long presented itself—what are we to do with these vagrant street children? They gambol; they play at pitch and toss; they use obscene language; they thieve when they can; they elude the police by dodging across the roads and under horses and carriages. All this time they are working their own ruin. But the main object is sport. With them to lark is to live, and rather than be without their fun they would do any amount of mischief or dare any peril. Now, this bias for play is not bad in itself; it may be the counterpoise for the amazing mental activity of the young. Everything is new to the beginner in our world. From the lowest stage of animal life to man's high perfection, each young creature has everything to learn. The turn for sport evinced by them may be only a kind of necessary compensation for the exertions their faculties must undergo in order to master their natural position, whatever this may be, in the scale of creation. The Playground Society, then, is not only practical: it is, without hyperbole, truly philosophical. It does not attempt to whip the play out of the child, but to use it for high purposes with the idiosyncracies of the juvenile always in view. But beyond the necessary sport there will ever be a tendency to run to it as a refuge for idleness. People seek pleasure for the want of more exciting employment. Beggar children spend their lives between vagrancy and play. If the latter should become a system with them, only to be taken up at intervals and under proper directions, are not the possibilities many that the same regularity and method will guide their other pursuits? Besides, play need not be all mere recreation; it may contain elements of very useful instruction. Gymnastics are in themselves a capital bodily training, and contain some germs of mental calculation, and much heart and courage, before any one can excel in them. It is in this way, too, the Playground and Recreation Society endeavours to convert the sportive propensities of our City Arabs into means for developing their limbs and exciting a manly emulation. A motive is induced for system and exertion, a healthful and useful stimulus is given to activity and energy. Who knows what noble aspirations may seize the child who becomes master in these feats of skill, agility, and strength? May not a naval or a military hero be found in this first school of observation, calculation, skill, and intrepidity? Or some clever engineer or mechanical genius? The chances are very many that these places of recreation will turn out anything but a thief; while the street corners, where boys now throng for play or gambling, are the nests where roguery and vice are engendered and thrive. In fact, any one disposed to write a moral essay on this interesting subject could not fail for lack of forcible and apposite arguments. But our purpose is a little more practical.

The Society is now in its third year. It has gathered around it many patrons and friends; it has obtained the sanction of the Legislature for its proceedings; it has just held its second anniversary; and we believe it is in a fair way of permanently working out the good for which it was founded. But it is still only in its infancy; it has no large funds, or generous donations, or ample subscriptions, to fall back upon. The Society, in fact, is like its objects—not only young, but poor. That it shall not long continue so, must be the care of the benevolent British public. There is something really very pleasing and thoroughly English in this association. They give play to the poor child, but at the same time they allow him his freedom. He is not condemned to a reformatory, or even provided with a refuge—very useful institutions in their way; but he is taught to play, as children ought to play, to a good end. Here is an object for the money boxes of our children. Surely the captains of Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, and our other public schools, might well show their lead, by heading a subscription for this truly juvenile charity. And older people, who grow young again in the sports of little ones, may convert a five-pound note to a less benevolent purpose than to enticing vicious children from the streets and their evil courses, to spots consecrated to health and recreation. At this season, we should like to see the proceeds of a game of cricket or two, or a sturdy boat race, applied to this institution. It ought to cast itself on Young England for support, and rely on it; while, no doubt, more matured benevolence will not be wanting. In truth, there is so much ingenuity, as well as goodness, in the scheme, that we could not bear to see it otherwise than flourishing. This Playground and General Recreation Society is one of those types of modern British benevolence, whose exponents are to be found in our new parks, our summer excursions, our baths and wash-houses, and our model lodging-houses. There is something of human kindness and a family consideration and feeling about all of them. This is the Conservative socialism of England, differing *in toto* from the revolutionary. It is therefore we feel bound to plead the cause of the new progress so frequently; and foremost in the van we certainly place this Society for providing playgrounds and recreation for the wandering children of our great cities.

CERTIFIED REFORMATORIES.

It is not every county which has a Mr. Barwick Baker in it, with the will as well as the tact and the facilities of keeping the worst of the lads within bounds and order. Nor is it to be denied that as we approach the metropolis, that is in point of number and density of population, the young vagabonds who are the proper objects of the Reformatory Schools Act become more and more difficult to deal with. There is a certain degree of sharpness and daring about the young London gaol-bird which we do not expect to find in rural populations, and but rarely even in less crowded and manufacturing towns. Hence it is that we attach considerable importance to a movement which has emanated from the authorities at the Home in the East, and is, as we understand, completely in accordance with the views and experience of Her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatories. The suggestion is that a strong application should be made, backed by all the influence which can be brought to bear, as well from individuals as from all the certified Reformatories, to the Secretary of State, to permit Parkhurst to be certified under the Act, for the reception of young criminals who are likely to prove unmanageable themselves, and exercise a most baneful influence on those with whom they may be associated in the Metropolitan or other Reformatories. The Rev. Sydney Turner, while still closely connected with the Philanthropic Farm School, took a leading part in an agreement made between the Reformatories and the magistracy of the county of Surrey for the reception of an annual number of boys from Surrey, sentenced under the Act, and he made it an express stipulation that incorrigible and hopeless cases should not be sent there. This stipulation might have been strictly consonant with the means and appliances available at Redhill for the detention and control of troublesome cases; but it most unquestionably went far to stultify the Act; because so long as the incorrigible leaders of the boy-gangs were at liberty it is quite clear that they would continually recruit their broken ranks, and supply by new dupes the places of those whom this act separated from their *confrères* by long periods of confinement. The Home in the East, with probably less facilities for restraining turbulent ones, and fewer means of effecting the

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recapture of runaways, yet seems to have acted more in accordance with the *spirit* of the act, and to have endeavoured, like Mr. Barwick Baker, to put a more effectual check on juvenile crime, by dealing primarily with the worst and apparently most hopeless cases. The committee of management have not positively shut their doors against any, but generally has taken all for whom they have had space.

It was quite within the bounds of probability that no evil should have arisen from this unrestricted admission; but any one who at all knows the character, and we would add the talent, of the young London thieves, especially those who are leaders of gangs, would be perfectly prepared to hear that such lads might lay deep plans for rebellion and escape, collected as they are in what is virtually a prison, though without the strong barriers of a prison; being perfectly well aware that a long period of detention awaited them, having ample facilities for communication one with the other, and requiring but a word of encouragement to instigate them to organize their plans for resistance and escape. A disturbance of some such sort has taken place at the Old Ford Reformatory, which might scarcely be worth further allusion to, but that it gives a fair ground for pushing vigorously for the boon to which we have alluded—the certifying of Parkhurst. A large number of the cases dealt with under the Act are boys whose parents are to them worse than no parents at all, and whose circumstances are such as to render it a positive act of charity to remove them from their home associations, and keep them under the authority of proper teachers for a lengthened period. Whatever such boys are in danger of becoming, many of them are at present quite young in crime and are perfectly capable of being trained with ease to better things; but if they are necessarily associated in the Reformatory with those who have become adepts in crime, young as they are, who glory in telling of their misdeeds, and who bring to bear on them the powerful weapon of ridicule, these young hopeful ones soon imbibe false notions and become contaminated by the others, and thus the object for which they were consigned to the Reformatories is altogether defeated. This is a difficulty which must always exist, more or less; but it would be immeasurably diminished if Parkhurst were certified and received those who show that all feeling of shame is deadened in them, who are apparently hopeless. It must be borne in mind that there is a wide distinction between the lad who enters voluntarily into a Reformatory and the lad who is sent there against his will knowing that there he must stop for a very long period, as a sentence of the law. The former soon understands that he is fed, clothed, and taught, as a pure act of voluntary kindness towards himself, for which he can feel grateful: the latter realizes nothing as a source of gratitude; he imagines that what is done for him is done as a matter of compulsion and law; and the springs of mutual sympathy are dried up. Therefore, the certified reformatories should be distinct from the voluntary; but as this can hardly be at present, at least let us keep from these reformatories, so far as we can, everything that would be likely to interfere with the salutary influence of their discipline. The worst cases should be vigorously dealt with, but there is no place so adapted for their reception as Parkhurst; and as at the present time we believe it is by no means full, probably a proper application made at once would lead to this desirable consummation, especially as it will be, we understand, heartily backed by the new government Inspector of Reformatories, the Rev. Sydney Turner.

HULL DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

We make the following extract from the second report of the above society:—

It should ever be borne in mind in what a destitute condition most prisoners are at the time of their discharge from gaol. After a few months passed there, either in the hard labour of the treadmill or at other comparatively lighter work, it must be expected that in general their spirits should be broken, and their physical powers weakened, and that they should return to liberty in a very low and dejected state, almost entirely unfitted for some time to engage in any employment that requires strength of body or energy of mind. Amid the general want of work experienced in the town, at some periods of the year, it is found difficult for labourers, or other workmen, of even unblemished character, to meet with employment. And that difficulty is increased in a tenfold degree to a person just released from confinement. If he is a native of the town, he is frequently prevented by shame from seeking employment from those parties for whom he has formerly worked, and if he asks it from others to whom he is not known it is not unusual for a reference to be requested to his last employer. In both cases he is disappointed, and is thus obliged to go elsewhere for those means of support to which he has deprived himself by his previous bad conduct. For it seldom happens that a former master is in a position to take back a person of this description, as he has in the meantime filled up his place. And should the released prisoner be a person from some place at a distance from Hull, he is then much less likely to obtain employment. Being, therefore, thus thrown among strangers, without the means of obtaining a living, without money, or friends, or character, and not knowing what to do, or whither to go for his next meal, is it a thing to be wondered at, if in such a deplorable dilemma he is again overcome by the first temptation that is offered to break the laws of the country? It is in these, and such-like cases, that the value of this unpretending but highly useful society is felt, as many a discharged prisoner is, by a little timely aid, prevented from again having recourse to those dishonest practices that have led to his punishment and disgrace.

Neither should it be forgotten that many of the persons so relieved are among the most depraved characters, and therefore it cannot be supposed that every one who is assisted by this society will be reformed. Many disappointments must be expected, and many have been experienced, but not more than in other cases of distress generally; for it is well known by persons who are in the habit of going among that class of the community, that a great deal of imposition is practised—and in truth cannot be guarded against by the utmost vigilance. In many cases, discharged prisoners are almost compelled to beg or to steal, as they cannot starve. But after all deductions, necessarily arising from the circumstances of the parties whom we assist, much good has been effected; many a good resolution, formed by a prisoner in his solitary cell, has been carried out; much evil has been prevented; and though some re-committals, as will be shown, have taken place, they are not more numerous than might have been anticipated. Several of those who have been accustomed to infest our prison from time to time, for several years, have been sent away from the town to their distant homes; while others, from the temporary but much-needed relief thus afforded, have been furnished with the means of supplying their present wants, and been helped till they met with some employment.

The number of cases relieved in the course of the year has been 151; which is 23 more than in the last year. Of these, 54 have been women, and 97 men. The total sum expended has been £24 3s. 1d.; of which £8 4s. 3d. has been laid out in the purchase of second-hand clothes, shoes, &c.

Of the discharged prisoners who have been sent to places distant from Hull, 14 have been sent to London; 2 to Gainsbro'; 3 to Beverley; 3 to Newcastle; 3 to York; 2 to Selby; 3 to Grimsby; 2 to Liverpool; 1 to Leeds; 1 to Louth; 1 to East Retford; 1 to Manchester; 1 to Bradford; 1 to Doncaster; 1 to Bridlington. 21 have been assisted with money to leave the town, and as far as is at present known, they have all done so with the exception of three women. One of these is living in respectable service, and it is feared two are doing wrong, though they have not been recommitted.

Letters have been frequently sent, in the course of the year, to the friends of those who were on the point of leaving the prison, reminding them of their liberation,

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but in many cases no reply has been received. In a few instances the letters have been returned to the Secretary from the Dead Letter Office in London. On the other hand letters have been received from some expressing much gratitude for the assistance afforded. One young woman, who had money given her to go to the neighbourhood of Leeds, writes: "I am getting on very nicely, and I hope, in the course of a few weeks, to be able to send you that money which I promised to return to you, and which I was very thankful for the loan of. I have an engagement for a month to a gentleman as servant, and I hope to stay longer, if it pleases God to give me health and strength, as I suit very well." Another woman, to whom money was lent, has returned 2s. 6d. A young man, sent to York in October last, writes: "I was glad to hear that you received the stamps (24) all right. You must, if you please, excuse me for not writing before now; but the reason is, I thought I would send you some good news. I am glad to let you know that I have got some good work, and I intend to keep it."

It is pleasant to have to record such instances of gratitude and honesty, though the falsehood and deception practised by many have a tendency to harden the hearts of benevolent persons in their efforts to do them good. In a letter from the Chaplain of a goal in a neighbouring county, the following remarks are made with reference to a young woman, whose friends had been requested to take her back, and try to get her employment in the silkmills, where she had formerly worked. He writes: "After considerable trouble, with the assistance of one of our detectives, I have had an interview with the girl's brother and sister, whom you mention in your letter. Her statement to you is correct as to having a brother of the name of ——, and a sister named ——, but her address to them is wrong, and therefore they could not receive your letter. From their account the girl appears to have led an irregular life at N., where she might have had work at the factories, or a situation as servant, but utterly disregarded the best advice. Could they be assured that she would be a reformed character, and not a disgrace to them, they would be glad to see her with them again. Otherwise they have no wish to see her here again. They are Irish Roman Catholics, and seem very poor and unable to write or read, and therefore requested me to make this statement to you, and to say they could not assist her with money." He goes on to say, "after a period of 39 years as Chaplain to our prisons, how seldom I have been able to place any confidence in the expressions of repentance or intentions of reform in such characters. Their resolutions are no sooner made than broken. However, we must still continue to pity and pray for them, trusting that God may, by his holy Spirit, do for them what we cannot." It thus appears that the hopes of the reformation of this class of prisoners are as discouraging in other large towns as they are in Hull.

We would add, in conclusion, a few brief remarks on some of these cases that have been relieved, in order that the real circumstances of discharged prisoners may be the better seen, and thus more sympathy excited towards so unhappy a class of the community.

"W. S., a Hull man, labourer, wife has pawned all the furniture, clothes, &c., while he has been in gaol, to support herself."

"J. H., a single man, a tailor, quite destitute, gone out of town, on his way towards Liverpool, where he has friends."

"M. F., a single woman—not a prostitute—on her way from Newcastle to London, sent to her father in London by steamer."

"C. F., single, a Prussian sailor, speaks but little English, sent to London, where he expects to meet with a ship to take him to his own country."

"J. H., a watchmaker, respectable in appearance, married—during his imprisonment, his wife sold all their goods, and is gone away with another man—paid for him 5s. to get his tools, &c., from the lodging-house where they were detained: went with him to North-street, and saw the truth of what he said—gone into Lincolnshire with the expectation of obtaining work."

"H. McG., a tailor—has been in the army during the war in the Crimea, had two silver plates on his head covering wounds, several wounds in various parts of body and arms: wife in Lincoln—gave wistcoat and coat, as he had nothing on but trousers and shirt."

"S. P., aged 73, and wife, M. P., aged 61, were sent to gaol, the former 21 days and the latter 14 days, for begging. They are very poor—nearly blind—have been some months in Hull. The woman left seven days before her husband, and went to the workhouse—she came to the gaol to meet her husband, and both leave the town to make their way towards their own parish."

"M. A. H., single—has been on the streets: was in gaol 11 weeks waiting for Sessions. Parents dead, very thankfully accepted the offer to be sent home; intends to leave off her bad ways. Paid for her lodgings, and for boat, &c., to Gainsborough."

"C. B., a married woman—husband a labourer—one child of 11 years of age died while mother was in prison: eldest daughter, who worked at the mill, became a prostitute. Husband often out of work: two children at home—the whole wretchedly poor: gave clothes, shoes, food, &c.

"A. M., a young woman of good character; parents in Hull; gone to West Riding to relations, expects to be employed as a servant.

"M. L., a single woman, of weak intellect, has been in gaol about 40 times in the last few years: generally lives, when out of gaol, among prostitutes, for whom she does every servile work. Paid for her passage to Selby by the steam-boat."

"M. W., a single woman—destitute—brought up in the Union of Oldham; has been five years in a Lunatic Asylum—does not know where to go or what to do on leaving the gaol."

The above may be considered fair samples of the prisoners relieved. And to assist in endeavouring to raise such fallen and destitute fellow-creatures, is the chief object of the Society.

Of those who were assisted by this Society, viz., 87 males and 41 females, from April 1857 to April 1858, only seven males and three females were-recommitted, of whom two have been since sent to Reformatories, and one to penal servitude, while the rest, as far as is known, have not again subjected themselves to punishment.

Of those relieved by the Society, viz. 97 males and 54 females, from April 1858 to April 1859, five males and seven females have been re-committed (one male in Leeds) and one of them sent to penal servitude. The rest, viz., 92 males and 47 females have up to the present time nothing new laid to their charge.

It is trusted, therefore, that this plain and simple statements of facts, regarding these discharged prisoners, will induce those to continue their aid who have hitherto, either by donation or subscription, assisted in restoring to society some of those who, by their crimes, have brought disgrace and punishment upon themselves, and that those who have hitherto not given us a helping hand may come forward and aid us in our endeavours, with God's blessing, to relieve the wants of the destitute and "convert the sinner from the error of his ways, and thus save his soul from death and hide a multitude of sins."

J. Selkirk, *Secretary.*

PLAYGROUND AND GENERAL RECREATION SOCIETY.

On Thursday, May 19th, the second Festival of this Society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern. The Marquis of Westminster presided, but it was very evident that the fact of the Queen having fixed that day for the celebration of her birthday made a considerable difference in the attendance, as many were thereby prevented from being present. That their absence was no indication of lack of interest in the well-doing of the Society was proved by these absent ones sending their contributions towards its funds.

"The Marquis of Westminster occupied the chair, and among the gentlemen present were, Sir B. Heywood, R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P., Revs. D. Laing, E. Spooner, W. Owen, H. J. Hatch; Mr. Lusignan, James Heywood, Esq., C. Ratcliff, Esq., Dr. Mackintosh, Dr. Jolit, Mr. E. Perry, Mr. Montague Gore, Mr. T. H. Bastard, Mr. W. H. Collingridge, Dr. Spicer, Mr. W. Jesse Street, Mr. E. West, the Secretary, &c. &c.

"After the usual loyal toasts had been honoured, the Marquis of Westminster proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Playground and General Recreation Society," He said he regretted the absence of the chairman of last year, Mr. Charles Dickens, as he also regretted that Mr. Dickens's suggestion that the ladies should join them at these dinners had not been carried out. The noble marquis pictured the sad state of the children of the city, who were unable to trundle a hoop without being pounced upon by the police. They must all know it was not

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the children only, but the whole country, that suffered from the rising generation being deteriorated. Debility of body would produce weakness of mind, and the children placed in that calamitous position were unable to play the part that was expected from every free-born Briton. The Committee had looked about to see where they could find a sufficient space for the amusement of those children. He was told there was ground to be got in the neighbourhood of Camden Town, but the distance was objectionable. A place had been spoken of in Smithfield, and an application respecting it had been made to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to the Corporation of London. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a most favourable answer, so far as he was able to do. The powers of the Government were not quite clear, but he believed there was an understanding that no objectionable building should be erected there, though the Government could not promise that an appropriation of the ground could be made in the manner desired for the use of the children. The Corporation, a great, powerful, and useful body, did not, however, give the deputation from the committee the encouragement they anticipated. The great difficulty in their way was the enormous expense that must be incurred, but they should endeavour to meet it, because it was most important that the objects they had in view for the benefit of those children should be effected. He understood that a covered sewer at Chelsea was to be converted into a playground, and that the ends of it could be effectually blocked up, so as to form a place of recreation for children. It might be naturally asked why he (the Chairman) did not give the ground himself. It so happened unfortunately that the whole of the property was so leased that it was quite unattainable, with one small exception, but he was happy to say there was something like an acre of land, which they would be able to appropriate for the purpose.

R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P., then proposed the chairman's health, and he rejoiced to see his lordship engaged in assisting in the desirable object of providing open spaces for poor children "in populous cities pent." He had himself endeavoured to promote the movement in his place in the House of Commons, and what had been done for the people in regard to Primrose-hill, Kensington, Victoria, and Battersea Parks gave them strong hope for the future. He believed that by renting, buying, &c., the society would accomplish much good for the future generations of men and women.

The Chairman returned thanks, and proposed "the Stewards," which was acknowledged by—

Mr. Charles Ratcliff, of Birmingham, who said there were three distinct places of recreation at Birmingham, one purchased in part by working men, and that a large portion of working men composed the committee of management. He trusted that London would soon have the same advantages, and concluded by gracefully thanking the noble chairman for his kind offer of an acre of land in Belgravia, expressing a hope that others would be thereby invited to give land in other localities where the want was so pressing.

Mr. Heywood proposed "the Committee," to which the Rev. D. Laing, who originated this movement, responded. He said the children of the poor were hunted out of every place to which they went for play, they were lonely and neglected in the streets, and he hoped the Society would soon be enabled to render their lot more cheerful.

The Chairman then proposed "Sir B. Heywood, and the Shoeblacks' Society."

Sir B. Heywood acknowledged the compliment, and alluded to the delight the shoeblacks experienced in their trip, last summer, to Mr. Alderman Finnis's park, as an example of the motto, that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

The Rev. H. J. Hatch proposed "The Press," thanking them for the generous and unsolicited aid they had already given to the movement; acknowledging that the main difficulty to be overcome was the fact, that where playgrounds were most wanted, there, from the density of the population, land was necessarily dearer; and that, without the aid of the powerful body who composed the Press, the Society could hardly hope to succeed. Mr. Hatch took occasion to answer the noble Chairman's statement, that the ground in Camden Town was "objectionable on account of its distance," by reminding him that each playground could only be *intended for its own locality;* and although, at the first, some might perhaps come to it from a distance, yet it was the object of the Society to provide grounds, if possible, in the midst or immediate vicinity of any thickly populated part of the metropolis. The toast was acknowledged by the Rev. W. Owen.

The proper compliment was then paid to the Ladies, and to Mr. West, the secretary, who had given his valuable labours from the commencement of the Charity.

Mr. West, who had been for some time seriously indisposed, responded, and expressed the pleasure he felt at the cordial manner in which his name was received.

The proceedings were agreeably enlivened by the excellent vocal performances of Miss Fraser, Mr. G. Buckland, Mrs. Young, Mr. H. Buckland, and Mr. Donald King. The toastmaster was Mr. Coussins.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

The eighteenth annual meeting of this charitable institution was held at the hospital, on Thursday, May 26th. At three o'clock there was Divine service in the hospital church, conducted by the chaplain, the Rev. E. B. Allen; at four o'clock the annual court of governors was held in the board-room to receive the report of the committee of management, and to elect a new committee of management and a committee of auditors for the ensuing year. The Earl of Manvers took the chair; and among those present were the Hon. P. Pierrepont, General the Hon. T. Ashburnham, the Rev. Sir H. Foulis, Bart., Dr. Roe, Dr. Pollock, Cosmo Duff Gordon, Esq., R. Trotter, Esq., General Dowling.

The Hon. Secretary read the report and financial statement for the last year. At the end of the year 1857 there were 116 inmates; and there had been admitted during the year, 551; making a total of 667 patients. Of these there were discharged, greatly benefited in many cases, 400; died, 98; remaining in the hospital, 169. The large number of deaths was owing to the fact that nearly the whole of the cases were quite hopeless when admitted, a circumstance to which the committee called especial attention. The applications for admittance continued to increase, and 120 such applications remained on the books at the end of 1858. The out-patient department had steadily maintained its eminently useful character. Out of 3971 new out-patients attended by the physicians, and supplied with medicine gratuitously during the past year, many came from long distances, from Sussex, Kent, and even more distant counties. Owing to the pressure of debt and the insufficiency of income, last year, the committee were compelled to close an entire wing, and suspend the admission to 80 beds. It was, however, most satisfactory to state, that by the liberality of the friends of the institution, the committee had been enabled in November to re-open the ward, and all the beds of the institution, nearly 200 in number. The donations had increased from £3472 7s. in 1857, to £6089 15s. in 1858. The annual subscriptions and church collections were nearly equal. The legacies received had increased from £851 to £1624. The general receipts had increased from £8100 1s. 6d. in 1857 to £11,725 7s. 5d. in 1858. The whole of the buildings had been put into a state of perfect repair. The committee rejoiced in the continuance of those memorials of interest in the charity—legacies; and they trusted that from this source they might be able, at no distant date, to clear off the mortgage on the hospital property, and present themselves before the governors as entirely free from debt. Just before the last court the committee had appointed Mr. Henry Dobbin to the vacant post of honorary secretary; and they reported their entire satisfaction with his subsequent conduct.

The Chaplain read his report, which was a satisfactory document generally, but contained no item of special interest.

The Hon. P. Pierrepont moved the adoption of the reports.

Mr. T. Haghan seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Niven proposed the new committee of management, consisting of the Duke of Norfolk, Lieut.-General the Hon. T. Ashburnham, the Hon. J. W. Percy, Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., the Rev. Sir H. Foulis, Bart., Sir Peter Van Notten Pole, Bart., J. H. Allen, Esq. R. J. Ashton, Esq., F. J. Augarde, Esq. J. Ball, Esq., R. Dickson, M.D., C. Few jun., Esq., Otho Hamilton, Esq., T. Howard Esq., the Rev. W. W. Robinson, Granville Ryder, Esq., Captain Philip Smith, Harrington Tuke, M.D., Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P. (old members), and new members, consisting of the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., the Rev. S. M. Barkworth, R. C. L.

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Bevan, Esq., T. M. Bridge, Esq., J. D, Gex, Esq., and Cosmo Duff Gordon, Esq.

Mr. Shaw seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, R. Trotter, Esq., the Rev. C. J. Goodheart, and the Rev. J. E. Bowden, withdrawing in order to avoid a ballot.

The Rev. Sir H. Foulis, Bart., moved the appointment of James Graham, James Green, William Hasleden, and J. Carter Wood, Esqs., and Dr. Harrington Tuke, as auditors.

Granville Ryder, Esq., seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Rev. Sir H. Foulis then moved a modification of rule 18, extending the privilege of nomination to clergymen making a collection of six guineas in favour of the hospital.

This amendment of the rules was unanimously agreed to.

The proposed alteration in rule 19 with reference to the admission of in-patients, of which notice had been given, was withdrawn.

Thanks to the medical officers and the chairman closed the proceedings, which were entirely of a business description.

FEMALE MISSION IN CONNEXION WITH THE REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION

THE following is the report of the sub-committee, and is very satisfactory:—

18, *Pall Mall, S.W., March* 31*st*, 1859.

The subject of fallen females having been brought prominently forward a year ago in some of the public journals, a sub-committee of the "Reformatory and Refuge Union" was formed to enquire into the question, with a view to devise some scheme of practical good in the least expensive and most effectual manner.

After various conferences with the clergy of the several parishes in the metropolis, and the managers of some of the existing Institutions, it was resolved that a centre of action should be provided through which Institutions might be assisted, and where contributions could be received from those who are desirous of aiding in the rescue of this unhappy class.

For this object a Handbook* was compiled and published, containing a short account of 50 penitentiaries and homes for females in London and the provinces, with particulars as to the amount of accommodation, ages received, terms of admission, &c.

The services of two Female Missionaries were then employed for the purpose of seeking out those who were desirous of leaving their evil ways, and directing them to places of shelter and protection.

The Sub-Committee who undertook their weekly superintendence can now report that these missionaries have carried on their difficult work with zeal and steadiness of purpose, and have met with an unlooked-for measure of success.

Out of a large number of cases which have engaged attention, *eighty-six* appeared to be penitent and anxious to reform, and therefore were placed in homes, or penitentiaries, or otherwise provided for. In some instances the necessary sum for their admission has been paid by the Union, and it is believed that the managers of these institutions have felt the value of the agency thus employed. Arrangements have been made by which one of the missionaries is able to receive these women *at once* into her house until a suitable refuge is provided for them.

About 16,000 tracts and handbills have been distributed in the parks and streets, as well as in houses of bad character, into which the Missionaries have gained admission at considerable personal risk and self-sacrifice.

Hospitals have been visited in the hope of permanently benefiting those who were compelled by illness to leave for a time their evil course of life.

Efforts have always been made to test the sincerity of those who are the special object of the care of the sub-committee, and although there have been some disappointments, yet on the whole there is much ground for encouragement, as will be seen by the statement of cases annexed to the report. We have not space for the insertion of these, but an application to Mr. C. GWILLIM, 118, Pall Mall, will procure the report.

The receipts for this special object during this year have been £421 14s. 6d. and the grants to institutions with cases, payment of missionaries, and incidental expenses £315 15s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £105 18s. 8d.

The importance of such a work as seeking out the penitent and raising the fallen women of London cannot be overstated, and it is hoped that funds will not be wanting to enable the sub-committee to carry on their labours with fresh earnestness and activity.

* To be had at the Office, 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY.

THIS great national benevolent institution held its twentieth annual meeting at Willis's Rooms on the 20th of May. The Right Hon. Earl Manvers, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. Amongst those present we observed Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., Admirals Sir George Westphal, Bertie C. Cator, Charles R. D. Bethune, C.B.; Captains (Royal Navy) Hon. Francis Maude, C. R. Egerton, Gambier, Ward, Heaslop, Young, Lean. Revs. R. H. Baynes, Aubertin, Ray, J. M'Connell Hussey, J. T. Foster, Hamilton, Esq., R.N., Wm. Stuart, Joseph Payne, Thomas Bermingham, Richd. Lewis, Esq., Geo. A. Brograve, Esq. After introducing the objects and operations of the society to the meeting.

The noble Chairman called upon Francis Lean, Esq., the secretary, to read the report, which stated that year by year the committee had to regret a growing increase of casualties among the shipping; last year no fewer than 3329 were recorded by Lloyd's, of which 1170 had occurred on the coast of the United Kingdom. The society, however, in the midst of this distress, had done everything that humanity required; thus 5037 shipwrecked persons have been clothed, fed, and forwarded to their homes, and 3168 widows and orphans, making a total of 8205 persons who had been promptly relieved in their extremity by the honorary agents on the coast (of which there are 500) during the past year, and 77,089 persons have experienced the blessings of the charity since 1839. The amount of relief had exceeded the income in the last two years by 2176*l.*

The number of vessels now carrying the society's flag amounts to 3035, and the number of fishermen and mariners subscribing had reached to 43,000; the quarterly magazine, *The Shipwrecked Mariner*, which publishes its operations, continues to do good service, and to more than pay its expenses. Legacies to the amount of 315*l.* had been reported. The committee had awarded five gold medals and 14 silver medals as rewards for praiseworthy exertions in the saving of life from shipwreck on the high seas, or coasts of the colonies. The interesting subject of an hospital, similar to Greenwich, for the aged, disabled, and worn-out mariners of the mercantile marine, towards which the society had voted 5000*l.*, remained in abeyance, owing to various circumstances; the hospital committee were, however, ready to assume their labours upon the first opportunity.

The society was stated to have provided effectually against the benevolent public being importuned by beggars professing to have been shipwrecked, as all genuine cases were promptly relieved by its agents. They therefore confidently appealed for increased support to Christian liberality to be enabled to carry out its benevolent designs on behalf of half a million of our maritime population.

The report was then adopted, and various resolutions having been passed unanimously, the proceedings terminated, after the usual vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

ON the 26th May, the friends and subscribers to the above valuable institution assembled at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of electing one male and one female, out of fourteen candidates, to become recipients of the benevolence of the institution. Mr. Thomas Piper (president) occupied the chair.

The object of this institution is to give relief and grant pensions to decayed members of the various branches of the building trade and their widows; also for affording temporary relief to workmen in case of accident. The stock amounts to between £6000 and £7000, which is now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols. The present is the fourteenth election of pensioners.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, called the attention of the meeting to the object of their presence on this occasion—viz., the election of one male and one female from a list of 14 candidates, whose hard fate had pressed them upon the charity of others. He regretted that

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they were only able to elect one-seventh from the list of candidates who had sought their aid, but he hoped the time would soon arrive when three-fourths instead of one-seventh would be provided for. Their institution, different from others of a similar character, had been supported by their own class, which was evidenced by his position before them on the present occasion.

The election was then proceeded with, and on the return of the scrutineers the number of votes received by each candidate was announced, together with the names of the successful parties.

The chairman said he was sorry to find that the full number of votes had not on this occasion been made available, but he hoped that if all went on well they would have another election in November, when some of the present unsuccessful candidates would be able to congratulate themselves on being elected.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the chairman and the scrutineers, which being responded to with an expression of their willingness to assist in the cause of charity, the proceedings terminated.

THE MENDICITY SOCIETY.

On Saturday, May 21st, the annual meeting of this society, instituted in 1818, was held at the house in Red Lion-square; the Marquis of Westminster presided, supported by the Earl Grosvenor, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Sir Archibald Murray, Bart., Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., General Kenah, Admiral Cator, Captain Stopford, R.N., Captain J. F. L. Wood, R.N., &c.

The noble chairman briefly opened the proceedings by alluding to the death of Mr. Foster, a vice-president, who, in addition to the assistance given during life, had bequeathed 1500*l.* to the society.

Mr. Allen read the report, which commenced by congratulating the subscribers on the decrease of mendicancy and pauperism. The expenditure last year had been 3125*l.* 18s. 3d., while in 1857 it was 3315*l.* 15s. 8d. During the year 442*l.* had been received in the shape of legacies. The number of cases which had been registered in 1858 was 329, and in 1857, 354; the average of the seven preceding years being 496. The number of cases unregistered in 1858 was 5165, and in 1857 6467; the average on the seven succeeding years being 6936. The number of meals given during the past year, had been 43,836, and in 1857, 54,074. The amount spent in relief in 1858 was 845*l.* 1s. 8d., and in 1857, 1046*l.* 19s. 2d. Of 591 vagrants apprehended by the society's constables, 298 had been committed by the magistrates, and the others had been sent to work at the society's establishments, or sent home to their own parishes. The number of begging letters sent for investigation in 1858 was 3687, and in 1857, 3817; being an increase over the seven previous years. The sum of 863*l.* 17s. 6d. had been disbursed to applicants by begging letters. The report then went into the details of several cases to show the necessity which existed for such a society, and concluded by recommending it to the support of the public as one likely to give great assistance to real distress, and greater discouragement to fraud and imposture. The financial statement showed the receipts for the year (including a previous balance of 305*l.* 9s. 10d., and cash in hand of assistant manager 150*l.*) to have been 4075*l.* 14s.; and after all expenses there remained a balance of 949*l.* 15s. 1d. The stock of the society amounted to 7313*l.* 4s. 2d. Three per Cent. Consols, and 500*l.* Exchequer Bills.

On the motion of Lord Calthorpe, seconded by General Kenah, the report was approved and ordered to be printed for circulation.

Admiral Cator then moved the thanks of the meeting to her Majesty for a continuance of her Royal patronage and support to the society.

Sir Archibald Murray seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

A similar acknowledgment was then made to the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Cambridge, and the other members of the Royal family; and after the transaction of some routine business, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the noble president, and Captain Wood, the manager.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

(From the *City Press.*)

When the *Times* made its noble appeal in behalf of the destitute poor, it asserted that money was expended in sending the Gospel to the shores of Africa when it was wanted to feed the poor at home. Regarding this as the thoughtless assumption of a writer not familiar with the statistics of charitable institutions, we have since been endeavouring to collect materials for a truthful statement of the amounts severally expended at home and abroad in charitable and religious objects, and present the following table as the result. Mr. Low's excellent work on London charities might be allowed to settle the point raised by the able writer in the *Times*, but, as many charities have risen since that work was compiled, and others have undergone material changes as to income and operations, we have endeavoured to obtain later and more complete information where necessary. In some instances our figures will be found to differ but little from those of Mr. Low, published six years since.

There are in London, 12 Hospitals for general purposes; 46 for special purposes; 34 Dispensaries; giving relief to 365,956 persons every year. Income	£300,000
12 Societies for the preservation of health, benefiting 39,000	40,000
17 Penitentiaries and Reformatories	2,500
15 Charities for relief of the Destitute, benefiting 150,000	25,000
14 Charities for Debtors, Widows, Strangers, &c.	30,000
4 Jewish Charities (exclusive of 20 minor Jewish Charities)	10,000
19 Provident Societies	9,000
27 Pension Societies, benefiting 1,600	58,968
23 Trade Societies of a purely charitable nature, exclusive of self-supporting Societies	113,467
126 Asylums for the Aged, benefiting 3,000	87,630
9 Charities for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, 19 persons	25,000
21 Educational Societies	72,247
13 Do. Asylums, exclusive of Schools supported by Government, 1,777 persons	46,465
60 Home Missions, many of which extend their operations beyond the Metropolis	400,000
5 Miscellaneous, not admitting classification	3,252
7 Church of England Foreign Missions	248,533
7 Dissenting Foreign Missions	211,135

The above represent a total yearly income of £1,678,445. We add five other societies included by Mr. Low in his summary, as not being susceptible of classification, and we have an income of £1,681,697. If we separate the societies of a purely domestic character from those whose operations are wholly or in part conducted in foreign lands, the result will be as follows:—

Home Charities	£1,222,029
Foreign Missions	459,668

The amount spent in Foreign Missions, therefore, is just one-third of that devoted to the relief, instruction, and reformation of the poor, the ignorant, the unfortunate, and the vicious in London alone; showing how wide may be the discrepancy between generalities and particulars.

Review.

Instructions for the Management of Open Boats in Heavy Surfs and Broken Waters. London: Charles Knight and Co., Fleet-street. Price 3d.

This is a little book, but one of more importance than many a more cumbrous volume. It is issued by the Royal National Life-boat Institution; and unquestionably no vessel should be without one or more, in order that those who have the charge of ships' boats may make themselves masters of its valuable hints. It does great credit to the Institution from which it emanates.

Management of Boats in Heavy Surfs—The Admiralty have ordered the circulation of the useful and practical little pamphlet issued by the National Life-boat Institution on the management of boats in heavy surfs throughout her Majesty's fleet. It has also been ordered to be distributed amongst officers of the coast-guard; and the Trinity House Corporation have sent it to all their light-house keepers and pilot stations. The information contained in the pamphlet has been obtained practically from boatmen and fishermen resident on different parts of the coast of the United Kingdom, and the instructions it contains are of the utmost value to all persons who have to land in boats through heavy surfs. On such occasions too many boats, from mismanagement, broach-to and capsize, and their crews too frequently lose their lives. It was the constant recurrence of such disasters that impelled the National Life-boat Institution to publish the pamphlet, which ought to be circulated by thousands amongst our seamen, boatmen, and fishermen.

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A STARTLING FACT.

There are, within the boroughs of Manchester and Salford, above 2,000 places licensed for the sale of drink. From data supplied by the Licensed Victualler's Association, it appears that an average of upwards of £660 is annually expended in each, making a total of £1,400,000. The following list of goods, at fair prices, will show what comforts and conveniences might be procured by the people by a proper expenditure of this sum, bearing in mind that there are in the two boroughs nearly 80,000 families :—

100,000 yds. Superfine Broad Cloth	at 18s.	℔ yd.	£90,000
100,000 ,, Silk for Dresses.....	3s.	,,	15,000
200,000 ,, Gown Print	6d.	,,	5,000
100,000 ,, Linen	1s.	,,	5,000
200,000 ,, Shirting Calico.....	6d.	,,	5,000
100,000 ,, Flannel...	1s.	,,	5,000
100,000 ,, Woollen Plaid, Alpaca, &c.	2s. 6d.	,,	12,500
20,000 ,, Carpeting	3s.	,,	3,000
30,000 Silk Hats.....	10s.	each	15,000
20,000 Women's Bonnets.....	5s.	,,	5,000
20,000 Women's Sunday Bonnets	10s.	,,	10,000
100,000 Children's Bonnets and Cloth Caps.	2s. 6d	,,	12,500
20,000 Women's Shawls	10s.	,,	10,000
20,000 Sunday Shawls	20s.	,,	20,000
100,000 Pairs Men's Woollen Stockings	1s. 6d.	pair	7,500
100,000 ,, Women's & Children's, ditto.....	1s.	,,	25,000
50,000 ,, Men's Shoes.....	9s.	,,	22,500
100,000 ,, Women's & Children's, ditto	5s.	,,	25,000
30,000 ,, Blankets.	15s.	,,	22,500
50,000 ,, Sheets.	7s.	,,	17,500
5,000 Iron Bedsteads	25s.	each	6,250
5,000 Flock Beds in Good Ticks	12s.	,,	3,000
1,000 Feather Beds	60s.	,,	3,000
1,000 Mahogany Chests Drawers	60s.	,,	3,000
10,000 Sets of Cottage Chairs....	20s.	,,	10,000
100,000 Sacks of Flour	60s.	,,	300,000
50,000 Sacks of Potatoes.....	7s.	,,	17,500
200,000 Tons of Coal	10s.	,,	100,000
10,000 Sets of Knives and Forks	5s	,,	2,500
100,000 Railway Fares to London and back by Excursion Train, 17s. each.....			85,000
4,000 Aged Men, allowance of £20 a-year each			80,000
4,000 Aged Women, ditto £10 a-year each			40,000
200 Sunday Schools, donation of £50 each..			10,000
20,000 Children Week-day Scholars, at 6d. per week			26,000
10,000 Youths ditto 1s. per week			26,000
40,000 Families a Weekly Newspaper at 5d. ea.			43,333
80,000 Band of Hope Reviews, or one for every family every Month in the year, or 960,000 copies			2,000
40,000 Families supplied with a copy every Month of the "British Workman and Friend of the Sons of Toil," or 480,000 copies at 1d			2,000
Pay all the Poor's, Police, and Highway Rates of Manchester and Salford, say.....			150,000
Give £500 each to the Royal Infirmary, Southport Charity, Free Library, Lying-in-Hospital, Blind Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Female Penitentiary, Lock Hospital, the Sanitary Association, and the Ragged School..			5,000
Pension off the following persons as no longer required by a sober people, viz. :—			
20 of the Gaolers at 30s. a-week each			1,560
200 of the Police Constables, at 20s. per week each			10,400
2100 Publicans, Gin Vault and Beer Shop Keepers, 30s. a-week each			156,780
Surplus remaining			3,677
			£1,400,000

One glance at the foregoing statement will show the industrious working men and women of Manchester and Salford some of the fearful *sacrifices* they are making of the substautial comforts of life and home by supporting liquor-vending establishments. The Merchants, Manufacturers and Traders, may also see how their interests would be promoted were the vast capital, now worse than wasted, turned into legitimate channels of industry and honourable commerce.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

Let every man and woman look at these facts, and then act as conscience and common sense will surely dictate.

WET-NURSES FROM THE FALLEN.

If any benevolent person or persons can devise some means by which single women seeking situations as "Wet-Nurses" can be otherwise employed, and could aid in practically carrying out some scheme with the view of checking the pernicious practice, they would contribute to the amelioration—perhaps suppression—of many evils which are involved therein.

These women are for the most part—morally and physically—very unfit persons to be received into private families.

This question of hiring *Wet-Nurses* from the *Fallen* forms one corner—and a very important one—of the "great social evil."

The increased want of *Wet-Nurses* has grown out of the artificial state of society, which has obtained to a lamentable degree of late. It is an evidence of an abnormal condition of things, requiring an earnest and combined effort in the direction indicated, in order to help to re-establish the relation between mother and child on a more natural and proper basis; and which relation cannot be interfered with and set aside without the most disastrous consequences, not only to individuals, but to society at large.

Let such philanthropic persons as may feel interested, and willing to co-operate in the furtherance of this cause, visit the various *Lying-In Institutions* of the Metropolis, where may daily be found numbers of these misguided women (with their infants, whom they are about virtually to sacrifice by deserting) waiting to be hired as "Wet Nurses." Show them that other occupations offer which may be undertaken without incurring the hard necessity of parting with their babe.

It would be for ladies an especial work of mercy, to find such employment for these women. If other doors were open, that of *Wet-Nursing*—which ought to be the last resource of all—would be speedily closed. The remedy for this evil, however, lies mainly in the hands of *medical men*, also with *mothers* of the middle and upper ranks.—(See Tract on "The Evils of Wet-Nursing," advertised below.)

Price Twopence.

THE EVILS OF WET-NURSING.

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

One of a series of Tracts published by the Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge.

"An excellent Association."—Lord Shaftesbury.

"So many and so serious are the moral and physical evils arising from the abandonment of children by their mothers, to assume the office of *wet-nurses* for hire, and especially so great is the mortality of infants thus forsaken, that it is questionable if anything can justify such a proceeding, either on the part of the woman, or of the family so employing her."—Dr Conquest.

"Medical men have it greatly in their power, as conscientious *advisers*, to stay the custom referred to."—M. A. B.

London: Groombridge and Sons.
Brighton: W. Simpson.

NORTH EASTERN REFORMATORY.

—A separate and Special Fund, in accordance with the Rules of this Society, having now been subscribed for the maintenance of a Chaplain, the Committee will receive Testimonials from clergymen of the Church of England, on or before the 21st of May.

The stipend will be £100, with £20 additional from the Rev. H. K. Collinson, Vicar of Stannington, to whom the Chaplain will be licensed as Curate to the Bishop of the Diocese.

The parish of Stannington contains a population of 1000. The Vicar is resident, and has hitherto performed all the duties himself.

Reformatory School, Netherton,
Northumberland, 27th April, 1859.

ST. STEPHEN'S DEVONPORT.—AID

is earnestly SOLICITED for the MISSION WORK in this parish, especially to help friendless, outcast, fallen women to turn from their impurity and sin; to protect children of our sailors and soldiers in Day and Sunday Schools, and other young persons in Evening Schools, from the temptations to irreligion, scepticism, infidelity, and degrading vice, to which they are constantly exposed in the lower parts of a seaport and garrison town; to erect substantial buildings of simple design for the Schools, which already contain on an average of the year, more than five hundred scholars, but which are now carried on temporarily in very inconvenient buildings and wooden sheds, from which they may be ejected; to erect a Parsonage-house, towards which aid will be contributed by the Gally Knight Fund, and the Queen Anne's Bounty. A valuable site and other aid will be given for the School buildings, if the 1000*l.* which is still required be provided within a reasonable time. A site has been given also for the Parsonage-house.

"Who gives quickly will double his gift."

Subscriptions are received by the Rev. G. W. Procter, 8, Ker-street, Devonport, Perpetual Curate of St. Stephen's; or by the banks of Messrs. Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart and Co.; and Messrs. Barclay, Bevan and Co., London; or of Messrs. Hodge and Co.; and Messrs. the Devonand Cornwall Banking Company, Devonport.

ROMISH PERSECUTIONS.

A SPECIAL APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT AND ALL WHO VALUE THE RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE.

A WIDOW LADY, Daughter of a Roman Catholic Gentleman, of extensive literary fame amongst his party, having renounced Romanism, has been not only cruelly cast out by all her former friends and relatives—her own father and brothers being in the number—but is incessantly harassed by their bitter taunts and persecutions, because she firmly refuses to return to that faith she so conscientiously abjured.

Not long ago, a Lady, a District Visitor in the parish of Islington, a clergyman's wife, was present at an interview between this poor convert and her brother, a bigotted Romanist, when he declared, "that if his sister would only consent to return to the Church of Rome, make confession of her sin, and read her recantation in the chapel in the presence of the priest and congregation, she would be received and welcomed back by her family and friends, and amply provided for during her life." Her answer was, "that she would rather die first;" then said he: "you may go and starve! for one penny you shall never get from one of your family while you remain a Protestant." The Lady Visitor states, that at the moment this unnatural speech was made, the poor convert was in the most wretched destitution, without money or friends. Having suffered much in mind and body since her conversion from Rome, chiefly arising from the inhuman persecution to which she has been subjected by her unnatural relations, and being of a delicate constitution, unused to poverty, and brought up in comparative affluence, she is unable to earn her bread in any situation where hard work would be required. A few Clergymen and Christian friends to whom her case has been thoroughly known and who are deeply interested in her behalf, have ventured to present this appeal in the hope of raising a small fund by voluntary contributions, which may enable them to set her up in a light business in which she may earn her living without fear of family or priestly persecution, and find rest and shelter in the household of faith.

References may be made to the following clergymen:—The Rev. I. Brock, Protestant Institute, 2, Hornsey-row, Islington; Rev. Robert Maguire, Islington; Rev. W. Vincent, Park-cottage, Barnsbury-park, Islington; by whom donations will be gratefully acknowledged.

Contributions already received :—

Anonymous, from Bath, per Rev. I. Brock..	£0	10	0
J. L., per National Standard	0	10	0
General Cosmo Gordon, per ditto	0	10	0
Major-General Powney, per ditto	1	1	0
Rev. E. Caulfield, per ditto	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Brock, per ditto	1	0	0
James Fripp, Esq., M.D., per ditto	1	0	0
Rev. William Brock, per ditto.....	0	10	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq, per Rev. W. Vincent	5	0	0
Rev. W. Chalmers Beckenham, per ditto	0	10	0
Mrs. Duff, per Rev. I Brock	0	10	0
Rev. J. Tyson, per Rev. R. Maguire	0	5	0
The Earl of Shaftesbury, per Rev. W. Vincent	5	0	0

NO ELECTION.

SEND MONEY OR POSTAGE STAMPS.

A FAMILY HOME FOR DESTITUTE ORPHAN FEMALE CHILDREN

will be OPENED on the 24th of THIS MONTH, at 7, HENMAN TERRACE, PRINCE of WALES ROAD, HAVERSTOCK HILL, N.W.

READER! open your heart, and send as many stamps as you can afford. They will be gratefully received by Mr. Gard, 268, Regent Circus, N.W.; Mr. Hodge, 147, Drury Lane, W.C.; or Mr. D. Cooper, Secretary, No. 11, Poultry, E.C.

For particulars of the Home, apply by letter to Mrs. Hodge, 32, Chalcot Villas, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Society of Painters IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Is now Open at their Gallery,

5, PALL MALL EAST,

(CLOSE TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY),

FROM NINE TILL DUSK.

ADMITTANCE 1s. CATALOGUE 6d.

Joseph J. Jenkins, *Secretary.*

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.
July 1, 1859.

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THE SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME.

The annual meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, at Hampstead, for the maintenance, clothing, and education of the daughters of soldiers, was held on Saturday, June 18th, in the lecture theatre at the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard; General the Hon. George Upton, C.B., M.P., in the chair. The Bishop of Sodor and Man was present, but took no part in the proceedings.

The proceedings having been opened by prayer,

The Secretary read the following report:—"When it is considered that in less than four years this national asylum has been founded, endowed, and permanently established on its own freehold property, and is out of debt; that since the first year of its institution there never had been less than 100 inmates (now 165), and that all this has been done without the help of a Royal Commission to raise funds, and without any assistance whatever from Government, the committee cannot but recognise the fulfilment of the promise, 'Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust to me.' The Soldiers' Daughters' Home is still the only asylum in the kingdom for the daughters of the whole British army; the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have indeed very wisely followed in every respect the good example set them by the committee of the late Central Association, and have set apart a portion of that noble fund for the erection of an asylum at Wandsworth for 300 girls, the daughters of soldiers and sailors. But this asylum is not yet completed, nor will it be open, in the first instance, to any but the daughters of Crimean soldiers and sailors, nor will the number of soldiers' daughters admitted be as large as that already admitted into the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, because at least one-half of the 300 girls will probably be the daughters of sailors. The number at present in the Hampstead Home is 165, and the committee rejoice to add that twenty-five more girls, the daughters of soldiers who have served or are serving in India, will be immediately admitted, in consequence of the welcome addition to the funds by the Church collection on the Day of Thanksgiving, viz. £7000. The committee desire most heartily to express their sincerest thanks to the clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to their congregations, for thus rescuing from a state of destitution twenty-five daughters of those noble solders who have reconquered India. The best thanks of the committee are also due to Lieut.-General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B., for the Crimean Army Endowment Fund, by which the admission of two soldiers' daughters is secured for ever; and the committee acknowledge gratefully the courtesy with which Sir William Codrington has placed in their hands the nomination of these two girls. All has been well at the Home during the past year; while other similar asylums have suffered from diptheria and scarlet fever in a remarkable manner, the Soldiers' Daughters have been wonderfully spared all such visitations. One girl has died during the year from an incurable disease, which had proved fatal to her brothers and sisters, The six girls who have been placed in service continue to give much satisfaction Some of them have now been upwards of a year in their situations, and have had their wages raised by their kind mistresses. A constant communication is kept up with each of them by their friends at the Home. In conclusion, the committee are deeply thankful to be able to report that, at their request, the widow of an officer of rank in the army has most kindly undertaken the honorary superintendence of the Home. This was all that was wanting to make this asylum a complete home; and they commend their work to the prayers and continued exertions of their friends and supporters, with a solemn conviction of the deep responsibility involved in the training of 190 souls for time and for eternity."

The Chairman remarked that those interested in the welfare of this institution owed a deep debt of gratitude to one who had most effectually pleaded the cause of the fatherless and destitute, and by means of the Powys Endowment Fund had set the institution on its legs at an early period of its existence. The charity affected the best sympathies of our nature; and all ages and classes in the country and its dependencies must, therefore, feel the necessity of supporting it. Besides this, the recent occurrences of the war in the Crimea and the Indian mutiny had excited throughout the country a strong sympathy for the army. And to this cause, among others, must be attributed the extraordinary result of the collection in our churches on Thanksgiving-day. Very much was due to the prestige and the known character of his early friend and comrade, through whom the institution originated, and by whom under God's blessing it prospered. He need hardly say that he alluded to the excellent chairman of the committee, Major Powys. Suppose a soldier died, and his widow was left with three or four children, the only resource for them was too often the parish. As a soldier and as an officer who had long served her Majesty, he must say he thought we should endeavour to rescue the children of soldiers from such an unfortunate position. And he urged on all present the importance of their strongly recommending the claims of the institution among their friends and acquaintances.

General J. T. Boileau remarked that it was indeed matter of congratulation that the Home had been built, furnished, and endowed for ever. He said "for ever," because he believed that as long as time endured England and Ireland would exist as a separate and independent nation, and if so we should require an army, and there would be soldiers' children to support. At present the institution had beds unoccupied. Upwards of 100 children were knocking for admission, and the committee hoped in a few months to open the door to about half that number. The children were comfortably lodged, their food was of the best quality, every attention was paid to their morals and their education, and abundant means were provided for exercise and amusement, and the committee invited inspection of the Home. Those who paid a visit would be able to tell the soldier who was still upholding the interests of the country and defending its honour in foreign countries that his child was taken care of, and that he would be able to receive her back without her having been exposed to the temptations of out-door life, or to the incentives to vice which are almost necessarily the consequence of an abject condition. He moved the adoption of the report, and the reappointment of the officers and managers of the Institution.

Colonel A. G. Burrows seconded the motion, which was then put and carried.

Major the Hon. L. Powys moved—"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be tendered to the clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland for their most generous collections on the Day of Thanksgiving." The £7000 collected on that occasion had been invested, and it would be called the "Thanksgiving-day Endowment." The principal would never be touched, but the interest would be applied to the maintenance of a number of girls in the Home. The institution received a large sum of money from the collections made on the Day of Humiliation, and on the commemoration of the battle of Inkermann; but much below that received on the present or most recent occasion. The magnitude of the amount was the more remarkable owing to the extent of the competition for the pulpit aid. Several clergymen wrote to him that they had received as many as sixteen circulars requesting help; but the preference was largely given to this institution. A week ago a soldier of his own regiment, the 60th Rifles, came to the Hampstead House. He had been twice wounded at the siege of Delhi, and had consequently been invalided and brought home. He had a motherless daughter; and he did not know what to do with her. He was obliged to live in barracks at Winchester; the daughter was obliged to live out of

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barracks—not a safe place for a young girl. If those present had seen the happiness expressed by that soldier when he found at the institution a home for his daughter they would never forget it. The man who had twice been wounded at Delhi wept tears of joy when he saw his daughter in such a happy home. The committee had just given admission to five children whose parents had been burned to death, or died in hospital, owing to the catastrophe of the recent burning of the *Eastern Monarch;* and he trusted that they would be supported in accepting the children without any formality. He had sometimes been asked how were the children instructed in religion without a chaplain? He replied, that the children regularly attended the services in the parish church; and that the rector of Hampstead (the Rev. T. Ainger) was one of the vice-presidents of the institution, that both he and his senior curate took the deepest interest in the school, and that at the late confirmation thirteen girls of the Home renewed after due preparation the promises and vows of obedience made for them by their sponsors. Under these circumstances, and the parish church being close at hand, it was not considered that either a chapel or a chaplain was necessary. He might just mention that a book, well known to the clergy as a standard work on theology, he meant Butler's "Analogy of Religion," was written in the Home, which was called "Vane House," from its having been formerly the abode of Sir Harry Vane, who built it, and subsequently sold it to Bishop Butler, who lived there, wrote his book there, and died there.

Colonel J. M. Hogg (1st Life Guards) seconded, and the motion was carried.

Thanks to the chairman having been voted by acclamation—,

The chairman returned thanks. He believed that there was only one other institution in the United Kingdom which admitted the child from the cradle, and kept it till the completion of its education. By this course—by taking the child as early as possible—they entirely prevented its exposure to the contamination of bad example which all children must encounter in large towns; and he believed it was impossible to calculate how early bad example began to take effect on the child.

The meeting then broke up.

SCHOOL SHIP SOCIETY.

We draw the attention of our readers to the account of the final establishment of this society at a meeting under the presidency of the Marquis of Westminster, on Wednesday, June 15. It is impossible to conceive the value of this School Ship, and we rejoice to see that, like every other thing which has emanated from the Reformatory and Refuge Union, all has been thoroughly and practically done. It is possible that something may eventually be found to have been overlooked; but it is clear that extreme care has been used, and we hope to be able in future numbers to verify our prognostications of the usefulness of the School Ship Society.

The *Cornwall*, which lies off Purfleet, has been certified under the Act (17 and 18 Vic. cap. 86), and a form of questions to be filled up in reference to any applicant has been already prepared. The following are the rules of the Society:—

REGULATIONS OF THE THAMES SCHOOL SHIP SOCIETY,

Established in April, 1859, *for the purpose of training as Sailors boys of the vagrant and criminal class belonging to London and the Southern Counties.*

1. The Society shall consist of all annual Subscribers of half-a-guinea and upwards, and of all donors of five guineas and upwards, in one sum.

2. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in a Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, and Committee.

3. The Committee shall consist of the Treasurer, Honorary Secretaries, and not more than twenty members, who shall be either donors of ten guineas in one sum or subscribers of one guinea annually. H. M. Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories shall be *ex officio* a member of the Committee.

4. The Treasurer and Hon. Secretaries and five members of the Committee who have been the longest time in office shall retire annually, but shall be re-eligible at the annual general meeting, at which, also, all vacancies shall be filled up.

5. In the absence of Patron, President, and Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Committees.

6. An annual meeting of the members of the Society shall be called in April or May, by advertisement, giving notice of at least five days. The Committee shall have power to summon a special general meeting on any emergency by a like notice. At such annual or special general meeting ten shall be a quorum.

7. The Committee shall have control over the funds of the Society, and full authority to engage or remove its officers and servants.

8. The Committee shall provide all food and stores, and whatever else may be necessary for the management of the School Ship, and no money shall be expended without their consent. All cheques shall bear the signatures of three members of the Committee.

9. The Committee shall have power to make or alter the rules for the management of the ship, and shall appoint Sub-Committees, for visiting the ship, regulating admission, and for all executive purposes.

10. The Committee shall meet for business once in each month; three shall be a quorum.

11. The Treasurer shall pay all monies received into the hands of a banker to be named by the Committee, and he shall at the annual meeting, exhibit a statement of the financial position of the Society, with a balance sheet, which must have been audited by two auditors, not members of the Committee, to be appointed at a general meeting of the Society.

12. Special meetings of the Committee may be summoned at any time by the Treasurer, Hon. Secretaries, or any two members of the Committee; at such special meeting five shall be a quorum.

13. At all meetings every question shall be decided by the majority; and when the numbers are equal the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

14. In all notices of meetings the business to be transacted shall be mentioned.

BYE-LAWS OF THE SCHOOL SHIP, CORNWALL.

1. The Visiting Sub-Committee shall visit the ship at such times as they shall think proper. They shall thoroughly inspect every department, and shall enter in a book whatever they find to be contrary to the rules, and also whatever suggestions they may think material, stating the date of their visit and signing their names. And in case any Visitor should be unable to attend to his duties, he shall procure a substitute from among the Committee.

2. The Captain-Superintendent shall have the sole charge of the ship, and shall take care that all persons serving on board punctually discharge their duties. He shall be responsible for the good government of the establishment, and for the due execution of all regulations.

3. The Captain-Superintendent shall have power to punish any boy who shall be guilty of immorality; be disobedient, idle, or negligent at work; or who shall wilfully damage or destroy any property belonging to the Institution, or to any other boy; or shall pass beyond the boundary to which he is restricted; or shall be guilty of any offence against the rules of the Institution. He may punish any such offender by depriving him of the privileges allowed to his class, or degrading him to a lower class; or by solitary confinement, with or without any alteration of diet, for a period not exceeding three days; or by withdrawing a portion of the ordinary diet of his class, giving him bread and water for a period not exceeding three days; or by moderate corporal punishment. In case any boy shall be guilty of any offence for the punishment of which the authority of the Captain-Superintendent may appear to him to be inadequate, he shall report the particulars of the case to the Visitor, with a view to the boy being dealt with according to his directions or according to the provisions of the law.

4. The Captain-Superintendent shall record all punishments inflicted by his authority, or by that of the Visitor, specifying the date, the nature, and extent of the punishment, and the cause thereof.

5. The Captain Superintendent, or, in his absence, the Schoolmaster, shall keep a Log Book, wherein is to be inserted everything of importance relating to the establishment; and shall deliver a report of the state and condition of the ship, and of the conduct of the officers and the boys, at such times as the Committee may require.

6. The Captain-Superintendent shall keep a book, called "The Register," containing an account of all the boys received on board and discharged from the ship, with particulars of their history and conduct, and shall make out the Monthly and

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other Returns, Quarterly Accounts, &c., required by the Home Office and Treasury.

7. The Captain-Superintendent shall pay attention to all supplies received on board and shall be responsible that the quantities and qualities correspond with the orders given to the respective tradesmen.

8. All applications for admission must be brought before the Committee; and, except in cases of emergency, no boy shall be received on board without an order signed by one of the Committee, and, in case of the boy being committed, the warrant of commitment shall also be produced and handed over to the Captain-Superintendent with the boy.

9. No boy shall be received unless certified after medical examination to be strong and healthy, nor unless he be under fifteen years of age.

10. No boy shall be suffered to go or to sleep out of the ship without leave of the officer in command.

11. No officer or person belonging to the establishment shall take any gratuity, on pain of dismissal.

12. No strangers shall be admitted on board without the permission of the officer in command, who shall request all visitors to insert their names in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall carefully guard against the intrusion of improper visitors.

13. If any boy's conduct after he has been on board the ship two months entitles him to the indulgence, his relations or guardians, not exceeding two in number, shall be allowed to visit him from time to time. All letters to or from the boys shall be open to the inspection of the Captain-Superintendent, who shall have authority to retain the same if they appear to him unsuitable. The boys are prohibited from receiving money or any present without the permission of the officer in command.

14. Prayers shall be read and religious instruction given in the morning and evening of each day; and on Sunday, in case of the boys not being able to attend at any church on shore, Divine service shall be performed on board the ship.

SCHOOL SHIP SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the School Ship Society, held at the office of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall on Wednesday, June 15th, 1859. The Marquis of Westminster, K.G., in the chair. Present: William Gladstone, Esq., J. E. Johnson, Esq.; Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P.; Captain A. Boyle, R.N.; Charles Ratcliff, Esq.; G. H. Chambers, Esq.; Rear Admiral Sir G. Back; Captain Shuttleworth; Captain Fishbourne, R.N.; Thomas Tilson, Esq.; Rev. Sydney Turner; Captain Burton, R.N., &c. &c.

Mr. Cave, in reporting on the steps which had been taken for the formation of the School Ship Society, stated—

That the Society had originated in the feeling of many friends and supporters of the reformatory school system that it would be very desirable to have a reformatory in the Thames, on the plan so successfully pursued at Liverpool in the *Akbar* School Ship.

That, in consequence, application had been made to the Admiralty for the grant of a ship suitable for the purpose.

That the Admiralty had accordingly granted the *Cornwall* frigate, had liberally assisted in reference to the necessary stores and fittings, and had moored her for the Society at Purfleet in the Thames.

That Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., Capt. Boyle, R.N., the Rev. Sydney Turner, and himself had acted as a provisional committee, to obtain the necessary funds, and make the requisite arrangements.

That they had obtained a certificate under the 17th and 18th Vic. cap. 86, from the Home Department, which had been granted on the 2nd of May.

That they had obtained subscriptions to the amount of of £2,836 12*s.* 6*d.*, of which £2,557 0*s.* 6*d.* had been received.

That the expenses hitherto incurred in providing the necessary furniture, mess stores, &c., had amounted to £183 18*s.* 11*d.*; in addition to which the Society were indebted in the sum of £188 9*s.* to Messrs. Green, who had kindly undertaken the necessary alterations and fittings of the cabins, decks, &c.; and owed about £100 for hammocks, oufit, bedding, mess furniture, &c.

That the sum of £1,600 was on deposit at Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., and that the balances at the bankers were,—at Messrs. Barclay and Co., £380 19*s.* 1*d.*, Messrs. Ransom and Co., £337 16*s.* 6*d.*, petty cash in his hands, £4 6*s.* 0*d.*

That they had engaged with Commander A. Burton, R.N., as superintendent of the *Cornwall*, having selected him out of several highly eligible candidates, as on the whole most qualified to undertake the management of the institution, from March 16th, 1859, at a salary of £200 per annum, and personal allowances.

That Mr. John Smith, recommended by Lieut. Veitch, formerly superintendent of the *Akbar*, had been engaged by them as boatswain at £5 per month and rations, and Mr. Oram as schoolmaster at £60 per annum and rations; that five other men had been engaged, viz., boatswain's mate, cook, and two seamen, at £3 per month, and rations, and a carpenter at £4 per month and rations.

That two boys had been received under sentence, and two more had been committed but were still serving their previous term of imprisonment.

That they had arranged with Mr. Vidal, of Aveley to attend the institution as medical officer, at £20 per annum, from June 7th, 1859.

That they had carefully considered the regulations and bye-laws that it would be advisable to adopt for the constitution of the society and for the government of the ship, and begged to lay the same before the meeting.

That F. M. H. R. H. the Prince Consort, K.G., had kindly consented to become the patron of the School Ship Society.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cave's statement the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Resolved—That the arrangements detailed and reported in the foregoing statement be approved and adopted.

That the scheme of regulations and bye-laws now laid before this meeting be fully sanctioned and adopted.

That the Most Noble the Marquis of Westminster, K.G., be requested to accept the office of President of the School Ship Society.

That the following noblemen and gentlemen be elected vice-presidents of the society:—The Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.; The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury; The Right Hon. the Earl Darnley; The Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield; The Right Hon. the Earl Ducie; Viscount Ingestre, M.P.; Lord Lovaine, M.P.; The Lord Bishop of London; The Lord Radstock.

That Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., be elected treasurer.

That Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P., be elected hon. secretary.

That the following gentlemen be elected members of committee from the 1st day of July next, viz.—Captain N. de St. Croix; J. E. Johnson, Esq.; George Vaughan, Esq.; James Nicholson, Esq.; William Gladstone, Esq.: Captain Luard, R.N.; W. B. Hume, Esq.; William Phillipps, Esq.; Captain A. Boyle, R.N.; Thomas Tilson, Esq.; Captain Richard Stopford, R.N.; William Klein, Esq.; Henry Green, Esq.; Joseph Colling, Esq.; Charles Ratcliff, Esq.; Captain Shuttleworth, with power to add to their number four other members.

That G. H. Chambers, Esq., be elected one of the auditors of the society, with power to the committee to appoint another.

That the committee be summoned for Wednesday, the 6th July, at four o'clock, at 118, Pall Mall, with the consent of the committee of the Reformatory and Refuge Union.

That the best thanks of this meeting be and are hereby conveyed to Joseph King Martin, Esq., master-attendant of Sheerness Dockyard, and the other officers of that establishment, for the readiness and kind interest they have displayed in carrying out the liberal arrangements of the Board of Admirality as regards the fitting and preparing of the *Cornwall*.

That the Honorary Secretary be requested to express to the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, M.P., and the Board of Admiralty, the respectful thanks of the School Ship Society, for the kind liberality with which they have encouraged and assisted the efforts of the Society for the establishment of a Reformatory School Ship in the Thames.

That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby given to the most noble the Marquis of Westminster, for his conduct in the chair this day.

NORTH-WEST LONDON PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The anniversary dinner of the patrons and friends of this institution took place on Thursday, June 2nd, at the London Tavern. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., was in the chair. The Chairman was supported on the occasion by Mr. T. B. Baker, of Hardwicke Court, Glouces-

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ter; Mr. S. Cave, M.P.; Mr. H. D. Seymour, M.P.; Captain Colville; Mr. George Moore; Mr. G. W. Latham; Rev. Sidney Turner; Rev. Canon Dale; Mr. Under-Sheriff Jones; Mr. R. W. Lingen; Mr. P. C. Glyn; Mr. T. D. Hill; Mr. H. Haggard; Mr. W. J. Maxwell; Dr. Madge; Mr. J. D. Mocatta; Mr. John Griffith, &c., &c.

The usual loyal toasts having been given,

The Chairman, in proposing that of the "The Army and Navy," remarked that one-fourth or one-fifth of the young men who had gone out of this institution had entered one or other of these services, in which the spirit and the energies which had previously been so ill-directed as to render them a curse to society, were now made useful for the defence of their country. He commended the present First Lord of the Admiralty for having relaxed the rules which made it difficult for the boys who left reformatory schools to get into the navy.

Captain Colville, Governor of Coldbath-fields Prison, acknowledged the toast.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the president, committee, and trustees of this institution. He observed that the tendency of public opinion had lately been to substitute preventive and reformatory discipline for mere punishment in the treatment of young offenders. This institution dealt with the class between the ages of 16 and 25, including those who were not mere boys, but young men coming into the world. It had begun with small means, and had been carried on with great difficulties; it could not yet be said to have perfectly succeeded, but it contained all the elements of success, and it deserved encouragement. It was, no doubt, easier to undertake the reformation of young children under sixteen years of age, and so far as they were concerned the reformatory system had had a fair trial and had produced a very considerable reduction of juvenile crime. In France, it had been found that, although those sent to Mettray and other such places were reclaimed, there was during the last four or six years a much larger proportion of committals than formerly, because the treatment of the children was so good that it was considered quite a boon to be sent there, and parents were desirous to obtain for their children such an education and such a start in the world. In England, however, this, which some people were afraid of, had not been the result. Not only the reformatories had actually reclaimed a considerable portion of those committed to them, but the number of juveniles committed for trial and punished was enormously decreasing in England concurrently with the extension of the reformatory system, although the unwillingness of magistrates and others to prosecute young offenders was of course diminished. Within the last three years the number of juveniles under 16 committed in this country had fallen to half what it was before. This was not due to an increase of crime generally. The total number of commitments in 1856 was 113,000; in 1857 it was 120,000; and in 1858 it was 118,000, but the number of juvenile commitments in the first year was 14,000; in the second year it was 10,000; and in the last year it was 7,000. Such, however, had not been the case with the class between 16 and 25 years of age. He was sorry to say the returns of that class showed no sensible diminution of crime, but that was because the reformatory system had not been so extensively applied to them, and the energy of his friend, Mr. Bowyer, who had done so much for this institution, with the limited means and scanty leisure at his disposal, but with his heart earnestly in this work, had met with so few imitators. Since the last meeting two new departments had been added to this institution, one for the training of masters, and one for the reception of younger boys for industrial training. These were both most important, and enhanced the claims of the institution to public support. He had been informed by a gentleman who was now preparing a very accurate census of the criminal population of this country, that on the 30th September last the total number of what might be called the criminal and dangerous classes actually at large, including known thieves, vagrants, suspected persons, prostitutes, and others below the age of 16, was 18,800 for the whole of England. To these must be added the number in gaol at the time, from 1,000 to 1,500, and the number in the reformatories, perhaps 2,000; so that the total number of juvenile criminals might be taken at from 22,000 to 23,000, and he thought that was a very manageable number to deal with. It would be perfectly feasible to produce a beneficial impression upon such a mass, and we might look forward to a great improvement within the next few years. In the meantime he trusted the present company would come forward to help this institution to pay off its debts, which amounted to rather more than 2,200*l.*

Mr. G. J. Bowyer, the founder of the institution, acknowledged the toast, and read the list of subscriptions, amounting to between 500*l.* and 600*l.* He observed that in this institution the error was not committed of making the inmates too comfortable, and some of them went away because, as they said, the food was not so good as they could get in prison. He believed there were only two adult reformatories in the kingdom, though almost every county had its reformatory for juvenile offenders, or was connected with one elsewhere. One adult reformatory was the North-west London Institution, and the other, which was in Smithfield, had fallen from a hundred to about forty inmates. The North-west London Institution had just been deprived suddenly of the Government grant, which it formerly received, and had been obliged to go to an expense of 1,700*l.* to set up an industrial school department, or else the whole Government aid would have been taken away from the institution. That was the reason why the institution had been obliged to get into debt. He could not refrain from making it known, moreover, that the amount of the capitation grant given to this institution was no more than 5s. per head per annum for lads above sixteen and under twenty years of age, whilst the amount granted to juvenile reformatories was 7s. per head per week. The latter was an over-payment, whilst the former was a most miserable pittance. The results of this institution had been satisfactory, as showing the conduct of its inmates after their leaving. Of these young fellows 74 had emigrated, 83 were established in different trades, 35 in service, 58 in the army and navy, and 54 restored to their friends.

Mr. Bowyer having concluded, the company was addressed by Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., the Rev. Canon Dale, Mr. G. Moore, Mr. R. W. Lingen (Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education), Mr. B. Baker (founder of the well-known reformatory school at Hardwicke, in Gloucestershire), Mr. E. Latham (the patron of a similar institution in Cheshire), and the Rev. Sidney Turner, whose zealous efforts in the same cause are well known. The proceedings then terminated.

WORKHOUSE VISITING SOCIETY.

If the interests of the poor were better consulted than they are; if the administration of relief to them in their distress were under better regulations; if, when admitted to their "homes" as they should be, but are not, they were better cared for, the country would be at infinitely less charges, and our prisons would lose a large portion of their expensive inmates. "The Workhouse Visiting Society" is a very opportune movement, and one which deserves in every way well of the public.

The first meeting was held on Tuesday evening, the 17th June, at the rooms of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, in Waterloo-place, when there was a numerous attendance of the committee, members, and friends of the society.

Letters were received from several gentlemen regretting their absence, amongst whom were Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Rev. Canon Dale, Rev. Canon Champneys, Sir B. Brodie, Dr. Bence Jones, Dr. Farr, Mr. Rashleigh, Mr. Roundell Palmer, &c. After the committee meeting, at which some business was arranged, the report was read by Mr. Hastings, general secretary of the National Association, giving an account of the progress of the society during the ten months of its existence, during which time communications had been held with persons connected with above thirty Unions, respecting the plans of the society, several workhouses having adopted them. The report also gave a short description of the different classes of inmates which it was proposed to benefit, and for which the present machinery and the small staff of paid officials is quite incompetent.

The Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., who presided, then addressed the meeting, explaining the general objects of the society, and showing the large field of work which was here open for exertion.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells followed, giving his experience of the needs of workhouses, from his former position as chaplain to a large Union, and men-

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tioning two instances he had known of the appointment of drill-sergeants as masters, with their wives as matrons, chosen for the post for no other reason than because they were wives of the masters. The Bishop also spoke of the talent and ability that might be found even in pauper schools: many years ago, when trying to find pupils for a newly-opened school, he selected fifteen from the pauper schools at Norwood, then an educational experiment, where one thousand miserable-looking children were collected together; of these fifteen children, three were now ordained clergymen, three held considerable official positions, and the rest were high in the calling of schoolmasters, for which they had been trained. The Bishop spoke also of the greater advantages of prisons over workhouses, in their superior officers, quiet and orderly management, &c.

The Rev. C. P. Eyre, rector of Marylebone, confirmed these opinions, and urged the appointment of superior officers with a more liberal salary, the management of workhouses being quite as difficult, if not more so, than of prisons, because in the latter coercion can be employed, and in workhouses it cannot; there is, therefore, the greater need for judgment and discretion and mental superiority in the managers: till this change was effected hopeless would be all our efforts for improvement. He had himself witnessed two elections of a Master since he had been in London, and such a collection of candidates as the advertisement produced he could not have imagined. He also spoke of his own experience of a country workhouse school for many years, of the promising first class of girls, equal to those of any National School in the kingdom, but of the sad failures in their after lives; their grievous returns to the workhouse wards in sin and shame, unable to resist the temptations that beset them in places of the lowest character and description. Yet even then they were not hopeless, with proper care and management. Some of those who fiercely set the Master at defiance were brought to tears and contrition by softer treatment, and one who was considered hopeless and was the terror of the house was changed by the influence of a lady who undertook to teach a class of these women in the workhouse. Mr. Eyre spoke also of the importance of an improved class of nurses, who should be responsible for their important and arduous duties, and also urged gentlemen to come forward as guardians, and not leave the management and expenditure of enormous sums of money solely in the hands of the lower class of tradesmen, encouraging them to do so by the assurance that though in a minority they would surely gain an influence by tact and discretion.

During this speech the Bishop of London arrived, and spoke in favour of the objects of the society. He had had experience of two large Unions in the north of England, in neither of which was there a chaplain; in one the Master, who was a striking likeness of Dickens's portrait of a workhouse master, performed the duties of chaplain to the thousand inmates, armed with a formidable stick to enforce his instructions. Here, then, at least, must have been ample room for the admission of visitors to instruct and console. He urged the work upon ladies as one not interfering with home duties, but which would bring a blessing upon themselves and their families, as well as to those they visited. The society had his hearty sanction and co-operation.

Stephen Cave, Esq., one of the secretaries of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, added his testimony as to the need of improvement in workhouse schools, by which numbers would be stopped from becoming subjects for reformatories. Children in pauper schools were wholly under the power of the managers, in apparently favourable circumstances for training, yet the lamentable results were known to all. His experience of the reformatory work led him to urge most strongly a greater care of pauper children as the only wise economy.

The Rev. E. Kempe and Rev. H. Blacket also spoke, and were followed by Mr. Corrie and Mr. Allen. The former, as a guardian of the poor, urged a ventilation of the subject as the only hope of obtaining the various reforms and remedies needed, and especially advocated the admission of lady visitors; he could see no objections and difficulties that need stand in the way of success. He spoke of his knowledge of one poor patient who went into the workhouse many years ago, and of his interest in the cause of workhouse management ever since.

Mr. Allen gave some of the results of his wide experience of workhouse visiting, and pointed out the various ways in which visitors might assist not only the inmates but the guardians also, by obtaining admission into various asylums and institutions for those who had no means of helping themselves when once shut up in the workhouse. Several cases described showed how frequently this might be done.

Mr. Hastings mentioned that in some instances the plans of the society had been objected to as being contrary to the Poor-law rules, but, on the contrary, the Poor-law Board had expressed their readiness to sanction them in every way.

Subscriptions and donations were requested towards the general expenses of the society (the chief of which consist in the quarterly publication of the Journal), and also for the Workhouse Library Fund.

It is hoped that this first occasion on which the claims of workhouse inmates on the sympathy of the public have been advocated, will be the means of widely extending a knowledge of and interest in the cause.

NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL AT THE STAR AND GARTER.

The annual festival in connection with the National Orphan Home, Ham Common, was celebrated at the Star and Garter, Richmond, on Wednesday, June 22nd. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and the company included several of the nobility and gentry, with many of the clergy. This asylum was first established in 1849 to provide an asylum for female orphan children whose parents had died of cholera. It is now established to provide a home and maintenance for orphan children of both sexes, and contains about 100 children. The present building is inadequate to the wants of the institution; and it is proposed to erect, when sufficient funds can be obtained, a building to receive about 200 orphans.

After dinner, the *Non nobis Domine* was sung, and

The Chairman, having given the usual loyal toasts, including among the names of the royal family, the patron of the institution, His Grace the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., the children of the asylum, neatly dressed and with smiling countenances, passed down the room and sang a hymn composed for the occasion. This institution ranks among the first of our noble charitable asylums, and fully deserves the support of all interested in the welfare of those who have lost the careful attention of their parents, and, therefore, are the more deserving objects of charity.

The noble Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, remarked that this toast was proposed out of order, as he was compelled to leave, and his sincere friend, the Rev. Mr. Brown, would not allow him to leave until he had given them that toast. He felt that the toast, "Success and prosperity to the National Orphan Home," required but little introduction, especially after the interesting sight they had just witnessed. There was nothing very different in the character of this institution to similar ones, beyond that which struck him in glancing over the papers that had been furnished him, for he found they admitted children to that home from the ages of two to fourteen. Those persons who had had experience in matters relating to the poor, knew that the children of tender years were exposed to many privations, and it was necessary, in order to shape the character of the children, that they should be under training when they were young. He believed that all the children that had passed through the Home had answered the fullest expectations of the promoters, and with reference to the children they had just seen, he felt assured all were full of hope. This institution was very catholic in its operations, for it admitted children from all parts of the kingdom, and no denomination was excluded, and the only ground of complaint was that there were many children waiting for admission for want of accommodation, and they were in want of funds to erect a new building. No doubt but that this was very common with all other institutions, and he had heard that the best way to make societies and institutions more active in their operations was to get into debt. Now he thought a chronic debt was bad, but a spasmodic one no doubt was a benefit; for then no sooner was one debt cleared off than something else was carried out to benefit the institution, and other methods were resorted to to liquidate the debt. When a young man, he studied a science which at that time was very cold and rigid in its character, he referred to the science of political economy; but since that time what a glorious change had taken place. They had now arrived at the glorious principle that led them to recognize their

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fellow-men, who were placed in less favourable stations in life, as they ought to, and had seen an example of the principle that evening in the children who belonged to that noble institution, to advocate the claims of which they had met together. He was not going to make a tirade against the present system adopted in our workhouses, but when he saw the difference in the appearance of the children belonging to a workhouse, and this and kindred institutions, it made his heart rejoice to know that God had put it into the hearts of men to establish these institutions. Although the children educated in both establishments were perhaps similarly fed and clothed, yet the children educated in workhouses lacked the gaiety, the joyousness, and other things that were peculiar to children, but in the sparkling eyes and joyous countenances they had seen that evening that the children were not only being educated in the common acceptation of the term, but those who had charge of them gave as far as it was in their power that domestic training so requisite in the education of the young. He was afraid that the future of those trained in a workhouse was anything but hopeful, and the effect of the training would be seen in after-life. Another great feature in this institution was its manageability; it was within compass, and the children could be singled out and have proper care bestowed on them, and they were able to introduce to some extent domestic society, and give, as far as possible, a compensation for the loss the poor children had sustained in the death of their parents. No amount of schooling could make up for the want of that training which the child received in being brought up directly under the eye of a parent. He again repeated, therefore, that one great advantage of this institution was its manageability and small compass. They were living in a free country that possessed the most liberal institutions of any country in the world, and the people of which were every day rising into more importance, and it should be a matter of grave and serious deliberation with those whom God had highly favoured to exercise in the best manner possible that wealth and influence that had been given them for the benefit of others, who were less favoured, for this they were bound to do. By this method all classes would become united, and the working classes would be found grateful, loyal, and true. They would not seek to pull those above them down, but by every honest and legitimate means would endeavour to raise themselves up to an exalted position. These matters were of great political and social consideration. The future glory of England depended upon the future race of parents, and they should use every means with the rising generation to train them up so as to wipe away the foul stains that now existed on the social systems of the country. He then referred to the purposes for which the Orphan Home was established, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the institution. In conclusion, he observed that great responsibility rested upon those who had knowledge of an evil, and were tardy in doing their utmost to remedy it. He urged upon the company the necessity of giving their assistance to this institution, and asked them fully to realize the situation of these children, to imagine themselves placed in a similar situation, and then gave all present the motto of "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you." He had much pleasure in proposing "Success and prosperity to the National Orphan Home."

The toast was heartily and enthusiastically responded to.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the honourable Chairman, he retired amid the plaudits of the company, stating that he should inform her Majesty that he had been detained by these orphan children.

The chair was occupied for the remainder of the evening by Vice-Admiral Sir G. B. Lambert, K.C.B.

Several toasts having been duly drank,

The Rev. R. Whittington, M.A., one of the honorary secretaries, read the first list of subscriptions, amounting to £712 17s.

In responding to the toast of "The Committee of the Institution,"—

The Rev. T. G. P. Hough said that on behalf of himself and his brother committee; he returned the company sincere thanks. The Committee were most anxious as to the welfare of the institution, and he urgently appealed to those present to assist to obtain the new building. He was happy to say that the Bishop of Winchester had become President of the institution, and he was about to make a statement, but he hardly knew whether it was proper, and that was that the Rev. Joseph Brown was about to be made a vice-president. That esteemed gentleman had found it necessary, under the good providence of God, to retire into more private life, but it was not on account of unwillingness to continue the duties of honorary secretary, but he found it necessary on account of his health to enjoy the quiet and peaceful repose that would be a benefit to himself. In the Rev. Mr. Brown they would still find a counsellor and a friend, and although the rev. gentleman had been exalted to a prominent position, he would still be at work, for they might make sure that the Rev. Mr. Brown would die in harness.

The Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., rector of Christchurch, Southwark, acknowledged the toast of the Hon. Secretaries. He impressed upon the ladies the necessity of preparing for a fancy bazaar in aid of the funds of the institution, that was to take place next summer, and to which he hoped they would obtain Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary as patroness. He referred to the assistance given by the medical gentlemen, and said that many thanks were due to them for their aid. He also said that much credit was due to the officers of the Asylum, who assisted most materially in promoting the interests and comfort of the children. He heartily thanked them for the kind manner in which they had drank his health.

The Rev. R. Whittington, M.A., in responding, thanked the ladies for their assistance at the asylum, for they visited the institution and attended to the comfort and welfare of the children. Although they would lose the Rev. Mr. Brown as honorary secretary, they intended to keep him upon the committee; for that gentleman, with another who had since gone to his rest, were the founders of the institution. He then spoke in very eulogistic terms of the Rev. Mr. Brown's conduct as secretary, and said that gentleman was one of the best friends to the institution.

The Chairman then gave "The Ladies," which met with universal approbation.

The last toast of the evening was "The health of the Chairman," proposed by the Rev. Joseph Brown.

A special train left Richmond at eleven o'clock to convey the company to town.

During the latter part of the proceedings, the Rev. Mr. Whittington announced the entire amount of subscriptions received as £861 17s.

The musical arrangements, which were of a most satisfactory character, were under the direction of Mr. Henry Buckland.

Mr. Harker, as usual, proved an efficient toast-master.

THE CRIPPLES' HOME,

HILL-STREET, DORSET-SQUARE.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Female Refuge, Infant Nursery, Public Laundry, and Cripples' Home, was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's; the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

The Secretary read the report, which stated that the committee had much pleasure in informing the subscribers that the work committed to their care continued to prosper; that through the Divine blessing, and the aid of kind friends, they had been enabled to extend their premises and increase the number of inmates to forty, the greater portion of whom were crippled. A sick ward had been added, which had not yet been used, though early in the spring, before it was opened, it pleased God to remove two of the cripples, one rather unexpectedly, the other after a short illness from consumption. Three of the girls of the institution, from good conduct, had been promoted as assistants, receiving a small sum per annum as wages. Three had been sent in the spring to Canada, with whom a constant correspondence was kept up; and through the liberality of a kind lady three more were about to sail for New Zealand, under the care of a missionary and his wife. The mark system had still been carried on, and other prizes and rewards were given as encouragement. The Laundry had been for some time self-supporting. Four of the girls had been drafted off to the West-end Laundry recently opened. The nursery had been found to work well. Since it was opened 15,671 babies had been received, and the mothers who sent their children to the nursery expressed their gratitude and looked upon it as a blessing. The Cripples' Home, in which the girls learned straw bonnet and other work, continued to excite much interest. After dwelling on the advantages of this branch of the institution, the report stated that twenty-six inmates had been received this year; twenty had been disposed of in the following manner:—some to situations, emigration, West-end Laundry

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placed in other institutions, and restored to their friends.

The income of the charity for the year amounted in subscriptions and donations to £847 12s. 6d., being an increase of £351 0s. 2d. on the year. A further sum, however, was required for the enlargement of the premises, and to provide a sick fund, to send the weakly children from time to time to the sea-side.

The Earl of Shaftesbury then addressed the meeting, and said that the very name of the Cripples' Home was a sufficient argument in itself, and it required therefore no forcible appeal from him to show the great usefulness of such an institution. The Female Refuge had proved of the greatest benefit, not only to the inmates, but to society at large. The next branch, the Laundry, was most beneficial, as it was exceedingly desirable that the girls should be trained to habits of industry. The third thing was the Infant Nursery, about which the argument had been raised that it tended to remove the affection of the mothers from their children. But they must bear in mind that those mothers were obliged to go out to work, and in those cases it was a great boon to have a nursery in which their children would be cared for properly. It was needless for him to tell them the many means which were resorted to by women to keep their children quiet while they were at work; by the administration of "Godfrey's Cordial," "Quietus," and "Black Drop," and he knew one case where a small piece of flannel which had been dipped in laudanum was tied in the poor child's mouth to keep it quiet. He need not tell them the injurious effect that laudanum would have on so young a child, by making it ricketty and bringing on hydrocephalus. Taking all these things into consideration, he thought it must be admitted that these infant nurseries were of the utmost importance, and he wished them God-speed. His chief sympathies, however, were with the Cripples' Home, and he wished them to direct all their energies towards its support. There were two valuable orthopædic hospitals in this metropolis, both valuable institutions; where on one visit might be seen a number of poor children as different in shape as the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, and on the next visit they might see, by the application of science, that all those children had been made straight. But then those children who have not been cured were taken into the Cripples' Home, and taught to earn a livelihood for themselves, instead of remaining helpless members of society. This proved that those institutions worked well together. There was one thing they must look to, and that was they were remedying that which they had themselves created; for from the first the poor children began to degenerate from the foul atmosphere which they breathed from the day of their birth. They must, therefore, consider it a duty to correct those evils which society itself had created. His lordship then proceeded to express an opinion that the work was essentially work for women, and, rejoicing that this was purely a ladies' society, concluded by promising to the movement all the support which his health, strength, and time would enable him to give.

The meeting was also addressed by Dr. Routh and other gentlemen, and the proceedings terminated in the usual manner.

THE PLAYGROUND AND GENERAL RECREATION SOCIETY.

The full development of our rising generation, whether in a physical, moral, or religious point of view, make it absolutely necessary that the children should have some place of recreation under proper regulations, other than the public streets, which become necessarily more and more crowded, and more and more contaminating in their influence, as buildings increase in number. Nor is this the only point from which we may view the matter: the convenience of passers by should be consulted; and this can now only be at the expense of the recreation which is necessary to children, or at the risk of a capture of such toys as they may chance to procure, by the police.

On the other hand, the yearly increasing density of the population renders the providing and keeping in order of such places almost impossible without a very considerable outlay of money; unless, indeed, those who have the means will follow the example of the Marquis of Westminster, and place land at the disposal of this Society for the purpose.

The objects of the Society are such as fully justify very liberal contributions from the public, and we sincerely hope that funds will be forthcoming. The Society held its general Annual Meeting on Tuesday, June 21st, at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

In opening the proceedings the noble chairman said that the business upon which they were met required little explanation and less argument. The title of the Society was sufficient argument, and they were there assembled to resolve the question how the operations of the society might be best carried out. There were two ways open to them. Some persons advocated the intervention of Government, while others considered that the objects in view ought to be accomplished by private assistance. He himself did not consider this a case for Government interference, because, while he admitted that the Government were bound to supply parks and to care for all sanitary improvements, he thought that private amusements and recreation ought to originate with and be carried out by private individuals. Everyone who had occasion to walk through the crowded streets of the metropolis must have seen how necessary it was that the numbers of young children of the poorer classes should have some place free from the fetid odours of damp lodgings and narrow alleys, where they could play without risk to themselves and annoyance to the passers-by. A proper amount of play and exercise was essential to the health and full development of the body, and necessary to strengthen the capacities of the mind to receive the benefits of education. But not only physically was it of great importance that children should have proper playhours and proper playgrounds, but also on moral grounds, as they would be kept in a better frame of mind and temper. How, he asked, was such an end to be accomplished? It was easy enough to obtain land for playgrounds in the suburbs, but in the centre of a large city, where every inch of land was valuable, it was an almost insuperable difficulty. A very liberal proposition had been made to the Society by the Marquis of Westminster. The noble marquis proposed to devote an acre of ground near St. Barnabas at a nominal rent of about sixpence a-year, for the purpose of forming a playground. If the Society accepted the offer they would have to put the land in proper order, and to build a small house upon it for the use of the keeper. Of course, this could not be done without funds. In advocating a liberal subscription he said that by the contribution of a small sum a very large amount of moral improvement might be effected in the condition of young children, and that those who contributed would go far to abate those evils which were a degradation to this country and to the religion which we professed.

Mr. West, the secretary, then read the report, from which it appeared that the society had been most active in its efforts to obtain a site for a playground in the metropolis, and had at length found one well adapted for their purpose in a thickly peopled part of Camden-town; and that arrangements were now in progress for its purchase. The Committee had also called the attention of the Government to the advantage of retaining part of Smithfield open, and had received an assurance from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the part belonging to the Crown should be preserved in an open condition. A request to the First Commissioner of Works, that a portion of each metropolitan Park should be enclosed and made available for school treats under the superintendence of a park-keeper, met with the same ready acquiescence. Communications had likewise been addressed by the committee to the mayors of large country towns, soliciting them to hold public meetings in aid of the objects of the society. The report concluded by thanking the press for its effective and unsolicited efforts in forwarding the cause.

The report was adopted unanimously, and various resolutions were passed, after which a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Justices of the Peace.—It appears from a Parliamentary return issued, that 1,070 persons have been appointed to act as justices of the peace in the several cities and towns of England and Wales since the 1st of January, 1850. The return was moved for by Mr. John Locke.

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Review.

"Prevention Better than Cure;" or Suggestions in Favour of Establishing Refuges of Virtue for the Assistance of the Honest and Industrious Poor, and for the Promotion amongst them of sound Education and Morality. By An Officer of her Majesty's Civil Service in Ireland. William J. Battersby, 1, Westmoreland Terrace, Ranelagh, Dublin, and by all other booksellers. Price 4d. 1859.

We gladly give place to the following extracts from this little *brochure*, which will sufficiently indicate the tone of feeling manifested by the writer. We must express our regret that he overlooks the danger of lessening the responsibility of parents; otherwise this suggestion is worthy of consideration.

Much has of late been done, especially in Ireland, for the amelioration of the criminal, and for the promotion of a real and lasting reformation in his habits and tastes; *but the root of the evil has not as yet been struck;* the cancerous germ still lives; and we are content to wait until the individual succumbs to its power, before we will stretch out a hand to help him.

This error appears to be almost the rule of society. How many a noble character has been permitted, during his life, to pine in obscurity?—how many a genius of mighty power has been left to wither in a debtor's prison, or perish in a garret, at whose funeral nobles and princes have contended for the honour of bearing his pall? A *crisis*, a *catastrophe* is necessary before we can be roused from our apathy! This is a fatal error, and one that must be evident to the meanest capacity; for is there not more wisdom in the prevention than in the cure of evil? We must endeavour to save our children from crime, and place them beyond temptation; we must prevent the honest poor man from a sacrifice of his self-respect, by providing him with means to support himself and family, instead of leaving him to fall into beggary and degrading pauperism. We must save the virtuous girl, endowed perhaps with talents and abilities, from sinking into listless indifference and hopeless despair, ending in the blasting of her fair name and the destruction of both body and soul. We must, if possible, avert the horrible, but too common agonies of the poor father and mother, who see their good and virtuous offspring, after fruitless struggles with their hard and bitter lot, sink deeper and deeper still in infamy and crime to procure the necessaries of life.

I freely admit that when the poor victim of misery *has once fallen*, our machinery for his restoration is, comparatively speaking, perfect. To this object alone, it would appear, has the attention of most of our philanthropists been turned.

It is a terrible mistake; for does not he who, by timely aid, enables an individual to sustain himself in honest industry, and to rear his family in virtue, confer a far higher boon on society, than he who restores a fallen outcast who has scandalized religion by his crimes, and polluted the community by his evil example?

However good therefore refuges for the fallen may be, refuges for the virtuous must be infinitely better. However valuable a reformatory for guilty youth may be, surely a system whose aim is anterior to, and whose object is the prevention of, *crime*, must be of far higher value.

We must anticipate the crisis, avert the fall, and do our best to preserve from pollution the innocent and pure.

The mode to effect this appears to me simple, inexpensive, and, I firmly believe, practical.

I. I would propose to have attached to each Poor-house Union in Ireland a "Refuge of virtue" for the children of the poor, in which to receive all those in the district who are orphans or destitute, and those who have no near relations to take care of them,—that we should seek out the little street vagabonds living by beggary, or by any other means *short of actual crime*, and collect them together in these refuges, where they would be lodged, fed, trained, and instructed in their religion, and in useful trades, according to the tastes and abilities they might show, and where their future prospects can be attended to when they have arrived at a sufficient, age to provide for themselves.

These Refuges must have nothing to do with the "Union Schools" at present in existence, which are, in most cases I fear, seminaries of evil rather than of good, and the total abolition, or essential alteration, of which I consider to be a necessary preliminary. To prove the necessity of this step I will quote the words of the Recorder of Dublin, a few days since, when passing sentence on some girls who had been born, bred, and educated in these nurseries of vice, for attempting to set fire to the place. He says:—

"You have all pleaded guilty deliberately, and without appearing to have the least shame for it, of the very atrocious crime of setting fire, or attempting to set fire, to the public establishment in which you were supported and brought up. I have said before that I have seen very little good from those who are supported and brought up there. They have all the disgrace of idleness upon them, and it seems as if they could not be taught anything useful under the system adopted in the Union. This is not the first case of the kind; for there have been numerous cases similar to this before this court and before the other tribunals of this city. There is nothing I find so difficult as to account in any way for the extraordinary crimes that are committed in this Union. There are benevolent persons trying to do some good to these inmates; but there still appears to adhere to the establishment a curse of idleness, and the absence of any feeling of independence," &c. &c.

The Editor of a Northern Periodical of great influence and long experience, speaking of the pauper children, says:—

"Brought up without the slightest idea of domestic affection, having loose and ill-arranged notions of industry, the pauper children in workhouses are sent into the world at a certain age to battle against the difficulties and dangers of life, and they go on that warfare totally unprovided for a successful encounter. The transition from the hot-bed system carried out in the workhouse to the more healthy action of self, (that self-energy which must be kept up by those who support themselves out of doors), is generally too powerful for the moral strength of the young pauper of either sex. If habits of industry are necessarily neglected, the boys become drones, the most worthless as well as the most mischievous of all society's offshoots. If a correct history could be obtained of the unfortunate females who nightly infest our streets, it would be found that a large proportion of one class of them had been *brought up in the workhouse.*"

The *Dublin Evening Post*—whilst we write, thus most pointedly speaks on this most important subject:—

"The Irish workhouses now contain little more than thirty thousand inmates, and about one-sixth of that number are in the two Dublin workhouses. In those institutions which, in fact, should be models for the rest of Ireland, a system of idleness and demoralisation has been going on for years under the eyes of the Commissioners, which, as we said on a former occasion, has transformed our paupers into criminals.

"At the annual meeting of the Mendicity Institution, held the other day, Mr. Corballis, Q.C., a gentleman well qualified to offer an opinion on such a matter, made the following remarks, as to the extravagance of the present system of supporting our poor, compared to what existed when the poor had been relieved by the voluntary contribution of the citizens:—

"He wished to express his regret that, when the poor law first came into operation in this country, the mendicity was not made in Dublin a substitute for the poor-house. He was not opposed to the principle of the poor law; but he believed that in Dublin the mendicity would have been a more useful institution than the workhouse. Many years ago, before the workhouses were established, the number of poor obtaining daily relief at this institution was nearly 2,000, who were relieved by voluntary contribution, at a cost of £12,000. This fact would illustrate the advantages of the mendicity. The two workhouses of Dublin were now maintained by the public money at an expense of nearly £50,000 per annum. How much more economical would it therefore have been to have adhered to the old system. He did not mean to say that in some respects the poor-house did not offer superior advantages, for it gave both residence and clothes; but he (Mr. Corballis) believed that the majority of the poor people would prefer living in their crowded garrets to suffering separation from their nearest relatives, as they did in the workhouse."

"Here, it appears," says the *Evening Post*, "we have £50,000 a-year levied off the already overtaxed inhabitants of our city, who get, in return, the training of thieves and vagabonds, for the punishing of whom additional taxation becomes necessary. Surely such a state of things should be put an end to. The Government should at once take up the matter. It is no party question, but one of justice to the citizens of Dublin. The entire system of the Irish poor law should be inquired into," &c. &c.

"We are now at the commencement of a new session, and we trust it will not terminate without the reformation of this the most important of our social institutions being carried into effect."

After other remarks of an irrelevant nature, and rather of a political character, the same journal adds:—

"More than a year has elapsed since we felt bound to call the attention of the Government to the state of our city workhouses. We then asserted what we now repeat, that the condition of those institutions is a foul stain on the social position of the city of Dublin. Since then no step has been taken by the Irish Poor Law Commissioners to have the matter inquired into, with a view to remedy the demoralised state of

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those establishments. Our police offices and Commission courts disclose crimes and offences, committed by the inmates of the North and South Dublin Union Workhouse—particularly the latter—which are truly disgraceful in a civilised country."

I think I need say no more to prove the absolute necessity for the abolition of those "Union Schools," so long "tried" and found so thoroughly "wanting"—as a preliminary step to the establishment of the refuges of virtue I am suggesting.

Mr. THOMAS O'HAGAN, the learned chairman of the Quarter Sessions held at Kilmainham, referring to the "Reformatory Schools" established by a recent Act (21 and 22 Vic. cap. 103), passed in the last session of Parliament, uses these words:—

"Men doubt the possibility of reclaiming convicts hardened in iniquity, but no one ever denied that children *partially corrupted* may be restored to the ways of well-doing; and it is for us to say whether they shall perish or be saved. In Ireland we have special advantages and encouragements—little hereditary crime—offences mainly of impulse and occasion—a ductile and impressible people, quick to respond to the appeal of kindness, and reverently docile to the teachings of religion. In no country in the world, perhaps, are the facilities for the *reformation* of the *young* so great as in our own."

If this be the fact respecting those children who have been already "partially corrupted," how far easier must it be to keep those still pure and innocent, and whose only crime is poverty, from falling into vice! "*Reformatories*" are necessary for the criminal portion of our youth, but the refuges I propose would be a means of preventing crime, and consequently diminishing the expenses and taxation of the country. "*Ragged Schools*," and other places of a similar description, when properly conducted with a due regard to conscience and religion, are valuable in their way; but at the termination of school hours the poor children hurry back into the streets, and home again to dens of squalid misery, too often sinks of drunkenness and vice! What we require is a *permanent home* for such as these.

In addition to the school "refuges" above proposed, I would suggest—

II. "Refuges for virtue," in which decent but poor adults of both sexes might separately be sheltered during temporary distress, from want of employment or other untoward circumstances, and where their industry, during their residence in the establishment, would defray, in part at least, the expenses of their maintenance, and also form a little fund for their own requirements when departing therefrom. Magdalen asylums and criminal refuges are useful, and even necessary, to carry out the immediate objects they have in view; but still they are solely for the benefit of *offenders* against the laws of their country and their God; we plead for something better than any of those, namely, a "Refuge" where persons *still innocent, still unsullied by crime*, but struggling with want and misery, may dwell, and where we can offer to tempted innocence and heroic honesty a shelter and a home. "*Dormitories*," also, are good and useful, even if they receive, only for the night, the houseless wanderer. But we ask a residence for virtuous and distressed women, who, desirous of work, even skilled in labour, are unable to obtain it, and whilst often fit to be ornaments, are too often driven (for want of a little timely assistance) to resort to vice, and so become the outcasts and the pests of society. Alas! how often is poverty made to appear the deepest crime of which humanity is capable!

By the preventive system I propose, an individual's self-respect will never be forfeited. In the school refuges, honesty and industry will be inculcated from the dawn of reason, self-reliance will have its due weight, and the stigma of crime, which must always remain branded on the brow and on the heart of the criminal, however complete his reformation, will be averted from our rising generation; whilst the refuges for virtuous adults, (who, though unable to support themselves and perhaps their aged parents or near relatives, and who, too proud to beg, too honest to rob, without assistance must perish from hunger and want) would become establishments not only for succour to the distressed, but where, without loss of honest pride, the inmates of both sexes might be enabled to maintain themselves, and in time make the institutions self-supporting. This view of the matter, in addition to its other advantages, has peculiar claims on public attention and support; for, if properly established and duly carried out in each Union, the Refuges of virtue would be the means of decreasing the county expenses. It requires no argument to prove this; for an institution that would prevent crime, increase labour, diminish pauperism, and advance honest industry, must tend to lessen the expenses attending poor-houses, gaols, convict prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories. Every individual whose self-supporting labours enable him to live, so far from being an incubus on the country, like the pauper and the criminal, becomes a profit and an advantage, as well as an honour, to society.

It is the duty of every one to assist in improving the *social condition of our fellow-men*, and, in order to do this effectually, virtuous industry and honest labour must not only be preached up and praised, but it must be also *rewarded* and made to *appear* "the best policy;" for if not, we shall assuredly find the majority of the struggling and poorer classes falling from want into vice, from destitution into crime. It is, I regret to say, a glaring fact, that, however opposed to the intentions and benevolent wishes of philanthropists, there is much in our present system which appears to offer a premium to vice. For it cannot be denied that the lot of the convict is, on the whole, (if he conduct himself properly,) preferable to that of the ragged, half-starved, but *honest* son of toil; or even to that of the unoffending pauper in the workhouse. Again, the training, education, and instruction in useful trades, enjoyed, gratis, by the juvenile criminals in a "reformatory," are advantages that the poor but virtuous youth of both sexes must sigh for and seek to obtain *in vain*.

All we claim for the honest poor is EQUALITY with the criminal; that he may enjoy equal rights, equal benefits, equal advantages as to diet, clothing, lodging, training, education, and instruction in useful handicrafts and trades, with the convicted felon!

All classes of the community, whether unsound in mind, as the idiot or lunatic, whether diseased in body, blind, deaf, infirm, debased in soul, the prostitute, the juvenile thief, or the adult criminal, all are provided with receptacles, such as asylums and reformatories, for the cure of their physical or moral leprosies; but the *virtuous* poor have no refuge (we mean of any extent beyond a few isolated asylums); they excite no pity, and therefore no pleading voice is raised in their behalf.

Many, I doubt not, will be surprised to learn that, at the moment at which I am now writing, there exists in our own city, under what is considered the highest patronage, a "Society for promoting Education and providing industrial employment for Females in the *East*;" and this, alas! whilst our own poor girls and boys, our own honest neighbours of both sexes here in the *West*, are forgotten and uncared for!

Charity should, indeed, begin at home, and though the "females in the East" may be worthy of our sympathy and attention, surely we should first succour our own deserving and innocent poor. If we are to listen to the far-distant cry of distressed females, "Come over and help us" (see 7th Report of the Society), should we not more promptly respond to the agonizing appeal of our own Irish sons and daughters at our very doors!

A wide field of usefulness and Christian charity seems open to the exercise of individual exertion and private benevolence amongst us; and were Committees formed in each district for such a noble object, vast good would accrue, and a fair trial would be given to our "Refuges of virtue."

III. These Committees might also inquire and report on another class of most deserving objects, and suggest practical means of ameliorating their sad condition. They, doubtless, will find, in most of our parishes and districts, virtuous females who languish in the forlorn garret of poverty, or damp cellar of distress, who are compelled *to remain at home*, if home it can be called, to watch the last sighs of their aged and infirm parents, using their best efforts for their support, but unable to *obtain* sufficient work for their existence. Many of those amiable individuals, with good character, of industrious habits, might, by giving a moderate *security* through such a Committee, be enabled to meet the pressing wants of their *peculiar position*.

Whether we regard the national prosperity, the public welfare, or the private interests of individuals, these proposed Institutions, we believe, will have great claims upon all concerned. Their objects are to instruct and to educate the youthful mind—to advance the young in useful trades or occupations, and to diminish the number of those who otherwise might outrage the laws of God and of society.

Thus, under Providence, will they be the means of breaking the chains of unholy confederacies, depriving the wicked of successors, the gaols of inhabitants, and stern justice of its infatuated victims.

Dublin Castle, March 10th, 1859.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorized to give Receipts.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with the "Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** *Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

July 1, 1859.

Last month we gave our readers a brief summary of Mr. Acton's "Observations on Illegitimacy," in certain London parishes, reserving the expression of any opinion on his speculations for our present number We are bound in the first place to give him great credit for diligence and accuracy in the compilation and analyzing of statistics. No fault, we believe, has been found with his *brochure* in this respect; and, so far, he has deserved well, both of the public in general, and of the Statistical Society (before whom his paper was read) in particular. But while assenting generally to his premises, and recognising fully the existence of the mischiefs of which he complains, we cannot but disagree with several of his conclusions, and altogether doubt the efficacy of some of the remedies he suggests for the mitigation of what is now called, by common consent, "*the* social evil."

After classifying the alleged fathers of illegitimate children, Mr. Acton makes some severe remarks on male domestic servants, and on the results of the present system of keeping a large number of single men and women together in households. To a certain extent he is right; but still it ought not to be forgotten that in a considerable number of instances the servant is merely put forward *by arrangement* as the father of the illegitimate child, to conceal the frailty of Paterfamilias himself, or some scion of his house. This qualifying fact will not, we imagine, be questioned by any person of extensive experience and knowledge of the world. Again, in speaking of the inability of the mother in many cases to name the father of her illegitimate child, Mr. Acton expresses his opinion that this arises in a *very few* instances from the variety of her paramours, but much oftener from a tender regard for the interests of the father. Now when we consider how generally it happens that a *faux pas* of a single woman, more especially in the lower ranks of life, leads to a succession of intrigues, we cannot help thinking that Mr. Acton has in this particular represented what is really the exception as the rule, and the rule as the exception.

These points, however, are of comparatively slight importance. But in discussing the question of the difficulties attending the affiliation of illegitimate children under the present system, Mr. Acton has fallen into a more serious error. These difficulties, which we have no need to particularize here, are twofold; relating in the first place to the mother, and secondly to the parish. With respect to the latter, Mr. Acton proposes that parishes should have the same power given them of recovering the sums they have expended from the fathers of illegitimate children as at present from the fathers of legitimate ones. With this recommendation we are inclined to agree. We have no wish to rescue the seducer from any of the consequences of his own iniquity; but we must emphatically protest, however harsh our opinion may at first sight appear, against any serious alleviation of the condition of the mother, whether by pecuniary means or in respect of the difficulty of obtaining the corroborative evidence now required by law as to the paternity of her illegitimate child. We must not forget that where no higher motives of self-respect, morality, and religion, exercise their control over a woman's conduct, there is no bond to restrain her, no force to counteract the impulses of nature and the temptation of circumstance, but the prospect of certain misery and possible ruin resulting from the sacrifice of her chastity. To weaken this force, to lighten in any degree the pressure of this bond, would, in our opinion, be a most serious evil to society. We yield to no one in sincere compassion for the fallen, but we cannot allow that feeling to induce us to sanction any device which would render the precipice less formidable to others.

Lastly, as to the selection of wet-nurses from among fallen women: before dealing with Mr. Acton's treatment of this question, we cannot resist expressing our delight at the crusade which has lately been commenced against the habit of wet-nursing generally. We earnestly hope that the tract which has lately been issued by the "Ladies' National Association for the diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge" on "The Evils of Wet-nursing," combined with the practical efforts of the ladies themselves who are taking an interest in the subject, will eventually lead to the destruction of a wrong and unnatural custom. There is no doubt in ordinary cases that a wet-nurse must either neglect her own or her foster child. If young Hopeful does not suffer young Hopeless must. This is a hard alternative. Consequently the obligation of honesty is frequently overpowered by the force of nature. Madame Shylock is cheated of a portion of her "pound of flesh." If by a questionable convention of society a lady is merely thought "a clever creature" who is successful in smuggling over a few months' supply of eau-de-cologne, or a modicum of Brussels lace, a poor mother may be half forgiven the artifices which sustain her own child at the expense of her mistress's. We may imagine even a tolerably conscientious nurse, in order to snatch a little time to look after a child that is her own, soothing the "little asperities" of one that is not, with "Godfrey's Cordial," or "Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup." We can scarcely be surprised if a less scrupulous hireling administers now and then even stronger potions with an

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object so praiseworthy. Even a petty theft or so may to the partial mind of maternity appear to deserve a softer name, if not to be absolutely sanctioned by the high motive of promoting her own little darling's welfare. However, the general question we are content to leave to the championship of the ladies who have gallantly put on their armour to fight this battle—Our affair at present is with Mr. Acton. Ignoring the evils of the general system, Mr. Acton proposes to employ "fallen women," under restrictions which he no doubt considers sufficient, as wet-nurses. We must do him the justice to state that we think his proposition has been understood in too wide a sense, and therefore attacked somewhat too strenuously by our contemporary, *The Lancet*. Nevertheless with the physiological arguments adduced against Mr. Acton's scheme we entirely coincide, and though that scheme may have been unintentionally misrepresented in some degree, the reasoning applies to the scheme *in toto*. Take the case most favourable to Mr. Acton's view—the employment, for instance, as wet-nurse, of a domestic servant who has been known only once to go astray, and whose character is otherwise good. Now it has been shewn most clearly that not only the physical condition, but the *moral disposition*, of the nurse is of very serious consequence. Can the latter, in such a case, be possibly satisfactory? Even admitting that it may, what security can we have as to the former point? When a woman is known to have erred once, how can we be sure that she is not at the very time of her employment as nurse, carrying on a second intrigue—an intrigue which may possibly be the means of directly contaminating the infant committed to her charge? "Can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit?" As to the appeal which is made to us by Mr. Acton and others to adopt their system on charitable grounds, with a view to 'rescuing' the unhappy mothers of illegitimate children, it must of course, if such a risk would be incurred, be entirely disallowed. And even independently of any consideration of the actual danger involved, it appears to us for the reasons we urged before against another of Mr. Acton's propositions, that this proposal ought not to be accepted. With the purpose of doing good, we should be paving the way to an immense amount of evil. By systematizing even so slight and apparently merciful a provision for the mothers of illegitimate children, we should be aiding the increase of illegitimacy. It would surely be a false compassion to encourage a plan which would detract ever so little from the punishment of vice. Anxious as we are to further any sound plan for promoting the restoration of the fallen, we cannot support a scheme which would inevitably involve this lamentable consequence.

Our opinion, then, in the whole question is that the system of wet-nursing should be generally abandoned. We doubt indeed if it ought to be resorted to in cases where it has been usually thought *necessary*. Some of the strongest men and fairest women have never "hung upon the breast" at all. The readers of Adam Bede may not have forgotten that the lovely and eloquent Dinah Morris was, if we may believe 'such an honest chronicler' as Mrs. Poyser, "fed with a spoon by her Aunt Judith." If a child were really "born with a silver spoon in its mouth," the spoon might, on an emergency, be utilized at once. However, if wet-nurses are employed only when a medical adviser thinks it requisite, there would, at all events, be no need to extend the class from which they are select d so fatally low as Mr. Acton has recommended. His proposition, if adopted, tends in some measure to accelerate that degeneracy which time itself brings about rapidly enough.

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies?
Ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem.

SALTLEY REFORMATORIES.

Who shall deny the advantages of the Reformatory system, when we find a lad, one of a family who seem all to have been more or less troublesome to magistrates and judges, so completely remodelled in one of our Reformatories, as not only to have merited being taken by the hand at once in a distant country, but to have become so satisfied with his position as to give scope to fraternal affections, and to send home money for his brother to be sent out to him! We will not deny that many examples equally encouraging may have been produced by other Reformatories, we feel it not only may, but must so. There is, however, a peculiarity in the accompanying letter from a lad who was trained at the Saltley Reformatory; it clearly shows that while the boy has learned to do what is right, and shows a brotherly affection to his family, he does not allow that affection to get the better of his common-sense. We understand that the writer, besides the brother for whom he writes, has another who was and perhaps is a sad rascal: he had been in prison many times, and was finally sent to Pentonville Prison, where, about two years since, he severely maltreated one of the officers. The Saltley Reformatory may look upon this lad with great satisfaction, and the knowledge of his conduct will have its due effect upon the minds of the other inmates. The letter is dated Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, March 30, 1859, is addressed to the Right Honourable C. B. Adderley, Esq., and has the advantage of being written, not by the boy, but by one who has watched his conduct, and can thus offer independent testimony to the genuineness of the case. After a few preliminary remarks the writer says:—

"I cannot refrain from trespassing upon your attention for a few moments, and I believe you will be much gratified at learning the subject of my communication.

"You will remember probably the boy James H——, whom you sent out in the *Egmont* from Saltley Reformatory. He has gone on very well from the first, was for a long time servant at the bank in this town, but latterly, thinking to better himself, took a trip to Sydney.

"He returned from thence about a month back, bringing with him, as he informed me, some goods by way of a small trading speculation. He now wishes to help out a brother from England; and I have thought that it would be very satisfactory to give you such substantial evidence of his success and good conduct as is implied by his coming forward to advance money to his brother. I beg therefore to enclose a bill of exchange for the sum of eight pounds five shillings. He wishes the money to be used in the payment of his brother's passage, but not to be sent to him, lest he should spend it. I feel greatly pleased at being able to report so favourably of H——."

EMPLOYMENT OF THE FALLEN.

We have elsewhere entered somewhat largely upon Mr. Acton's suggestion of the employment of fallen women as wet-nurses. Having protested strongly against such a course, we would offer a few remarks as to their position and claims for our consideration, lest it should be thought that we were regardless of them. There is no small difficulty attached to the employment of this class. It is not comparable with any other criminal class; for the simple reason that, while others have to battle with their difficulties and loss of character alone, those to whom we are now specially alluding have the additional incubus of their children. Hence the difficulty; because, while anxious to restore them in the spirit of meekness, it is not easy in the first place to see in what way and how far we may help them without appearing to give encouragement to the

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sin which has placed them in the position of degradation from which we wish to raise them; nor, in the second place, to find the kind of employment that they might undertake and *still fulfil their maternal duties*, with which we should be extremely cautious about interfering. There cannot be a question with any right-minded persons as to the importance of this condition in any question as to their employment. The neglect of maternal duties induces a large amount of infant mortality; and by relieving these mothers of the burthen which their sin has brought upon them we set aside or do violence to a natural law, which decrees that the mother is the only fitting guardian to her child in the earliest and most dependent days of its existence. The child being unlawfully born does not release the mother in any way from her maternal duties to her offspring; on the contrary, her responsibility to her infant is increased in consequence, and her obligations to society require that she should make this, the only reparation in her power, for having outraged its edicts. Her position is unquestionably one of extreme difficulty; and in looking for a mode of employment whereby such an one can fulfil her duties, and yet earn sufficient both for herself and child, we must steer on one side clear of encouragement to vice, and on the other of any inducement to her to abandon her child or transfer her maternal obligations to a stranger. Will our readers turn this problem over in their minds? We shall be thankful for any suggestions on this difficult subject.

ADULT REFORMATION.

How comes it that, while the benevolent and Christian view of dealing with criminals, in the spirit of meekness, instead of, as heretofore, wholly in wrath, has taken such a strong hold on the public, yet the stream of public charity, and the aid of Government in this matter, have tended almost exclusively towards the young? There are abundant institutions where criminals may hear the voice of kindness and forbearance, which is so novel to them, where they may learn habits of industry, where they may be separated from evil companions and evil temptations, and where all is done that sympathy can suggest to encourage them in good and religious habits, and to eradicate their evil ones. But these are confined in their operations to the young. There are but two institutions having for their special object the treatment of adults in that manner which has been found to work so satisfactorily in the case of juveniles. There still obtains to a certain extent, in some quarters, a foolish and false notion that adult criminals cannot be satisfactorily dealt with except by severe measures of penal discipline,—that to manifest kindness and forbearance towards them is like throwing pearls before swine, who will trample them under-foot, and turn again and rend you.

Those who have been careful to examine the matter have seen abundance of proof, both at the Preventive and Reformatory Institution in the New Road, and also in the original Adult Reformatory in Great Smith Street, Westminster, that adults as a class are as amenable to good impressions as the juveniles, and even more ready to avail themselves of opportunities, which have hitherto been denied to them, of earning a living in decency and honesty.

We do not propose here to enter into arguments in favour of criminal reformation. Those who are likely to take interest in our pages must have already given their adherence to the attempts which have been so successfully made, under the full belief that it is expedient in every way to encourage restoration to society, in those whose folly has cast them for awhile beyond it. But we do desire very sincerely that the matter of adult institutions should be more considered than it is. The London Reformatory for adults, and its sister institution in the Euston Road, have abundant proof that as fair a per-centage of the inmates committed to their care turn out eventually well as in the generality of institutions; and certainly sufficient good results have accrued to warrant a steady perseverance in the plan. Yet what is the case? The Reformatory in Smith Street has been compelled to reduce its numbers for want of support, and it may be questioned whether it will not shortly be compelled to close its doors against *all* applicants, or even discharge those already under its care. On the other hand the institution in the Euston Road only contrives to exist by the most arduous and persevering attentions of the honorary governor to the collection of funds, when the public should enable him rather to devote his time to the work of instruction which he has undertaken. It is well known that his exertions in this matter are almost incredible; but, while we give him the honour due for such exertions, we feel that it is a fictitious state of things, when an institution, the internal management of which demands so large a share of his attention, is compelled to trust mainly, if not completely, for the funds without which it could not of course exist. It would almost seem as if the public had yet to be reasoned with as to the possibility of adult reformation, or the expenses necessarily incident to it; whereas both are not only proved by facts, but acknowledged by everyone who knows anything of the subject.

Now the real fact of the matter is that the adult reformatory system has never had a fair trial. Had the liberality and care which has wholly flown towards juveniles been permitted to take cognizance of elderly criminals,—had not a false feeling been created by the fact that hundreds have been discharged after the expiration of their sentence, with positively no alternative but to return to their old resources, and bring a double amount of odium on discharged criminals,—in short, had the care of the adult met with a similar consideration to that of the juvenile,—there is abundant presumptive evidence that similar pleasing results would have followed. But what is the case? As we have said, there are two adult reformatories, open to the inspection of all, and such as never fail to satisfy those who really visit them and judge for themselves. Yet is one almost fading away, and the other existing wholly by the begging exertions of one who could scarcely be equalled. And in the meanwhile the Government makes its grant of 7s. a week for the juvenile, allowing the payment to continue for four or five years, during which the lad should by his training become also valuable by his labour; while it only allows 5s. for the adult from sixteen to twenty-one, for one year; and for those above that age refuses its aid altogether. It appears to us that this is a matter of considerable importance, and one which legitimately falls within the province of the Reformatory and Refuge Union to consider. Mr. Baker of Hardwicke is, we know, anxious in the matter, and there requires but a proper agitation of the matter to induce a better feeling, and afford to adults who may be desirous of regaining their lost character the same advantages which have been so liberally and so successfully placed within the reach of the juveniles.

THE CRIPPLES' HOME.

In Hill Street, Dorset Square, there is a plain unpretending row of houses, with a gateway between the first two, and a board announcing "the Cripples' Home, Female Refuge, Infant Nursery, and Public Laundry. Here some thirty or forty inmates, the greater part of whom are crippled, are busily engaged, either in

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making a variety of hats, bonnets, baskets and mats, or, so far as their physical condition will admit, in laundrywork or cookery. The names which occur in the gentlemen's visiting committee and the ladies' committee are a sufficient guarantee to the public of the *bonâ fide* character of the Institution, and we believe it has seldom or never been visited by those who have the power as well as the will to help their fellow-creatures, without eliciting very substantial evidence of the approval which it incites.

There is something especially painful in the contemplation of poor cripples, deprived to a great extent, and in many cases almost entirely, by an allwise Providence, of the means of earning a livelihood, and it not unfrequently happens, that coupled with the crippled state of the body, there is an injured state of the vital functions, weakness, sickness, and ill-health. All honour, then, to an institution which takes care of such! It is gratifying to find, from the report for the past year, that twenty have been fairly provided for, in situations, by emigration, or placed in the "West-end Laundry" or similar Institutions.

The inmates of the Cripples' Home are instructed in straw-bonnet making, in all its various branches in the hope of thus enabling them eventually to earn their own living. In their spare time they are taught a great variety of basket and mat work.

We commend the Institution to the sympathy of the kind public.

BRITISH LADIES' SOCIETY.

The bazaar to which we drew attention in our last, has, we are happy to say, proved, under divine permission, very satisfactory. It was a sight not to be easily forgotten by those who had the happiness to be present on the occasion. The weather was all that could be wished, and the various stalls were scattered about, under the shade of a mass of beautiful trees, through which a long path wound in the most picturesque manner. The company was both large and good. The committee have just reason to be grateful that their humble efforts on behalf of poor fallen creatures have been so bounteously blessed by One whose chief pleasure was to seek and restore the lost ones of his flock.

[FOR THE PHILANTHROPIST.]

It appears that there is a temporary glut in the labour market of the British North American provinces, so that for the present those countries do not afford an outlet for the boys of our Refuges. We are glad to hear, therefore, that the Reformatory and Refuge Union have been in communication with a gentleman commercially connected with the Cape Colony, and who has already been instrumental in sending youths thither. From this gentleman some valuable information has been gained, which the Union has communicated to us.

It appears that, owing to events which took place a few years since, there is a strong feeling at the Cape against all who have ever been convicted, or even charged with crime; so that boys so circumstanced cannot be sent to South Africa; but for those who do not come under this category, and who have received industrial training, and have either attained some proficiency in a trade or are used to farm labour, there is a good opening. Boys under sixteen years old should not be sent; indeed, eighteen is a better age. The bigger a boy is of his age the better. Probably 100 boys a year might be advantageously placed, and indeed more, when the public works now projected shall be carried on. Cartwrights, wheelwrights, and harness-makers are particularly in demand in the district of George.

The climate is so good that boys apparently weak here would soon become robust and healthy.

It is of the greatest importance that any boys who may be sent to South Africa should be consigned to some person who would take care of them and put them in the road to employment, since, if turned loose on shore, they would probably fall among the low coloured population, and go wrong. There are some gentlemen in different parts of the colony who would not object to take care of youths: if a large number, however, are to be sent, it would be necessary to organize some system.

Some expense must be incurred in sending the lads out, since the Colonial Emigration Commissioners cannot take boys. The cheapest and best mode which remains is to place them in merchant ships, three or four in each ship, as ship's boys to work as required on the passage. By this mode the passages can be obtained at from £8 to £10 each. The boys, however, should have the means of supporting themselves on their arrival until they get into work: this cannot be estimated at less than from £1 10s. to £2 each.

The Reformatory and Refuge Union will, we understand, be happy to aid any persons desiring to obtain information on this subject.

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

The anniversary festival of this institution, of which her Majesty is the munificent patron, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, June 16th, Mr. Byng, M.P., acting as chairman. Among the company, about 150 in number, were Sir Benjamin Hawes; Sir Walter Stirling; Mr. A. W. Kinglake, M.P.; Mr. Frederic Dundas, M.P.; Mr. W. Hawes, and several other patrons and friends of the society. The institution, established far on to a century ago by a few benevolent gentlemen, has for its main objects to collect and circulate the most approved methods of recovering the apparently drowned or dead, to suggest and provide suitable apparatus for the preservation and restoration of life, and to bestow rewards, honorary and pecuniary, on those who assist in carrying out its beneficent aims. From first to last it has done most signal public service in this work of mercy and humanity. One of the earliest and staunchest of its supporters still lives, Mr. Benjamin Hawes the treasurer (father of Sir Benjamin Hawes), now in his 90th year, who until this occasion has never missed attending its anniversary meetings for the long period of 73 years consecutively. During the past year, 165 cases of rescuing or attempted rescue from drowning have been brought under the notice of the society, comprising 190 persons. Of these 179 were successfully treated, but 11 were, unfortunately, beyond recovery; and 31 of the number were instances of attempted suicide. They have also in the same interim conferred and distributed 23 silver and 43 bronze medals, 86 pecuniary rewards of various amounts, and have awarded their thanks in 21 other cases to persons, some of whom are women, who have been instrumental in saving life from drowning. Out of 165,000 persons estimated to have bathed in the Serpentine during the last summer only 21 casualties occurred, not one of which, owing to the prompt attention of the society's men, proved fatal. During the winter of 1857-8 the skaters and sliders on the ice in the parks and Kensington-gardens were estimated at 50,000, of whom 60 were rescued by the appliances of the society from a watery grave. Of these eight were saved in Hyde-park, ten in the Regent's-park, fifteen in Kensington-gardens, and twenty-seven in St. James's-park. There are besides 241 stations in different counties at which the society's drags and apparatus are kept. It should be stated, to the honour of the medical officers of the institution, of whom there are several, all of them highly skilled by experience in the resuscitative art, that they render their invaluable services altogether gratuitously. The names of those benevolent gentlemen are not even to be found in the list of committeemen and others, printed with the annual report, so that they may be literally said "to do good by stealth." The persons to whom the Society's medal was distributed last night by Mr. Byng, for saving life during the last year, were Mr. Henry Myers, Mr. A. Stamers, Mr. T. J. Wynne, son of Lord Newborough; Mr. T. D. Lees, a blind man at St. Andrews, Fife; Mr. J. Fosse, Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour, and merchant at Beaucaire, who has rescued upwards of 60 persons from drowning in his time; Lord Hastings; Miss Rowbotham, of Woolwich, aged 16; May Hectorson, a woman in humble life, in the Shetland Islands; subconstable Stephen Hartney, of Cork; and Thomas Griffiths, of Bridgewater, who has saved no less than 18 lives. The achievements performed by some of these persons were absolutely heroic, and the relation of them last night frequently elicited enthusiastic cheers from the company.

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PARKHURST.

The following circular has been forwarded to the various institutions throughout the country by the committee of the "Home-in-the-East," who are anxious that "Parkhurst" should be certified under the Act for the reception of juvenile offenders :—

"Home-in-the-East Reformatory,
"*Old Ford Bow, London, E.,*
"*May 25th*, 1859.

"Dear Sir,—The Committee of the Home-in-the-East have had their attention specially drawn to a circumstance in connection with boys received under the 17th and 18th Vic. cap. 86, which they consider to be of great importance in the successful conduct of certified reformatories.

"The youth, when received into the reformatory, must be, to a large extent, unknown as to character and previous habits to the governor of the institution.

"It will, therefore, occasionally happen, that a boy is committed for a term of years, who, from his previous habits and training, is *altogether* unfitted to be an inmate of such an institution.

"The Act of Parliament does not make an adequate provision for dealing with such a case; it only provides for a removal if another reformatory can be found willing to receive, but naturally another institution is unwilling to admit a lad under such circumstances.

"The onus, therefore, appears to rest on the institution to *detain* the lad, even although it may be quite evident that his conduct is producing a very bad influence on the other boys, at the same time that his reformation appears hopeless.

"The remedy which suggests itself to the Committee of the Home-in-the-East is as follows:—

"That application should be made to the Home Secretary to have Parkhurst (a penal school for boys) certified for the reception of criminal youths, and that power should be given to the Home Secretary upon proper representation to order the removal of a youth from a certified reformatory to Parkhurst.

"The Committee of the Home-in-the-East will be glad to know whether you consider such a plan would be beneficial, and also whether you would be willing to join in promoting the measure proposed, by a joint note; by a deputation to the Home Secretary; or by individually at this time pressing the question on the authorities.

"I am, dear Sir,
"Yours very truly."

The replies to this have been so satisfactory that, acting under the advice of Mr. Baker, of Hardwicke, and Mr. Garnett, M.P., both of whom are leading men in the reformatory movement, the Committee of the Home-in-the-East have prepared the following memorial to her Majesty's Home Secretary, which has been sent to each reformatory for signature :—

"*London, June 16th*, 1859.

"*To the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

"Sir,—Your memorialists are and have been for some time past actively engaged in the conduct of those reformatories, since the rise of which the juvenile crime of England has diminished 45 per cent in two years.

In 1856 ...	13,981	*Commitments of youths for England, under 16 years of age.*
„ 1857 ...	12,501	
„ 1858 ...	7,622	

"That while we feel thankful for the success already obtained, yet all of us have suffered more or less inconvenience from a cause, to the remedy of which we would respectfully beg to call your attention.

"We have every reason to believe that the degree of liberty enjoyed by the boys in a reformatory, acts most beneficially on their minds and tempers, and that the general reduction of that liberty would have a bad effect on the reformatory system itself, and on the individuals brought within its influence.

"But there are occasional and exceptional cases, in which a stronger power of coercion than is convenient in most reformatories is desirable. When a boy is committed by a magistrate to a reformatory, it is nearly impossible that the magistrate, or even the police should be able accurately to know his temper, or how far he can be trusted; nor can the manager of the reformatory discover it till he has passed through a certain period of probation. If then the boy turns out upon trial to be so determined a runaway, or of so violent a temper that the system which has the best effect on others will not avail with him, the law, at present, provides no means of subjecting him to a stronger rule, except by sending him to prison for three months, at the end of which time he must be received back into the reformatory—probably more sullen, and less inclined to submit to the lighter rule, than before his imprisonment. And he must be *detained* there till the end of his sentence—as we feel strongly the inconvenience of allowing a boy to escape, and of giving thereby a premium on misconduct.

"Your Memorialists are informed that the prison for young offenders at Parkhurst is at present by no means fully occupied, and so far as we can judge from the present decrease of the juvenile crime of the kingdom, is not likely to become more so.

"That the prison of Parkhurst is of exactly the description required for such boys as either from repeated attempts to abscond, or from extreme violence of temper, are unsuited to the milder rule of our reformatories, and that if that prison could be certified as a Reformatory, so that when a strong case was proved, her Majesty's Secretary of State might order the removal of a boy thither from any other reformatory, a very important boon would be granted to your memorialists; their power of still further diminishing the crime of the country would be materially increased, and from the dread of passing into a more strict and penal condition, an unruly inmate of a reformatory would have a wholesome fear of absconding, or offending against the system therein established."

We understand that it is then proposed to bring the whole matter before some leading reformatory advocate, and to arrange a deputation to place the matter fairly before the Home Secretary. This movement has our most hearty concurrence; but we cannot help thinking that the opinion of the governors and chaplains of gaols should be got, for we are strongly of opinion that it would be found to coincide fully with that of the Committee of the "Home-in-the-East.."

The Carrageen Moss.—To preserve it for esculent purposes, it must be washed in fresh water, and then left to dry, when it soon becomes horny to the touch, and resists pressure. If boiled, it subsides into a thick, colourless jelly, that is thought to be very nutritive, and is employed for many purposes. Invalids take it in their tea, or epicures in their blanc-mange. Calico-printers boil it down into size, and use it in their manufactures. It is said to be a good fattening substance for calves, if boiled in milk; and, lastly, pigs are very fond of it when it is mixed with potatoes or meal. It is sometimes known by the name of "Irish Moss." It will grow in an aquarium.—*The Common Objects of the Sea-shore, by the Rev. J. G. Wood.*

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

The following Resolutions have been adopted by the Committee, and have our cordial concurrence :—

I.—That no uncertified Institution, supported by or seeking public contributions, be for the future placed on the list of the Union, which has not a Committee responsible in itself, and ready to guarantee the *bonâ fide* character of the Institution.

II.—That the Secretary shall request every such uncertified Institution to send in a list of its Committee, and, if requisite, shall communicate with some of the members named for the purpose of making any inquiries that may seem necessary.

III.—That a Supplement be prepared, to accompany the Pamphlet, giving the names of the Patrons, Officers, and Committee of every such uncertified Institution, with their places of abode.

Our readers will be glad also to find that the Committee have taken the trouble to classify the Provincial Reformatories so as with that of the Metropolitan, which appeared in our last, to form a complete list, which cannot fail to be of great service.

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PROVINCIAL REFORMATORIES, CERTIFIED UNDER THE 17 & 18 VIC. CAP, 86.

NAME.	POST ADDRESS.	When Founded	Accommodates.	What Ages Preferred.	CLASS RECEIVED, AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.
FOR MALES.					
Agricultural Colony (Roman Catholic).	St. Bernard's Abbey, near Loughborough.	1856	300	8 to 12	Roman Catholic Juvenile Delinquents sentenced to detention —from any locality.
Bedfordshire Reformatory.	Northeyn Turvey, Newport Pagnell.	1857	30	13 to 15	Boys sentenced to detention—from the County, free; from other counties, on payment.
Berks Reformatory School.	Three Mile Cross, near Reading.	1855	30	12 to 14	Boys sentenced to detention—from all parts but London, 3s. per week in every case.
Bradwall Reformatory School.	Sandbach, Cheshire.	1855	60	under 11	Boys sentenced to detention—from any locality.
Buxton Juvenile Reformatory.	Marsham, near Norwich.	1853	40	10 to 16	Boys sentenced to detention. Limited chiefly to Norfolk.
Calder Farm Reformatory School.	Mirfield, Normanton.	1855	100	10 to 14	Boys sentenced to detention—from any locality, on payment of 2s. 6d. per week.
Castle Howard Reformatory.	Welburn, near York.	1856	80	12 to 14	Boys sentenced to detention, having been previously more than once convicted. Limited to N. and E. Ridings and City of York, and town of Hull.
Cumberland Reformatory School.	Stanwix, Carlisle.	1854	40	8 to 16	Boys sentenced to detention—from Cumberland and Westmoreland. A few received from Yorkshire and Lancashire.
Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School.	Brampford Wood, Exeter.	1855	30	10 to 14	Boys sentenced to detention from the county of Devon. From other counties at £7 to £10.
Essex Reformatory School.	Harlow.	1857	30	12 to 14	Boys sentenced to detention—from the county, or from other places in exchange.
Glamorganshire Reformatory.	Howdref Ganol, near Neath.	1857	30	under 16	Boys sentenced to detention—from the county free; from other counties at 2s. per week.
Hampshire Reformatory School	Eling, Southampton.	1855	50	under 15	Boys sentenced to detention—from the county free; from other places on payment.
Hardwicke Reformatory.	Near Gloucester.	1852	45	14 to 16	Ditto ditto.
Herts Reformatory.	Bengeo, Ware.	1857	50	under 14	Ditto ditto.
Kingswood Reformatory.	Kingswood, near Bristol.	1852	55	11 to 14	Boys sentenced to detention—2s. per week expected with cases from a distance.
Leeds Reformatory School.	Adel, near Leeds.	1857	50	10 to 13	Boys sentenced to detention—chiefly from Yorkshire.
Leicester Juvenile Reformatory	Peckleton, Hinckley.	1855	34	under 14	Boys sentenced to detention—from any locality.
Liverpool Farm School.	Newton, Lancashire.	1859	80	under 16	Boys sentenced to detention, and free cases on small weekly payments—from any locality.
Manchester and Salford Reformatory.	Blackley, near Manchester.	1855	50	12 to 15	Boys sentenced to detention, and others brought by their parents or applying voluntarily; *as a rule* limited to local cases
Milborne Reformatory.	Milborne, near Blandford.	1857	20	13 to 16	Boys sentenced to detention—chiefly from Dorset; or other counties under peculiar circumstances.
Monmouthshire Reformatory.	Ty-Draw, near Pontypool.	1858	25	under 15	Boys sentenced to detention—from any locality.
Northampton Society's Reformatory School.	Tiffield, Towcester.	1856	30	11 to 14	Boys sentenced to detention, who have been previously convicted. Boys from other counties on payment of 2s. 6d. per week
Norfolk Reformatory.	Catton, near Norwich.	1857	15	about 16	In connexion with the Buxton Reformatory, from whence the best-behaved boys are transferred.
North-Eastern Reformatory.	Netherton, near Morpeth.	1853	120	10 to 12	Boys sentenced to detention—from Northumberland, Durham, Newcastle, and Berwick-on-Tweed.
North Lancashire Reformatory.	Bleasdale, near Garstang.	1857	45	12 to 15	Boys sentenced to detention—from the county of Lancashire N., S., and W. R. of Yorkshire.
Philanthropic Society's Farm School.	Redhill, Reigate.	1788	280	under 16	Chiefly boys senteneed to detention on payment; a limited free list.
Saltley Reformatory Institution	Small Heath, Birmingham.	1853	50	about 13	Boys sentenced to detention—from any locality.
School Frigate *Akbar*.	Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.	1856	200	14 to 16	Boys sentenced to detention, and free cases when a small weekly payment is made; from any locality—must be 75lbs. weight, and 4ft. 8in. high.
Stoke Farm Reformatory.	Near Bromsgrove.	1853	50	13 to 15	Boys sentenced to detention—from any locality, if sentenced to five years' detention.
Suffolk Reformatory School.	Thorndon, Eye.	1856	45		
Sunderland Industrial and Ragged School.	Sunderland.	1849	25	11 to 13	Boys sentenced to detention, and others who have been in gaol—from Sunderland or any neighbouring town.
Warwickshire Reformatory Institution.	Weston-under-Weatherly, Leamington.	1856	40	under 16	Boys sentenced to detention—generally limited to local cases.
Wiltshire Reformatory.	Warminster, Wilts.	1856	40	10 to 16	Boys sentenced to detention—limited to the county of Wilts.
Woodbury Hill Reformatory.	Shelsby, Worcester.	1856	33	12 to 14	Boys sentenced to detention—chiefly from Worcestershire and Herefordshire.
Yorkshire (Roman Catholic) Reformatory School.	Hulme-on-Spalding, near Market Weighton.	1856	200	10 to 16	Boys sentenced to detention—chiefly from Yorkshire. Boys from other counties on payment.
FOR FEMALES.					
Allesley Farm Reformatory.	Tile Hill, near Coventry.	1856	24	9 to 13	Girls sentenced to detention—from the county free; from other counties on payment.
Arno's Court (Rom. C.) Reform.	Brislington, near Bristol.	1856	300	10 to 13	Girls sentenced to detention—from all parts of England.
Birmingham Girls' Reformatory	Smethwick, Birmingham.	1854	45	under 14	Girls sentenced to detention, and others with whom 5s. per week for two years is guaranteed.
Devon and Exeter Female Reformatory.	Exeter.	1858	50	under 15	Girls sentenced to detention—chiefly from Exeter and Devon: from other counties on terms according to circumstances.
Girls Industrial Home.	St. Matthew's Street, Ipswich.	1857	18	13 to 16	Girls sentenced to detention—from the county free. Payment expected with girls from other counties.
Liverpool Girls' Reformatory School.	6, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool.	1857	80	1 to 16	Girls sentenced to detention, and free cases where a small weekly payment is made—not limited to local cases.
Red Lodge Girls' Reformatory.	Bristol.	1854	60	8 to 21	Girls sentenced to detention preferred; voluntary cases on payment of 5s. per week.
Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory.	Wellington Road, Liverpool.	1854	30	12 to 16	Chiefly girls sentenced to detention; voluntary cases on payment by parents or friends.
West Riding Reformatory Schl.	Wakefield.	1859	30	under 16	Girls under sentence of detention—from any part of Yorkshire.

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

In your last number a letter appeared from Mr. James Haughton of Dublin, a gentlemen well-known for his constant and earnest advocacy of the cause of temperance, upon the subject of the consumption of intoxicating drink.

Being much startled, both by the views, so contrary to those generally received, which Mr. Haughton puts forth, namely, that intemperance has increased during the last forty years in these countries, and by the facts which apparently support those views, I have been induced to examine the question carefully, and beg to submit to you the result of my investigation.

The main articles of strong drink consumed in this country are beer, spirits, and foreign wine. The consumption of cyder and perry, of which no returns exist, being chiefly confined to certain localities, and being very small in the great seats of population, those liquors will not materially affect the question; while British wines and mead are too little drunk to be of any importance.

With regard to spirits and foreign wines, we have exact accounts of the quantities on which duty has been paid for consumption; this is also the case with malt, which will afford an index to the consumption of beer; though, inasmuch as until 1855 malt used in distillation paid duty, and is included in the returns. The whole of it was not used in brewing; but, as this was the case all through the period over which the returns extend, it will not much affect the comparison of year with year.

I have before me a Parliamentary return (1856, No. 326,) which shows the quantities of spirits consumed in the United Kingdom (distinguishing the three divisions) from 1800 down to 1855, and the quantities of malt consumed from 1826 to 1855, together with the population of each census year. Mr. Haughton, I observe, compares the consumption of the year 1820 with that of 1826. Now, a glance at the above return will show that this comparison of two single years is quite fallacious, since the quantities consumed vary greatly from year to year, being affected probably by the price of barley, the state of trade, &c., &c. The only safe comparison is of the average amounts consumed in periods of years. Bearing this in mind, I have calculated the average annual consumption of spirits in each decennial period from 1801 to 1850, and of the quinquennial period 1851-5; and that of malt in the periods of 1826-30, 1831-40, 1841-50, and 1851-5; and by dividing each of these sums by the mean population of its period I have arrived at the average yearly consumption per head of spirits and malt in each period. The results are as follows:—

SPIRITS.

PERIOD.	Average number of Gallons charged with duty for consumption per head of the population.			
	United Kingdom	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1801-10	870	858	1,248	760
1811-20	743	729	988	689
1821-30	949	755	1,950	950
1831-40	1,117	839	2,535	1,266
1841-50	943	726	2,371	923
1851-5	1,046	790	2,227	1,350

MALT.

PERIOD.	Average annual number of Bushels charged with duty for consumption per head of the population.			
	United Kingdom	England	Scotland.	Ireland.
1826-30	1,381	1,983	1,490	281
1831-40	1,618	2,986	1,714	258
1841-50	1,392	1,886	1,485	202
1851-5	1,384	1,811	1,193	237

With regard to Wine a Parliamentary Return (1854, No. 464,) shews the consumption in the United Kingdom for every year from 1830 to 1853. Having added from other returns the consumption of 1854 and 1855, I have estimated (as I did in the case of spirits) the average annual consumption per head of the population for each decennial period, and for the quinquennial period 1851-5. The result is as follows:—

WINE.

Period.	Average number of Gallons charged with duty for consumption per head of the population of the United Kingdom.
1801-10	·382
1811-20	·255
1821-30	·267
1831-40	·255
1841-50	·230
1851-55	·232

It appears then (as far as can be judged by the above tables) that in England the consumption of spirits has lessened (in proportion to the population) since the beginning of the century. In Scotland the second decade shews a considerable diminution from the first; but the third decade shews a great increase over the first; and the fourth a large one over the third: since 1840 a diminution has been going on. Ireland, like Scotland, diminished its consumption in the second, and much increased it in the third and fourth decades. In the fifth there was an important diminution, which, considering that this period included both the famine and the labours of Father Mathew, is not to be wondered at. In the last period there was a large increase over the fifth decade.

As regards Malt the decade 1831-40 shews an increase in England over the period 1826-30. Possibly the introduction of the beershop system may in some degree account for this; since that decade, however, there has been a large diminution. In Scotland, as in England, there was an increase in the consumption of Malt in the period 1831-40; and there has been a diminution since, and to a much greater extent. In Ireland the consumption of Malt is so small as not to be worth considering.

The lessening in the consumption of Wine per head must certainly show an increase of temperance in the upper and upper middle classes, who are the main consumers of that beverage (the more so since it is probable that the wine-drinking class has increased faster than population generally.

As there never was any considerable smuggling of wine, nor much illegal production of malt, the accounts form, no doubt, as regards these articles, a fair index of the quantity consumed; but in considering the consumption of spirits we must allow for the large amount of smuggling and illicit distillation which took place formerly, but which is now nearly at an end.

Of this fact there can be no doubt, the magnitude of the sea-smuggling transactions on the Southern and Eastern coasts of England, fifty or sixty years ago, is well known, as is also the extent to which illicit distillation was formerly carried in Ireland and Scotland. So great was this, says Mr. Leoni Levi, (*Annals of Legislation*, vol. iv. pp. 46, 47,) that in 1821 a Commission was appointed to investigate the subject. Under the recommendation of this body the duties in Ireland and Scotland were much lowered in 1823, and those in England in 1825, at which time, it will be perceived from the returns, a great increase of duty-paying spirits took place, the number of gallons consumed being as follows:—

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1822	7,849,520	2,391,742	2,935,743
1823	7,157,334	2,446,145	3,633,833
1824	8,068,427	4,532,997	6,701,120
1825	7,013,338	6,142,885	9,277,422
1826	12,887,487	4,326,385	6,872,077
1827	11,072,935	4,980,168	8,273,083
1828	12,149,694	5,950,018	9,972,390

I was recently informed in Ireland that, notwithstanding that the duties are again high, there is at present very little illicit distillation in that country; this my informant attributed to the business of suppression having been handed over to the constabulary, who are much more efficient than the old revenue police. The fact that the population has been in great measure removed from the bogs and mountains, which afforded such facilities for the illegal manufacture, has probably something to do with the matter. Last year the duty was raised to 8s. a gallon, (the same as in Great Britain,) yet we do not hear of unlawful stills.

I believe that in Scotland also there is now but little illicit distillation.

To estimate either the quantities of spirits illicitly made or introduced is impossible; but that it was very large in 1820 is proved by the rapid increase in the quantity upon which duty was paid after the reduction. In the case of England, however, which consumes mainly beer, and where illicit distillation was never carried on to any very great extent, the account will be a truer index of the real

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consumption of strong drink than as regards spirit-drinking Scotland and Ireland, where illicit distillation was so rife. Even as respects England, however, some allowance must be made for the smuggling of foreign spirits, which was great in the beginning of the century, and which continued to exist, to a more or less considerable extent, until the reduction of the duty by Sir Robert Peel. Making this allowance, and regarding both the consumption of spirits and malt in England, there can, I think, be no doubt that temperance has considerably advanced there, at any rate, since 1840.

Putting the above accounts out of the question, there are, as far as I am aware, no facts which would lead us to suppose that the progress in Scotland and Ireland is otherwise than in England; the same influences for temperance have been at work in those countries as here, and the duties on spirits have been raised more. Again, we find the proportionate consumption very low in the decade 1811-20, and very high, nearly double, in the decade 1831-40. Will persons who remember both these periods, say that they recollect more drunkenness in the latter one than in the former? I trow not.

Is it not, therefore, more reasonable to suppose that the very small consumption of duty paid spirits from 1811 to 1820, arose from the great extent to which illicit production was carried, and that the rapid increase in the consumption after that period was caused by the substitution of lawfully for unlawfully produced spirits? Indeed, we may fairly argue that the diminution which the accounts show to have taken place during the last fifteen years in the proportionate consumption of strong drinks, would be even greater, could we add to it the diminution in illegally produced liquor.

Even, however, if the consumption of alcoholic liquors were greater now than formerly, it would not necessarily be proved that the *propensity* to drink is stronger. With a large portion of the population the amount of drink consumed depends upon the ability to purchase it. This is proved by the fact that the consumption of exciseable liquors always falls off when trade is bad, and rises again with a return of prosperity.

Now, the agricultural labourers, who form a large part of the community, for the most part still earn such low wages, that they cannot spend any sum in drink which though not large absolutely, it may be an important fraction of their income; and their earnings were formerly less even than they are at present. The classes which are able to spend largely in drink are the miners, iron-workers, artizans, and some descriptions of town labourers.

Now these classes have increased very much faster than the rural labourers, and, therefore, the persons having, so to speak, *the command* of much drink, are now far more numerous in proportion to the population than formerly.

On the whole I trust that I have shown that there is no justification for the gloomy views of Mr. Haughton, and that we may congratulate the country upon a progress in temperance, though not so rapid at one as could be wished.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
ALFRED HILL.

44, *Chancery Lane, June*, 1859.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—I have read with considerable attention the report in your Journal of Mr. Acton's views on illegitimacy, and allow me space to indicate where I agree with him, and where I hold different opinions. My experience in the country is derived chiefly from what comes under my notice as a magistrates' clerk, and is therefore of limited extent; but, such as it is, it may not be without interest to your practical readers.

I will first speak of the points in which I can agree with Mr. Acton:—"He especially called attention to the fact that the registrars of both Marylebone and St. Pancras have noticed that in four cases the father has married the mother since the birth of the child. This he considered very encouraging, as bearing out the opinion he had advanced elsewhere, that if the woman be cared for, these marriages would be much more common. In prosecuting his inquiries, he had met with much corroborative evidence bearing out opinions he had long since advocated, that marriage, within her degree, is the most natural, safe, and certain way in which the mother of an illegitimate child can be permanently assisted." Doubtless: and magistrates may often do good by urging the putative father to marry the woman when her character is otherwise good.

As regards the present difficulties thrown in the way of a woman affiliating a child, I quite coincide with Mr. Acton when he says: "The man, if so disposed, can walk away, adopt a new hiding-place, and set the unfortunate at defiance. The mother may, it is true, again appeal to the magistrate; and he, after swearing her that she is not married, that the father has not paid the sum ordered, and that the child is still alive, may, on the payment of an additional sum to cover new expenses, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the recusant. But, asks the author, can the majority of mothers be expected to undergo the expenses of this ordeal?" In practice it is found that too many are deterred for want of means.

"The author suggests that parishes should have the same power given them of recovering the sums they have expended from the fathers of illegitimate children, as they now have from the fathers of legitimate ones. Such an enactment would have a healthy tendency in checking seduction and relieving the rates, while at the same time it would remove one of the most crying evils of the present poor-law." This is a good idea, and I think it would work well.

Thus far I can go with Mr. Acton, but I must be allowed to differ from him when "he fancies it much more often happens that a woman in her first pregnancy, when confined in a workhouse, declines to indicate the father of her child, from womanly *consideration for his feelings.*" I have never known much consideration for "*feelings*," but have found concealment induced by a promise of marriage.

I fear his proposed "establishment of a Government Board, or other competent authority, whose duty it should be to take charge of the pregnant woman thrown out of a situation; then to afford her work and assistance until confinement; then to see to her lying-in; and then to take steps to recover damages in the name of injured and outraged virtue and society from the FATHER of the child," would have a contrary effect to what the projector would desire. But why not consider the boys, after a certain age, as belonging to the *country*, and bring them up as soldiers and sailors at the cost of the state?

I am strongly of opinion, however, that the present law works far better than the old one, under which any man who could not prove an alibi was at the mercy of any pregnant strumpet; and I am sure, also, that women in the country have become more careful since the alteration (in 1839) was made.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Clerk to the Magistrates in the County of——.

June 6th, 1859.

MR. ACTON AND WET-NURSES.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—The suggestions which have been made by Mr. Acton as to the employment of fallen women as wet-nurses are far too important in their probable bearing on the character and physical condition of the rising generation to be passed over in silence. I had looked for some observations from your own pen on the subject; and you will permit me to say that if I have rightly gathered your general opinion from hints which have from time to time appeared, I do not think you agree with Mr. Acton. Yet, sir, you have acted with an apparent injustice to your readers in permitting Mr. Acton's remarks at the Statistical Society to appear alone. Even if you agree with Mr. Acton's views, it would have been but fair to have given, concurrently with the abstract of his paper, the remarks which fell from others who were then present, more especially Dr. Webster and the Rev. Mr. Garnier. The former expressed his opinion very strongly, "that the system of ladies in high life employing wet-nurses was productive of much immorality; and it always would be so, because most married women, and most husbands, much to their credit, would refuse to be parties to neglecting their own children for the sake of a stranger." And the Rev. Mr. Garnier said, "his experience showed that the mother of an illegitimate child was much more difficult to deal with than the ordinary courtezan, because the poor unfortunate child was always there to testify to her shame and burden her movements. He coincided in the view before expressed

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as to the immoral results of the wet-nurse system, which was equally injurious whether the women employed were married or single."

I would observe further that Col. Sykes, who presided on the occasion, while paying a just tribute to the importance of the subject on which Mr. Acton had touched, expressed his own belief that no amount of legislation would touch it, and if any improvement were possible, it would be found in the good feeling and example of the heads of families.

This will show your readers, if you give it space, that Mr. Acton did not find the Statistical Society completely of his opinion; indeed, I think that he will experience more difficulty than he seems to anticipate in inducing the public generally to agree with him.

I am, Sir,
Faithfully yours,
A Hand-reared Reader.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT.

We make no apology for drawing the special attention of our readers to the following most important letter, addressed by Mr. Thomas James Hall, the senior police magistrate of Bow-street, to Mr. Adderley; nor will we venture to add another remark beyond the statement, that a deputation to Sir Richard Mayne on the subject is being organized by the Reformatory and Refuge Union, with a view to inform him that there are eight industrial schools in the metropolis, certified under the Act, and to urge him to instruct the police to take up children (beggars) between seven and fourteen years of age, for commitment.

MR. T. J. HALL TO RIGHT HON. C. B. ADDERLEY, M.P.

Bow-street, 21st April, 1859.

Dear Sir,—I have been so much engaged since the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., that I have been unable to send you an earlier reply. You remark that you cannot see that the words "under any general Act," excludes children who are idle wanderers from some of the descriptions in 5 Geo. IV., c. 83. I do not remember expressing any doubt in my letter to Mr. Hardy, whether children committing an act declared by that Statute an offence may be detained in a certified industrial school. I think I stated it to be the opinion of the magistrates that, worded as the 20 & 21 Vic. c. 48, s. 5 is, children cannot be brought within its operation, unless guilty of an offence under some statute relating to vagrants. The 5 Geo. IV. divides those who fall within its provisions into three classes, of which but two need be noticed, viz., "idle and disorderly persons," and "rogues and vagabonds." The case you mentioned of a boy almost naked, lying in a doorway in a square, asking nothing, but receiving, is clearly within the former description; for section 3 of 5 Geo. IV. declares that "every person placing himself in any public place, &c. to beg, or *gather* alms," shall be deemed "idle and disorderly;" the word "gather" being separated from the word "beg" by the disjunctive "or," renders it quite unnecessary to prove that an individual charged was heard to *ask;* it is enough to show such facts as will satisfy a reasonable mind that the accused did place himself where he was found for the purpose mentioned. By section 6 of the same Act, *any one who shall find a person offending against it may apprehend him without a warrant, and take him before a magistrate, or deliver him to a constable to be so arraigned*, and if the officer refuses or omits to do so, he will be answerable for neglect of duty. With regard to offences, young persons within the metropolis will be most frequently charged with begging, or alms gathering, and in process of time very many of them will doubtless be removed from a state of vagabondism; but it will be no easy matter to enforce orders (when made) for payment of maintenance-money by parents who generally have no known or settled habitation.

The declared object of 5 Geo. IV., called the Vagrant Act, is to suppress vagrancy, and punish idle and disorderly persons and others; but no comprehensive legal definition of the term "vagrancy" is given in it,—it merely enumerates certain acts, and declares them to be offences punishable with imprisonment, treating those who commit them, who are termed "idle and disorderly," and "rogues and vagabonds," as impressed with the character of vagrants, though no element of vagrancy, in its usual acceptation, can be found in some of the cases specified in the Statute.

My answer, therefore, to your question, whether if a short Act were passed, providing that the term "vagrancy," in the Industrial Schools Act, should include every offence specified in 5 Geo. IV., is that such an enactment would work no change, as the present words, "on a charge of vagrancy, *under any general Act*," point with sufficient distinctness to the provisions of 5 Geo. IV. To your second inquiry, whether vagrancy should be described, and how, I beg to say that the meaning of the expression in common parlance is much too vague and unsatisfactory for legal purposes, and to attempt a statutable definition thereof would be difficult and perplexing in the extreme.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Thomas James Hall.

THE NUDE FEMALE MODEL OF ART.

We have been favoured by the secretary and committee of the newly organised Glasgow Magdalen Institution, with the following document in reference to this subject:—

Copy of letter from the Hon. Bouverie F. Primrose, Edinburgh, to Charles L. Ryan, Esq., of the Treasury.

"*Board of Manufactures,*
"*Edinburgh, 18th March*, 1852.

"Sir,—In reply to your note of the 4th inst., moving, at the instance of Lord Haddo, for certain returns of the sittings of the female model in the Life School of Design in Edinburgh—if the returns be taken for a year, the female model has sat *nine times a fortnight* during nine months in the year, therefore in all *one hundred and sixty-two times*, and always *wholly nude*. In the earlier origin of the School there were some most imperfect and futile attempts to avoid total nudity; but the school in its character has always been for the study of the nude, drapery not being regarded as the object of a Life School.

"By Treasury warrant of 25th Feb., 1858, the Life School has been withdrawn from the Board of Manufactures, and transferred to the Royal Scottish Academy.

"I have the honour to be,
(Signed) "B. F. Primrose.
"To C. L. Ryan, Esq., Treasury."

With reference to the above, we are informed that when the School of Design was first opened in Edinburgh, not a single woman could be found in Scotland to submit to the humiliation of being exposed before the students; and for some years women were sent from London by government. Latterly, however, the temptation held out *by a public grant* has overcome the female repugnance to exposure. To this extent the standard of female morality in Edinburgh had been lowered by an application of the public money. We may add that in the Royal Academy of London, and similar institutions throughout the country, the nude female model is constantly used.

These startling facts need no comment. They must disclose a state of matters of which the general public has hitherto had no conception. Surely it is time that a decided stand was made against an appropriation of the public money for an object so detestable.—(*From Glasgow Courier of June* 21.)

Surrey Society for the Employment and Reformation of Discharged Criminals.—Sermons were preached in behalf of this, the oldest Society of the kind, at the parish church, Richmond, on Sunday the 13th February; in the morning, by the Rev. H. J. Hatch, secretary; and in the evening, by the Rev. H. Dupuis, vicar. The result has been an addition to the funds of the Society of £50 8s., including several annual subscribers. It was stated that 985 prisoners had been assisted on their discharge in one way or other; though owing to want of funds seventy-nine had applied to be sent into Reformatories on their discharge, as the only mode of delivery from a course of life from which, humanly speaking, there appeared no other means of escape, and it was even feared that some of those now doing well in reformatory institutions would have to be discharged, and thrown back on the world. The Surrey Society was founded in 1824, and ought not to be suffered to relax its efforts for want of funds. Several anecdotes were given by the evening preacher, indicative of the beneficial results of such a Society; and it was apparent that much interest was felt for a class who have hitherto been thought beyond recall. It is in contemplation to hold the annual meeting at "The Horns," Kennington, of which timely notice will of course be given.

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GOVERNESSES BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The anniversary dinner of this Society was held at St. James's Hall, on Monday, June 9; the Right Hon. the Viscount Ingestre in the chair.

The objects of this Society are all in operation.

Temporary assistance to governesses in distress, afforded privately and delicately through the Ladies' Committee.

Annuity Fund.—Elective annuities to aged governesses, secured on invested capital, and thus independent on the prosperity of the Institution.

The Hon. Mrs. Ashley has most kindly opened a fund to raise all the Society's annuities to £25. Any donations which may be kindly given may be addressed "The Hon. Mrs. Ashley, to the care of the Secretary."

Provident Fund.—Provident annuities purchased by Ladies in any way connected with education, upon Government security, agreeably to the Act of Parliament. This branch includes a savings' bank.

A home for governesses during the intervals between their engagements.

A system of registration, entirely free of expense.

An asylum for the aged.

Perhaps the best service we could render to this valuable Society is the insertion of the following Table, showing to how many governesses the Society has been useful in the nine preceding years.

	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
Annuitants at £15	17	14	8	8	6	...	...	...	...
" " 18	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
" " 20	25	33	42	47	54	63	62	68	77
" " 22 10s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" " 25	...	..	1	1	2	2	9	10	10
" " 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" " 32	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
" " 50	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
" " 100	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Inmates of the Asylum	16	19	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Provident Annuitants	640	745	797	853	890	921	965	1001	1034
Provident Advances	17	14	24	20	22	22	23	21	19
Savings' Bank Accounts	...	184	221	251	290	320	345	369	398
Loans	5	8	6	4	3	9	13	12	10
Assisted in Temporary Difficulty	389	360	395	428	444	468	495	479	493
Received into the Home	200	236	210	183	162*	198	200	224	257
Provided with Engagements, without charge	951	924	803	875	959	998	1078	943	1123
Free Pupils educated at Queen's College	12	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Free Certificates granted at Queen's College	75	68	51	66	...	...	...	...	...
Ladies attending Free Lectures at Queen's College	133	120	137	47†	...	...	...	...	...
	2482	2741	2737	2825	2875	3044	3233	3170	3464

* House under repair for some time.

† This number was imperfect on account of the death of the Lady Superintendant. After this date, Queen's College became detached from the Parent Society under a separate Charter.

These numbers in nine years = 26,571.

Amount invested by governesses in Provident Government Annuities through the Society, to December 16, 1858, £174,611 19s. 4d.

Mr. Jacob Bell's Bequest to the Nation.—Those who knew the liberality of Mr. Jacob Bell will not be surprised to hear that he has bequeathed, without condition, the best of his pictures to the nation. Among them are the following of Landseer's:—"The Maid and the Magpie," exhibited last year at the Royal Acadamy; the celebrated picture of the "Shoeing," "The Sleeping Bloodhound," "Alexander and Diogenes," Dignity and Impudence," and the "Defeat of Comus." In addition to these there is "The Sacking of a Jew's House," by Charles Landseer; there are a couple of landscapes, in which Lee and Sydney Cooper have united their efforts; there is O'Neil's picture of "The Foundling examined by the Board of Guardians;" there is one of Ward's best historical pictures—"James II. receiving the news of the Landing of the Prince of Orange;" there is the "Derby-day" of Mr. Frith, which, however, has to fulfil certain engagements with the engravers before it can appear in the national collection; and, to crown all, there is "The Horse Fair" of Rosa Bonheur. This is not the large picture of the "Horse Fair," with which everybody is familiar, but a smaller edition of it, painted simultaneously. In everything but size it is a *fac-simile* of the larger canvas. Such a great public benefit is the fitting close to a life of much public usefulness.

Important to Emigrants.—The Reformatory and Refuge Union have received information, on good authority, that there is not much want of labour in Canada. It is right that such a statement should be known, lest any be tempted, without just and proper reason, to commit their children or their friends to a market already but too well stocked with human labour in a distant country, where the temptations for the idle man are equally numerous, and equally destructive of all happiness and safety.

EARLY EVIL.

The following sensible remarks appeared in the Monthly Paper of the London Society for the Protection of Young Females of June 1st.

Moral, like physical diseases, require to be known thoroughly, in order that the right kind and mode of treatment may be administered.

We must acquaint ourselves not only with their present symptoms, but their past history, if we wish to act the part of good physicians—if we are indeed attempting to effect a cure.

The peculiar evil which the London Society seeks to palliate in some cases, and in others to prevent, needs to be regarded with a scrutinizing eye, and to be probed to the very depths and traced through all its ramifications, if we hope to grapple effectively with its many attendant evils, or control and check its numerous feeding sources.

The following brief extracts from the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for May, contain so many excellent thoughts and suggestions in connection with this subject, that they cannot fail to prove acceptable to the readers of the "Monthly Paper."

"An abundant cause of prostitution, in the lower ranks, is the force of early habits and education—education, not of knowledge, but in vice and crime. Children are born with immoral propensities; their parents are the offscourings of the earth: the first words a daughter hears are those of cursing and blasphemy; the only example her childhood sees, is that of obscenity and vice; such youth is an apt learner; and at the age of ten or twelve she may be both a prostitute and a thief, her lapsed state having proved rather a simple progress than a fall."

So much for the cause, now a few words for the remedy.

"Let every means be used to restore vicious and idle parents to habits of industry, and virtue, and honesty. And into the children let us ingraft right principles, so that they may grow up, at least in the knowledge of right and wrong, and with a consciousness on the part of the female, that she carries a priceless jewel in her honour—however plain her person—however humble her rank may be—which, without deepest shame and detriment, she dare not give away. Thus let us strive to meet the early prostitution, so sadly prevalent, due to congenital and absolute ignorance of even the barest morality, as well as to the force of vicious parental example, searing the conscience which had barely begun to live."

These remarks bear out the idea which has frequently been put forward in these "Papers"—viz.: the importance of directing the efforts of philanthropists to the improvement of the moral condition of the Home; it is there the seeds of vice are sown and flourish; it is there every evil thought and deed are nurtured, and like the tares will choke the good seed which is elsewhere planted; so that much, much is wasted and undone, of the philanthropic work now happily so prevalent.

See to it, then, ye social reformers; go to

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the root of the evil; be not satisfied with "here a little, there a little,"—mere *surface work* will never repay the labourer; dig deep and wide—and God, whose husbandmen ye are, will prosper you.—"Weary not in well-doing, for in due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

TESTIMONIAL TO H. E. GURNEY, ESQ.—A very interesting meeting, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, was held on Tuesday evening, April 19, to present to Mr. H. E. Gurney a testimonial of respect and esteem from the teachers of twenty of the ragged schools east of London. The large room of the King Edward's Ragged School and Refuge, in Albert-street, Spitalfields, was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and presented a very pleasing appearance. Upwards of 250 teachers sat down to tea. The tea having been disposed of, his lordship opened the business of the evening by stating that it afforded him great satisfaction to be present on an occasion for doing honour to one bearing the revered name of Gurney. He stated that he had been informed that the teachers present had met to testify their appreciation of Mr. Gurney's kindness in entertaining some 300 of their number at his country residence, Nutfield, and also their respect for his character as the friend of ragged schools and all other benevolent institutions. He intimated that the teachers had resolved to present to him such a testimonial as might serve to perpetuate the sentiments of esteem entertained for him by the teachers. He then in their name, and on their behalf, presented to Mr. Gurney a very handsomely framed illuminated inscription on vellum, bearing the following:—

"To Henry Edmund Gurney, Esq., from the teachers of the various ragged schools of the east of London, as an acknowledgment of his many and varied acts of benevolence, and of his desire generally to alleviate the distresses of the suffering poor; and more especially for his kind interest in the training of outcast and destitute children, this token of their esteem is presented by the teachers participating in Mr. Gurney's kindness in the autumn of 1857, when nearly 300 of their number enjoyed the hospitality of Nutfield Priory.'

His lordship, after presenting the testimonial to Mr. Gurney, being compelled by previous engagements, vacated the chair, which was then taken by Arthur Sperling, Esq. Mr. Gurney then addressed the meeting in a short and very feeling speech expressive of the great satisfaction which the presentation of the testimonial, so entirely unexpected, afforded him.

A Good FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good Compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Cockle's Pills, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—*Observer.*

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—This institution, which was established under the patronage of the Queen, for the purpose of obtaining medical and surgical treatment for poor children, the attainment and diffusion of knowledge regarding the diseases of children, and the training of nurses, held its seventh annual meeting on the 9th February in the boardroom of the hospital, 49, Great Ormond-street. Mr. J. Labouchere, the treasurer, in the chair. The report stated that the institution had started under difficulties, and for some months after it opened parents were very loath to part with their children; but before the end of the year they saw how kindly they were treated; and from that time to the present 10,000 children were brought to them every year for medical advice. In 1855 the committee were enabled to purchase the adjoining house for £1,600, and now they were enabled to take in pupil nurses to attend upon the children. They had also turned the ground floor of the new house into an infant-nursery for the reception of infants and children during the day who were too young to be admitted into infant schools, and when mothers were compelled to get their living away from home. The total receipts were £6,701 13s. 8d., and the total expenditure was £6,566 13s. 1d. The report was adopted and the meeting separated.

HOUSE OF CHARITY.—A meeting of the friends of this institution was held in the large hall of the establishment, Rose-street, Soho-square, on Tuesday, Feb. 8, more with the view of talking over the scope and success of the charity than the holding of any formal proceedings. From the conversation which arose it appeared that the warden and committee received into the house, on special and trustworthy recommendation, the following class of persons, viz.; In-patients discharged from hospitals, and out-patients unable to do full work, wanting food, quiet, and rest, and unable to obtain either without assistance. Secondly, persons dependent, or those who by accident or sudden disease have been taken into hospitals. Thirdly, persons suddenly, and by no fault of their own, out of work, as in the case of a fire, or a bankruptcy, or death of an employer. Fourthly, persons unsuccessful in their search for friends or employment. Fifthly, persons, especially females, requiring a short respite from laborious work, but not able to afford the loss of wages it would involve. Sixthly, persons without friends in London, and waiting for the means or the opportunity to emigrate. And last of all, those for whom an asylum is desired in which they can be received on probation, before they receive further assistance towards recovering a position which they have lost by misconduct. Only for the last-named class being admissible the institution would be in every respect unique, as there is no other in the metropolis which provides a refuge and assistance to the many really-deserving persons who come under the other six heads, several thousands of whom have passed through the institution. The following cases were cited as illustrating the nature, character, and working of the charity. One gentleman was last year received into the house who was the nephew of a colonel killed at Waterloo, and of a minor canon of St. Paul's. The warden obtained for him the situation of a schoolmaster. In another case the homeless and destitute family of a clergyman imprisoned for debt, who had parted with everything in order to support him, were received and maintained.

AN EX-PUBLICAN ON DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—The following little episode at the meeting of the Islington Vestry on the 21st ult., as reported in the *Clerkenwell News*, will amuse our readers:—The Sanitary Committee, in their report, recommended "that five public drinking fountains be erected, one in each of the following places:—Islington-green, Holloway-road, Lower-road, Liverpool-road, Caledonian-road, at an estimated cost each, whether of iron or granite, of £12 or £15, and at an estimated annual cost of about £8 each." Mr. Harvey having moved the reference of the matter to the Committee to carry out the suggestions, we are told, Mr. Vousley said it might appear great presumption on his part; but he was not ashamed to say that he was resolved "to stand by his order." (Loud laughter; Mr. V., we understand, being a retired licensed dealer.) Would any working man stop to drink at one of these fountains if he had the price of a pint of beer? Were the rates not heavy enough without having fountains, and ornamental ones, too? Was there any difficulty in summer of getting a pint of beer? And if there was, was there any difficulty in getting a draught of water at a public-house? He had often given beer instead of water to parties who were thirsty. If the proposition for fountains were carried out, wrong would be inflicted, for *it would extinguish all the public-houses.* But he supposed that public-house keepers would be exempted from the additional tax that would be necessary to be raised. He understood that the New River Company was to supply the water. He would advise them not to be led away by such a scheme. *Apropos* of this subject, our London readers will be glad to learn that a highly-influential association is in process of formation to promote the erection of public drinking fountains in London and the suburbs, whose chief functions will be to secure their judicious distribution, the absolute purity of the water, so far as it is possible to attain this result, and architectural beauty. A large fountain is forthwith to be erected by Messrs. Willes and Co., in front of the Royal Exchange, and others at Regent's Circus and in other localities.—*Temperance Star.*

BISHOP JACKSON ON INNOCENT AMUSEMENTS AS THEY CONCERN THE CLERGY.—"Indirectly, and in addition to the more special discharge of their office in the pulpit and in pastoral visiting, the clergy also may contribute important aid. Whatever tends to awaken the mind and train it to other tastes and pleasures than those of sensual indulgence; whatever helps to sustain the principle of self-respect, by the feeling that conduct and character are observed by kind though watchful eyes; whatever provides innocent, if not improving, occupation and amusement for

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leisure hours, and fills those voids which are the opportunities of vice ;—contributes in its degree to raise the moral tone, to evade the force of temptation, or to strengthen the power of resistance, and to assist the growth of habits of thoughtfulness and self-control. You will find then, reverend brethren, your pains well bestowed on the improvement of your day schools. * * * * * * * * * ; on the establishment of parochial libraries, and in some instances reading rooms ; on the supply of a useful and wholesome literature, by the employment of book-hawkers ; on the encouragement of lectures, music classes, and even well-regulated cricket clubs and other schemes of innocent and healthful amusement.—*V. pp.* 23, 25—*Bishop of Lincoln's Charge, October*, 1858.]

THE PURPLE-DYE SHELL *(Purpura)*.—Let any one look among the rocks at low water, and plenty of the purple-dye shells may be found tolerably close together. When a sufficient number are collected, they should be killed by placing them in fresh water, after the shell has been pierced or broken, as otherwise the animal shuts itself up so tightly that the water cannot gain admittance. When the creatures are quite dead, the colouring matter may be found in a yellowish-looking vessel, that derives its colour from the substance contained within. There is very little of this colouring matter in the vessel. Now, if this yellow substance be spread on white paper, and placed in the sunshine, a blue tinge enters the yellow, making it green. The blue gradually conquers the yellow, and the green soon becomes blue. Another colour, red, now makes its appearance in the blue, and turns it into purple. The red becomes gradually stronger, and in its turn almost vanquishes the blue, but does not quite succeed in doing so ; for the blue, having taken so much pains to turn out the yellow, will not entirely vacate the premises, and, coalescing with the red, forms a deep purple, the red very much predominating. So we have here all the primary colours fighting for the dominion, and yellow, the most powerful of the three, forced to retire before its complementaries. —*The Common Objects of the Sea-shore, by the Rev. J. G. Wood.*

JUDGE STRONG practised in Jefferson County, and a prisoner being arraigned for theft, who had no counsel, the court appointed young Strong to that service, directing him to confer with the prisoner, and give him the best advice he could under the circumstances. He retired with his client to an adjacent room for consultation, and when an officer was sent to inform them that the court was waiting, Strong was found alone, and returned with the officer into the court-room. "Where is your client?" demanded the judge.—"He has left the place," replied the lawyer.—"Left the place!" cried the judge. "What do you mean, Mr. Strong?" —"Why, your honour directed me to give him the best advice I could under the circumstances. He told me he was guilty, and so I opened the window and advised him to jump out and run. He took my advice, as in duty bound, and by this time he is more than two miles off."

SALE OF WORK BY LADIES OF LIMITED MEANS.—The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of larger premises being required, the Association have removed the Sale of their work from counters 266, 267, 268, Soho Bazaar, to 16, Berners Street, Oxford Street. Orders for all kinds of plain and fancy work will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Office, 16, Berners Street, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'Clock.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

IT is proposed that a MEETING shall be held towards the close of JULY, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of improving the conduct, and raising the moral condition, of DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

It is a question possessing great interest to Clergymen and all philanthropic persons ; being in itself a *social evil* of no small magnitude, besides contributing numbers of victims to the "Great Social Evil."

Several noblemen, and other influential individuals who are interested in Social Reform, are expected to attend and address the Meeting.

Further particulars will be duly announced through the leading journals. In the meantime any one wishing to take part in the proceedings, or who may desire to offer written suggestions (giving their real name and address) may communicate with A. B. C., care of Messrs. BOOTH, Booksellers, Regent Street, London, W.

SPECTACLES—MICROSCOPES—TELESCOPES.—FINE STEEL FRAMES, with REAL PEBBLES, 6s. 6d. ; ditto, Best Glasses, 5s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d. ; Solid Gold, 20s. ; Silver, 10s. 6d.

BERNARD DAVIS, 430, EUSTON-ROAD, Regent's-park (close to Trinity Church), Optician to the Opthalmic Institutions. Country residents can be accurately suited by stating age, &c. Enclose stamps, or P. O. order, payable Upper Baker Street, London.

MICROSCOPES, equal in power to the largest made, in mahogany cases, 21s., 17s. 6d., 12s. 6d. Ditto, with all necessaries for every purpose, in upright Mahogany Cabinet, magnifying 60,000 times, £4. 4s., warranted.

POCKET TELESCOPES, define 10 miles, 10s. 6d. ; ditto, 20 miles, 21s.

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July 1, 1859.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

August 1, 1859.

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FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND.

A REPORT by the Registrar of Friendly Societies in Scotland has been presented pursuant to the Act 18th and 19th of Victoria, cap. 63, and printed by order of Parliament. In the course of this report, the writer, in the true antiquarian spirit of old Jonathan Oldbuck, notices the existence of "burial clubs" among our Roman conquerors, and shows how much the law of Scotland is founded on, and how largely its principles are derived from the Roman law. He refers to a work of Mr. Kenrick, on *Roman Sepulchral Inscriptions*, bearing on the subject of burial clubs. Mr. Kenrick says,—"As I have not seen the existence of burial clubs among the Romans noticed in any work on Roman antiquities, I will give some extracts from a monument referred to. It was found at Lanuvium, a town of ancient fame for the worship of Juno Sospita, about 19 miles from Rome, on the Via Appia. The inhabitants of this town appear, out of flattery towards the Emperor Hadrian, in whose reign the marble was erected, to have formed themselves into a college for paying divine honours to Diana and Antinous; a singular combination, which shows at once the degraded condition of the people, and the heartless formality of the established religion which could be prostituted to such a purpose. The privilege of forming a college, or, as we should say, a body corporate, was most sparingly conceded and most jealously restricted under the Emperors, who dreaded all secret associations as nurseries of treason. With this primary object of forming a college of the *Cultores Dianæ et Antinoi*, they combined that of a burial club, not forgetting the festivities which formed so important a part of all acts of religion among the Romans. To prevent disputes, the laws of the association were inscribed on marble, and probably set up in the temple of the two deities. An *amphora* of good wine was to be presented to the club by a new member, the sum of 100 sesterces (about 15s.) was to be paid as entry money, and five asses (little more than 2d.) per month as subscription. Their meetings were not to take place oftener than once a month. If any one omitted payment for (so many) months (the marble is here mutilated,) no claim could be made, even though he had directed it by will. In case of the death of one who had paid his subscription regularly, 300 sesterces (2*l.* 5*s.*) were allotted for his funeral expenses, out of which, however, 50 were to be set apart for distribution at the cremation of the body. The funeral was to be a walking one. If any one died more than 20 miles from Lanuvium, and his death was announced, three delegates from the college were to repair to the place where he had died, to perform his funeral, and render an account of it to the people. Fraud was to be punished by a fourfold fine. Twenty sesterces each were to be allowed to the delegates for travelling expenses, going and returning. If the death had taken place more than 20 miles from Lanuvium, and no notice had been sent, the person who had performed the funeral rites was to send a sealed certificate attested by seven Roman citizens, on the production of which the usual sum for the expenses was to be granted. If a member of the college had left a will, only those named in it could claim anything. If he died intestate the quinquennales or magistrates of the municipium, and the people generally, were to direct how the funeral should take place. If any member of the college in the condition of a slave should die, and his body, through the unjust conduct of his master or mistress, should not be given up for burial, his funeral should be celebrated by his bust being carried in procession. No funeral of a suicide was to take place. There are many other rules tending to preserve order and promote good fellowship, but these are all which relate to the burial club." This curious document is an additional proof how much ancient life resembled modern life, when we obtain a view of it, as it were, *intus domique*, through the medium of its monuments.

PRISON EMPLOYMENT.

WE may not of course take it for granted that every one can feel sufficient interest, whatever they ought to do, in the well-being of prisoners, their prospects, and the system under which they are dealt with, to wade through a bulky Blue Book of 143 pages. If there be any who do feel sufficiently for the peculiar position and trials of prisoners, we can safely promise them much instruction from the perusal of the recently published Annual Report of the Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, for the year ending December 31st, 1858. The more we consider the question, the stronger becomes our conviction that Captain Crofton's intermediate system, as adopted in Ireland, is founded on just and proper principles, and calculated, more than any system with which we have been made acquainted, to effect a permanent change in the character and habits of all classes of delinquents. The system has so well answered in all respects that it becomes a matter of wonder that the magistracy, more especially those whose province it is to act as visitors to gaols and houses of correction, do not seriously take into consideration how far they might introduce a similar system into the establishments under their care. Would there be any difficulties in our English prisons more insurmountable than they were in the sister kingdom? We think not. Gladly shall we hail a commencement in this direction. Lest all may not have facility of perusing the Blue Book to which we have alluded, and indeed for the benefit of those who do not understand the principles on which prisoners obtain gradual improvement in their position until their entire freedom, we would draw the attention of our readers to the following notice, which the Irish Government has approved of being promulgated to the convicts. It will be most important to observe that the remission of the term is, in Ireland, accompanied by a condition of subsequent good conduct. The inestimable advantage of this condition to society and to the well-intentioned criminal will be apparent.

NOTICE.

1. The Act of Parliament passed in June 1857, provides that sentences of penal servitude are to be of the same duration as sentences of transportation previously awarded, instead of the sentences of shorter extent under the act of 1853—thus, a sentence of *four years' penal servitude* under the act of 1853, stands in place of a sentence of *seven years' transportation;* whereas for the same offence under the recent act of 1857, the sentence awarded is liable to be one of *seven years' penal servitude.*

In the case of the shorter sentences under the act of 1853, the whole has to be spent in imprisonment, a certain proportion, in the case of well-conducted prisoners, being allowed to be passed in intermediate prisons; but in the case of sentences under the recent act, the terms being longer, a portion is allowed to be remitted on licence towards the end of the sentence, if the conduct of the prisoner shall have been deserving of this indulgence.

2. The named periods of removal to intermediate prisons are the earliest possible, and apply only to those of the most unexceptionable character, and no remission of the full sentence will take place unless the prisoner has qualified himself by carefully measured good conduct for passing the periods in the intermediate prisons prescribed by the rules, and any

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delay in this qualification will have the effect of postponing his admission into the intermediate prisons, and thereby deferring to the same extent the remission of a portion of his sentence.

3. Convicts under sentence for "Life" will not be eligible for consideration for remission under twelve years; in the event of their misconducting themselves they will not be eligible at so early a period, and may be retained even for "Life."

4. According to the requirements of the colony of Western Australia, a certain number of convicts may be sent from this country from time to time; the selection will be made from the well-conducted at about half the period of their sentence. Convicts under "Life Sentences" will not be eligible for removal until eight years from the date of their conviction.

5. It will be quite evident to the convicts that their future position depends upon their own exertions, and that the importance of the classification in force in the prisons and of the marks regulating it, has been much increased by these rules.

6. It will be necessary, therefore, that each convict should make himself thoroughly acquainted both with these rules and the classification which is to govern them as quickly as possible, for which every facility will be afforded him. He will thus learn the importance of preserving a good character in Mountjoy Prison as well as on the public works.

7. There may be cases of crimes of such a heinous description as to preclude offenders from being treated in the ordinary manner; these will be dealt with specially by the Government.

The following scale shows the earliest periods at which prisoners convicted under the recent act may qualify themselves by *unexceptionable conduct* for admission to the privileges of the intermediate prisons:—

SCALE.

Sentences.	Fixed Periods of Imprisonment. In ordinary prisons. Years.	Months.	Shortest period of Detention in intermediate Prisons. Years.	Months.	Periods of Remission on Licence.
3 Years.	2	2	0	4	he periods remitted on licence will be proportionate to the length of sentences, and will depend upon the fitness of each convict for release, after a careful consideration has been given to his case by the Government.
	2—6				
4 „	2	10	0	5	
	3—3				
5 „	3	6	0	6	
	4—0				
6 „	3	9	0	9	
	4—6				
7 „	4	0	1	3	
	5—3				
8 „	4	8	1	4	
	6—0				
10 „	6	0	1	6	
	7—6				
12 „	7	3	1	9	
	9—0				
15 „	8	0	2	0	
	10—0				

By Order,

WALTER CROFTON, *Chairman.*
JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Directors.*
I. S. WHITTY, }

A perusal of this notice will show—

1. That in the first or ordinary prison stage of detention the convict is made to feel sensibly from first to last that it is only through his own exertions, accurately tested by the attainment of a certain number of marks, that he can better his condition during detention by working himself into the intermediate prisons, through which he must pass for a further probation in order to receive any remission of his sentence.

2. That the probationary stage of intermediate prisons, conducted under a more modified system of discipline, and less artificial restraint, together with a system of special training adapted to the future career of the convict, will afford a more reliable test of his fitness for conditional release, and for the consideration of his case by the Government, with a view to any remission of his sentence being permitted, and to what extent.

It will be observed that this stage, intervening before release, and the periods of remission not being made a matter of compact with the convict, a more natural and more reliable course of conduct may be expected.

3. The liberty being conditional will act as a check on the criminal, and enable his licence to be withdrawn should he at any time be found undeserving of the lenity which has been shown him.

The check of the condition can an any time be withdrawn on good cause being shown, and need not be the means of detaining a man in this country, should it be for his interest to leave it.

It is quite evident that conditional liberty and registration are the only means of obtaining positive and reliable statistics of criminals, and of thereby testing the value of their prison training. It protects society, for the criminal who consorts with bad companions, and shows that he again meditates criminal courses, is at once reconsigned to the prison from which he had been liberated at too early a period; it restrains the criminal by surrounding the commission of crime with obstructions so formidable as to be of beneficial service in breaking up the class of "habitual offenders."

The incompleteness of our criminal statistics have long been a subject of great reproach to the British nation; without they were made more perfect and reliable it was evident but little unity of action against crime could take place, the result of inquiries being both meagre and unprofitable.

Some important and progressive steps have, however, recently been taken, and there is now in England a uniform constabulary system spread over the country. There is a strong desire felt for, and an intention has been expressed by the government to introduce an act for the consolidation and improvement of our criminal laws.

The multiplicity of different sentences given at the various criminal courts has long been considered to be a source of great embarrassment to those charged with carrying them out. It was not considered necessary before the passing of the act of 1853 that there should be these various sentences, seven years' transportation, ten years' transportation and upwards, then provided for the "habitual and grave offenders." There is every reason to suppose that the like sentences of penal servitude carried out, as before explained, would suffice now. It was the opinion of the Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in "1856," that sentences of penal servitude should *be much lengthened*, and made *identical* with transportation sentences, and periods remitted. It is the conviction of all conversant with the "habitual offender" that a sentence of three, four, or five years' penal servitude, with proportionate periods remitted, is inadequate to either deter or ameliorate such a class of criminals.

With a view to improvement there must be some attempt made by legislation to classify offenders and punishments, so that we may not find the "habitual criminal," after perhaps some years in the convict prisons for a burglary, sentenced to a county prison for a lesser offence to a short imprisonment. "Habitual criminals" must be recognised as a class by the law as they are by the police and those conversant with their practices. The principle is already conceded; for judicial authorities passing sentences generally very properly add to their length on *former convictions* being proved; but the practice requires to be systematized, and made to be universal. It is obvious that conditional pardons and registration may be made the means of so systematizing

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last four years. Although the Commissioners say these are the children of the famine, yet they seem to have undergone great improvement since they were transferred from the workhouse to a badly-constructed and ill-ventilated building like the Blind Asylum.

This, gentlemen, is my statement. You have seen that of the Commissioners. I would now propose that both be laid before some able statistician in the city or elsewhere, and I am ready to risk my mercantile reputation on the correctness of my calculations, for I view this question as one of vital importance to the poor of this country; if I am wrong, and the Commissioners right, I am prepared to bear the entire expense of this investigation, doctors' fees and all.

The following are suggested are remedial measures, which appear to be well worthy of attention :—

SECTION VII.—REMEDIAL MEASURES.—The remedial measures that will satisfy the public must be of a very radical character, such as go to the root of the present crying evil. Foremost among which is—

I. *Good wholesome food, in sufficient quantity.* If bad food, as we have shown, be the principal cause of scrofula, we may fairly conclude that by removing the principal cause, we shall, to a great extent, remove the effect. Dr. Brodie employs some bad logic to show there is no connexion between cause and effect here. We shall leave the Doctor in the undisturbed possession of his logic, provided we get the good food. We have no doubt that the conclusion from our premises will be soon evident, in the improved health of the children.

I will say nothing of the site of the Cork workhouse, of which a great deal too much has been made, in order, it would seem, to divert attention from a real evil—bad food. My objection is not to the site, but to the system, which is based on the false and beggarly principle of cheapness, to sustain which an effort has been made to show that the cheapest food is the most nutritious. It may be for pigs and horses, but not for men and women, and young children. I have seen the water prettily analysed, to prove the existence of lime—a certain portion of lime in water is by no means unwholesome ;—I have listened to learned disquisitions on the constituent and nutritious properties of food in general, and workhouse food in particular, but have never seen the porridge, soup (a misnomer), skimmed milk, brown, bran, or Indian meal bread, carrion meat at 3d., or arrow-root at 2½d. per lb., put to the same interesting tests. The tests on these points are the tables of mortality, and the fearful prevalence of a loathsome disease.

Dr. T. Watson, in a lecture delivered at King's College, London, says—"The circumstances to which, acting separately or in combination, we must confidently ascribe the power of developing scrofula, are insufficient nutriment, exposure to wet and cold, impurity of the atmosphere, the want of natural exercise, and mental disquietude—to estimate the separate effect of each of these causes may be difficult, but their combined influence is unquestionable. There can be no doubt that *improper diet, or rather imperfect nourishment*, is one main exciting cause of scrofulous disease.

"Scrofula," as a medical gentleman (Dr. Croly, Surgeon to City of Dublin Hospital,) who has had much experience in connection with workhouses, said, the other day, "is the result of impoverished blood. Fibrin is the largest constituent in the formation of blood, and I know nothing that contains more fibrin than beef. Your food in the workhouse is terrific !"

Dr. Jacob, and I could quote no higher authority on scrofula, says—

"The practice so generally pursued of suspending the processes of growth and nutrition by denial of the usual quantity of food of proper quality, to arrest inflammatory action, requires reconsideration when it comes to be applied in scrofulous subjects more particularly. It should be recollected that persons cannot continue to live without a renewal of the blood circulating in their vessels; and it is obvious that such renewal can be effected only by the administration of food capable of affording such blood. A sufficient supply of the ingredients necessary to sustain life is also required to maintain a healthy state of the system, and without such healthy state of the system inflammatory action cannot be controlled or prevented from proceeding to the extent of effecting destructive changes of organization."

I assert, and insist, that we want, *and must have*, better food for our starving poor. We must have this, or have their blood upon us. There is an impression abroad, that if the food in our workhouses were good and palatable, too many would be pressing in to partake of it. The food in our government prisons is greatly superior, but it has not had this effect. Our prison directors have seen the wisdom of recommending that the dietary of a prison should not be penal; but who can deny that the dietary laws of workhouses are such, for within the walls *capital* punishment, or death by starvation, is inflicted for the sin of poverty.

(1.) *The young children should have a sufficiency of new milk and white bread.* If poverty must be visited with a penal dietary, the young children should at least be exempt.

(2.) *The growing boys and girls, and the able-bodied men and women, should get meat and meat soup at least three times a week.* Professor Johnston, in his very interesting and valuable work, "*The Chemistry of Common Life*," tells us that, "*a pound of beefsteak is as nutritive as three pounds of wheaten bread.* (Vide vol. i., p. 128).

(3.) *The old and infirm should be supplied with tea and coffee.* The same high authority, Dr. Johnston, writes thus concerning them :—

"It is a striking fact, that the poorest and humblest amongst us, who has his own little earnings to spend, devotes a small part of it to the purchase of tea or coffee. He can barely buy bread and milk, or potatoes and salt, yet the cup of tea or coffee is preferred to the extra potato, or the somewhat larger loaf. And if thereby his stomach is less filled, his hunger is equally stayed, and his comfort, both bodily and mental, wonderfully increased. He will probably live as long under the one regimen as the other; and while he does live, he will both be less miserable in mind, and will show more blood and spirit in the face of difficulties, than if he had denied himself his trifling indulgence. Besides the mere brickwork and marble, so to speak, by which the human body is built up and sustained, there are rarer forms of matter, as these chapters have shown, upon which the life of the body, and the comfort of animal existence, most essentially depend. This truth is not unworthy the consideration of those to whom the arrangement of the dietaries of our prisons, and other public institutions has been intrusted. So many ounces of gluten, and so many of starch and fat, are assigned by these food-providers as an ample allowance for every day use.* From these dietaries, except for the infirm and the invalid, tea and coffee are for the most part excluded. And in this they follow the counsel of those who have hitherto been regarded as chief authorities on the chemistry of nutrition. But it is worthy of trial, whether the lessening of the general bodily waste which would follow the consumption of a daily allowance of coffee, would not cause a saving of gluten and starch equal to the cost of the coffee; and should this not prove the case, whether the increased comfort and happiness of the inmates, and the greater consequent facility of management, would not make up for the difference, if any. The inquiry is an interesting one in physiological economics; and it is not undeserving of the serious attention of those benevolent minds which, in so many parts of our Islands, have found in the prisons and houses of correction their most favourite fields of exertion.

"I might add, as a stimulus to such experiments, the evident craving for some such indulgence, as a kind of natural necessity, which is manifested in the almost universal practice among every people not absolutely savage, of preparing and drinking beverages of this sort. If there be in the human constitution this innocent craving, it cannot be misplaced humanity to minister to it, even in the case of the depraved and convicted. Where reformation is aimed at, the moral sense will be found most accessible where the mind is maintained in most healthy activity, and where the general comfort of the whole system is most effectually promoted."

II. *The young children should be left with their mothers for a longer period than the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners allow, which is but two years.* I have one great objection against the whole system—it is cruel and unnatural. "Never did I visit," says Mrs. Jameson, "any dungeon, any abode of crime or misery, in any country, which left the same crushing sense of sorrow, indignation, and compassion—almost despair—as some of our English workhouses, where what we call charity is worked by a stern hard machinery; where what we mean

* See the Author's *Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology*, sixth edition, page 394.

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for good is not bestowed but *inflicted* on others, in a spirit not pitiful nor merciful, but reluctant and adverse, if not cruel. The epithet *charitable* could never be applied to any parish workhouse I have seen. Our machine charity is as much *charity* in the Christian sense, as the praying machines of the Tatars is piety."

The eloquent editor of the *Daily Express*, speaking of the cruel and unnatural practice of separating parent and child, says—

"To the younger children, admission into the workhouse is the entrance to the grave. To coffin-up these bright creatures within a workhouse wall is a plain violation of the laws of nature and of God. The Creator instituted the family, and hallowed the tie of parent and child. Providence never intended that the young, if poor, should be taken from the mother, their natural protector, and crowded in masses under the care of some droning pauper, selected to fill a mother's place to hundreds. Nature's laws are never violated with impunity, and in our workhouses we witness pestilence and death as the results of the centralising system, which abrogates the order set by a benevolent Creator. Look at the difference of the result, where benevolent men have carried out, as far as possible, the natural tie existing between children and their protector. The Protestant Orphan Society takes the child when God has taken the mother, but does not kill its young heart by confinement in a prison-house. The children are placed with nurses out in the open country, in the free air, and amidst a beautiful creation. They grow up strong, cheerful, red-cheeked, and spirited; and disease, much less death, seldom thins their numbers. Walk through the outskirts of our own city. The streets and lanes are crowded with a host of ruddy children, flourishing, in spite of everything against them. They are under the mother's care, or the aunt's or elder sister's. They are attended to on the first signs of illness. They have freedom and space to move about in, and they are interested by the sights they see around them. They, too, grow up healthy and strong, often upon poor and scanty fare. But they do not breathe, as they must within the workhouse, an atmosphere of malaria, generated from the infected breaths of diseased companions."

We are able here to give the opinion of Dr. Popham. Any opinion, from an officer of fourteen years standing, is valuable. He thinks the children should be left to the care of their mothers *till they are six years old.*

III. *Our poor-houses should be rendered, as much as possible, the abodes of industry,* where the youth of both sexes may be fitted for the duties of active life; in a word, they should be made self-supporting.* There are abstract philosophers who assert, that this would not be in accordance with the principles of political economy. The best political economy is to make every such institution support itself. There is work enough in this world for all, and for more than all, the hands in and outside of our poor-houses, if we only had the genius to discover it.

The following letter from a working practical farmer, which appeared in the *Cork Examiner*, contains some useful hints:—

"I may be wrong, but experience shows that potatoes must contain those hygienic properties which preserve the blood and system in a pure and wholesome state. 'Tis certain scrofula became a scourge in rural districts during the famine years, and since the recovery of the potato crop the children have visibly improved in health and animal vigour. If fifty acres of ground were attached to the workhouse, or as near to it as possible, it would secure out-door healthy employment for every child, boys and girls, from four to sixteen years of age. It may be said, that farming would entail an expensive staff—but it need not, as any guardian who has a farm, or even a kitchen garden, of his own, could in an hour or two, once a week, lay down a programme of the week's work, to any intelligent labouring man, or a gardener, many of whom must always be amongst the adult paupers. This man could oversee the directions carried out. Let from thirty to forty acres be laid down under potatoes; any neighbouring farmer would do the horse-work at so much per day. The remainder of the ground could be given to cabbages, parsnips, carrots, turnips, and onions. The most grown children—say from fourteen to sixteen years—could cut the seed; children from twelve years old could set them, trench and second-earth them; every child from five to sixteen years old could clean, weed, and thin all the other vegetable crops. I have all, or a great deal, of these works done on my farm by children, by putting two boys where I am short a man.

"As to new milk for the healthy children—believe me, 'tis needless. Give them good Indian meal stirabout and one pint of sweet skimmed milk three times a week for breakfast—bread and milk the alternate days—potatoes and milk every day for dinner, to which can be added frequently some of the vegetables, &c., of which I shall speak presently—bread and milk for supper. Potatoes are getting cheaper every year, so that when the home stock is consumed they will be as cheap food to purchase as any other. They should not be bought by contract, but a week's supply laid in at a time from the market, which would ensure their being well-picked, fresh, and no waste.

"The offal, or wash, as 'tis termed, of the house, would fatten a great many pigs—sufficient, I imagine, to give the children and aged paupers a small quantity of pork two or three times a week, and lard enough to supply the entire house. This latter I find a very useful adjunct in my kitchen when milk is scarce; my work-people use it in a kind of sauce with their potatoes. When melted with some water, flour, salt, pepper, and onions, it makes a most savoury compound. As to selling the offal, 'tis folly. A piggery could be run up for a trifle, if there be not one already. What better business could a few dozen boys and girls be turned to than cleaning out the piggeries, feeding and attending to these pigs. The potato skins, waste vegetables, and general refuse, would fatten them quite enough for he use of the house, and would thus turn to more account on the health of the inmates and useful habits of the children, than any profit the offal would make. Let as many of the pauper girls as are necessary take it in turn to cook the potatoes and other vegetables. If parsnips, carrots, and cabbage be boiled, cut up, and set before the pauper in unsightly tubs, they won't be used; but let the same vegetables be well boiled, drained, chopped, or pounded, and some of the seasoned lard melted through them, and you will find them eaten with much relish. In the country, children from eight years upwards do all this in their parents' houses; and, by taking it week about, no one particular set need be confined to the kitchen department. Fifty acres of ground, the manure of the house, and the labour of the children, would give abundance of healthful food and occupation to the inmates. As to the organisation of all this—if three or four gentlemen who understood farming would give their superintendence to this department in turn, and if a like number of practical, *persevering* ladies, would do likewise in the culinary department, all would soon work well, and in place of a diseased, incompetent set of beings, you would rear up a healthy, vigorous race, who would readily find employment through the country, and replace the labouring classes, who are drained by emigration from our shores.

"I remain, Sir, yours,

"A Working Practical Farmer."

Our "Reformatory, or Home Agricultural Colony for Juvenile Criminals for the County and City of Cork," looks like (at least in print) a practical development of what the Farmer's letter recommends. Our prisons and reformatories are leaving our workhouses far behind. There is a sore temptation presented to the poor, by the contrast which these institutions bear to our workhouses, to *qualify themselves* for places where they are better fed and better taught. As matters now stand, there is a premium on crime, not that our criminals are treated too well, but our poor not well enough, or well at all.

* *The abodes of industry.*—Dr. Barter, in a lecture on scrofula, delivered at the Imperial Hotel, Cork, on the 20th May, says—he had visited the workhouse that day, and though he had been prepared, by what he had read, to witness shocking spectacles, the reality far surpassed his anticipation. In fact, he saw no disease but scrofula, and though it may not be developed, still he was certain that it existed in a latent state. The lecturer then proceeded to explain the theory regarding the origin of cutaneous diseases, including scrofula. He said there were seven millions of pores in the human body, and unless they were exposed to the vitalising effects of atmospheric influences, the internal organs would be affected, and scrofula produced. The chief predisposing causes of scrofula, he contended, were indolence and filth, as illustrated by the habits of the domestic from which the etymology of the disease was derived. *Scrofa*, in Latin, is a *sow*, which Dr. Barter, with some propriety, styles a "*domestic*."

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Kind Words to the Young Women of England, Wales, and Scotland, on a very Serious Subject. By a Lady. Fifty-fourth Thousand. Lancaster: T. Edmondson, Printer, 38, Market-place. Edinburgh: Religious Book and Tract Society, 13, South St. Andrew-street. Welch Translation: J. Williams, Bridge-street, Caernarvon. London: Wertheim and Co., Paternoster-row.

A Mother's Care for her Daughter's Safety. By the Author of "Kind Words to the Young Women of England." Fifteenth Thousand. Lancaster: T. Edmondson, Printer, 38, Market-place. Edinburgh: Religious Book and Tract Society, 10, South St. Andrew-street. London: Wertheim and Macintosh, 24, Paternoster-row.

In these two productions the public have two excellent little tracts which should be circulated as broadly as possible by all those who are anxious to stay the progress of immorality and female degradation. They are plain and simple, yet extremely forcible, and would be of much service if placed in the hands of females while undergoing their imprisonment. The price is but small, being 1d. each; 9d. per dozen; 2s. 6d. per 50; 4s. 6d. per 100. On application to the Printer, either of them will be forwarded post-free, if ordered in quantities of not less than one dozen.

THE WRECK CHART.

We have lying before us a remarkable map, the Wreck Chart of the British Isles for 1858. It is to be found in a return to Parliament, carefully prepared by the Board of Trade. The chart is of the same appearance as an ordinary map of these islands, except that the whole line of coast, from the Orkneys to the Land's End, is dotted with a series of black marks. Each mark indicates either a shipwreck or some casualty to a vessel nearly approaching that disaster. A most melancholy effect has this chart when this key to its object is given. The whole coast, particularly approaches to our great commercial cities, bristles with the dottings which indicate clearly the site where some noble ship has gone to destruction with her human freight, the tidings of which has, alas! too frequently brought woe to many a home and counting-house. All round our coast, with the aid of this valuable map, we can trace clearly the frightful work of destruction during the past year. The total number of British merchant ships, including steamers, is supposed to be 27,097, giving a tonnage of 4,558,730. These ships are handled probably by no less than 300,000 men and boys. The nature of the disaster to British and foreign ships is thus epitomized:—In 1858 the number of vessels wrecked on the coast and in the seas of the United Kingdom, was 1170; of these 354 were total wrecks, 50 sunk by collision, making the number totally lost 404. Vessels stranded and damaged so as to require to discharge cargo, 515, by collision 251, total 766; making the whole number of wrecks 1170. By these disasters the lives of 1895 persons were imperilled, of which number 340 persons or ·18 were actually lost. This is the dark side of the doleful map. It has, however, a bright side, and on that we find that by the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution, those of local bodies, and various other craft, 1555 of of our fellow-creatures were, during the past year, rescued from a watery grave. The red dottings on this unique chart are cheering marks, as indicative of the places where life-boats and the life-preserving apparatus are to be found in the hour of distress. The latter are under the control of the Board of Trade; and as the firing of the apparatus requires some knowledge of gunnery, they are principally in the charge of the coast-guard. It is very gratifying to find that life-boats on dangerous points of the coast have, of late years, greatly increased in number and efficiency under the management of the National Life-boat Institution, whose energies in this good work are untiring. It has now eighty-two life-boat establishments under its management, and we only wish that we were able to report that it had twice that number, for there are still too many exposed points in need of these arks of mercy; and although shipwrecks will occur, notwithstanding all our precautions, yet if life-boats were more numerous on the coast, and if shipowners paid more attention to the condition of their vessels and crews before they sent them to sea, much might unquestionably be done to lessen the melancholy catalogue of disasters on the coasts of the British Isles, which it is our painful duty to report from time to time.

THE LIFE-BOAT.

The Life-boat; or Journal of the National Life-boat Institution, for the quarter, has just been issued. It commences with some admirable remarks on the wreck of the *Pomona*, on the 30th April, 1859, on Blackwater Bank, in the Irish Channel, by which no less than 385 persons lost their lives.

The mistaking the new floating Blackwater Light for the Tuskar Light, may be looked upon as the direct cause of the *Pomona's* running aground. This is, after all, but an error of judgment; one among many to which a captain may be liable, and which may be looked upon in some sort as unavoidable; though this peculiar error may indeed be avoided to some little extent if all lighthouses contiguous to, or within short distances of, each other, had such plainly distinctive marks and characters as to make the confounding one with another almost impossible, or at least improbable. With this matter, however, we would not attempt to deal. The direct cause of the very great sacrifice of life on this melancholy occasion was the absence of proper boats—real life-boats—calculated to be of service on such occasions. The observations on this head are strong and forcible, and we unite with *The Life-boat* Journal in exclaiming against the injustice, the supineness of the governing authorities, who have charge of our mercantile marine, and, above all, of the emigration department of it, which affords no better protection to the lives of our fellow-countrymen, "and whose duty it clearly is to enforce, for the protection of emigrants and other passengers, a sufficient and suitable supply of proper boats to meet such emergencies."

A list of various services rendered by the life-boats belonging to the Institution occupies somewhat more than two pages, and cannot fail to show the value of its efforts; this is followed by an appeal which we venture to append on the subject of life-boats for the coast of Scotland.

The Royal National Life-boat Institution, which has already numerous life-boat stations on the English and Irish coasts, is desirous to extend its work of usefulness to the coasts of Scotland, that every part of the United Kingdom may be provided with the means of affording succour to those unfortunate persons who by the violence of the storm are cast away, and must, too often, otherwise perish on its shores.

To enable the Society to effect this important object, the Committee venture to solicit the pecuniary aid and the general co-operation of the people of Scotland—of her great landed proprietors, the sea boundaries of whose estates are washed by the angry waves—of the merchants and shipowners of her commercial cities—of all humane persons who can feel for and have the power to aid those whom it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict.

The objects of the Institution are effected—

1st. By stationing life-boats, fully equipped with all necessary gear and means of security to those who man them, and with transporting-carriages on which they can be drawn by land to the neighbourhood of distant wrecks—and by the erection of suitable houses in which the same are kept.

2nd. By the appointment of paid coxswains who have charge of, and are held responsible for, the good order and efficiency of the boats, and by a quarterly exercise of the crew of each boat.

3rd. By a liberal remuneration of all those who risk their lives in these boats by going to the aid of wrecked persons.

4th. By the superintendence of an honorary committee of residents in each locality, who on their part undertake to collect locally what amount they are able of donations towards the first cost, and of annual contributions towards the permanent expenses of their several establishments.

To effectually attain these objects it will be manifest that a considerable expense will be incurred; amounting to from £300 to £400 for the first establishment, and to an average of £20 annually on each life-boat station.

Without, therefore, the pecuniary assistance and the hearty general co-operation of the community at large, the objects of the Society could not be carried out. Its committee of management, therefore earnnestly appeal to the benevolent people of Scotland to aid them in this necessary and philanthropic undertaking.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorized to give Receipts.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with the "Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3*d.* per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1*d.* per line extra.

The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

August 1, 1859.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Dr. Johnson, it is well known, was no friend to vice. On the subject of that which is now termed "*the great social evil*" his view was decided; he would have treated both male and female as common thieves, and had them tried and punished accordingly. But this feeling of abhorrence was not permitted to interfere with the goodness of his heart. The doctor's positive benevolence occasionally outstripped his virtuous indignation in this matter, as will be seen in the following anecdote, given by his great biographer. Boswell speaks of him thus:—"His generous humanity to the miserable was almost beyond example. The following instance is well attested. Coming home late one night, he found a poor woman lying in the street, so much exhausted that she could not walk; he took her upon his back and carried her to his house, where he discovered that she was one of those wretched females who had fallen into the lowest state of vice, poverty, and disease. Instead of harshly upbraiding her, he had her taken care of with all tenderness for a long time, at a considerable expense, till she was restored to health, and endeavoured to put her into a virtuous way of living."*

There are probably few who will not at once acknowledge the propriety of the learned doctor's conduct on this occasion, which is all the more remarkable from his well-known detestation of the sin of which she had been guilty; yet is it no less true that but few could be found in these days who would act likewise. We don't deny that the criminal class generally, and the peculiar class to which the above remarks allude, are gradually assuming their proper position in the estimation of a large portion of the benevolent public. Our Reformatories and Refuges, and indeed the establishment of a Society specially for their encouragement—a society countenanced and conducted by many of our first men—bear strong testimony to the truth of this assertion.

There still, however, exists a strong feeling against those who are degraded by vice and crime, and especially against the employment of any person whatsoever immediately on discharge from prison. This feeling is frequently unchristian in the extreme. There may be many, it is true, whom it would be next to useless to attempt to succour, who are so wedded to crime as to be regardless of its consequences; but there are as many in whom all the elements of a steady persevering resolution to lead a different life lie dormant, only wanting encouragement. The change of character may be complete; but the public, in general, deny all chance of a restoration. If there be no Reformatory open to receive the suppliant, he is too frequently left to himself to seek for work, and contend against difficulties which it is well-nigh impossible for him to overcome. Mr. Burt, the chaplain of the Birmingham Borough Gaol, makes a forcible appeal to the inhabitants of that borough, in a sermon recently preached in two of their churches, in which he properly submits that "after an offender has gone through the punishment which was the just and the adequate penalty for his violation of the law, he ought to be regarded as socially purged from his crime. This, he believes, is the principle of English law, and he is sure it is a just principle. Some disadvantages must pursue the discharged prisoner; but he ought not to be shut out for life from earning bread for himself and for those dependent on him by honest labour. If he is thus doomed to live without employment, without sympathy, and without hope, certainly his punishment will be excessive and unmerciful, and this ought not to be."

In this sentiment we most cordially concur; and it is on this ground that we have ever warmly advocated the establishment and encouragement of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies.

No one will for a moment imagine that the carrying out the objects of such societies is free from serious anxieties and difficulties. Even the very system under which imprisonments are inflicted adds to the difficulty. The short sentences generally adopted fail to affect the hearts like longer periods of imprisonment, and it is but rarely that the prostitute or the drunkard, after short sentences, is disposed to accept of effectual aid. Then, again, there are the dangers of doing too much for the criminal, and of aiding the undeserving at the expense of the really penitent. The Birmingham Society of which Mr. Burt more expressly speaks objects to placing discharged criminals in Reformatory Institutions. It does not embark itself in any trading undertaking. It abstains rigorously from employing labour on its own account, it restricts itself to finding work for the discharged prisoners in the ordinary labour market. No one can question the general correctness of these principles, and well is it for the Birmingham Society that local circumstances enable the committee to assist these objects by obtaining employment for them in the ordinary labour market. This is beyond all question very advisable. It is possible that, as in Birmingham, so also in many other places, especially in the provinces, where the labour market is supplied mainly from the inhabitants of the immediate vicinity, and where employers also are for the most part stationary, employment may be found

* Boswell's Life of Johnson. Murray's edition. 1853. p. 770.

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this practice as to insure the very general incarceration of "habitual offenders" in the only place suitable for them, "the convict prisons," with sentences of sufficient length to insure their being properly dealt with.

By reducing sentences of imprisonment in the county prisons to one year; by committing the less venial offender instead of to two years' imprisonment to three years' penal servitude in the convict prisons; and by sentencing the "habitual offender" class, as before suggested, to seven years' penal servitude, and longer if the offence is of an aggravated description; crime will soon be found to be an unprofitable calling, and the mistaken lenity of recent years, giving the utmost impunity to the criminal class, be thus satisfactorily rectified. The penal servitude sentences will then be three, seven, and ten, &c., years—the increased facilities for identifying the criminal under this system are obvious. It is worthy of observation, that in 1848 (before the diminution of transportation) the number of sentences passed in England, between one year and seven years' transportation, were only 519 out of 22,900, thereby showing that a three years' penal servitude sentence, which is only two years and six months of detention, four months of which will be in an intermediate prison (see Scale), will be all that is necessary between sentences of one year's imprisonment and seven years' penal servitude. By referring to p. 13 it will be observed that the latter sentence, which is now proposed as the shortest for "habitual offenders," need only involve five years and three months detention, one year and three months of which would, in Ireland, be in an intermediate prison, in which the labour of the convict would repay his cost. A large number of this class could then be sent to Western Australia, which cannot be done if they only receive sentences of three, four, or five years' penal servitude.

It is in vain to urge that registration will impede the absorption of the criminal; we have to do in the convict prisons, for the most part, with men who make crime their vocation, and, for aught we know, will do so again; we are safer in believing that they will. The *onus* of proving the contrary lies, and justly lies, with them. Our first duty is at all events to protect the public. The convict's sentence has unexpired, and he is registered for the term remitted.

If the criminal is desirous of pursuing honest courses no one will assist him more readily than the police when it is made a regular system, and their duty to do so. We are entitled to speak with authority on this subject as registration has been carried out in this country for considerably upwards of two years, with the most beneficial effects. There is another point of view also from which to look at this question: if the liberated criminal finds a difficulty in procuring work where his antecedents are known, he has, by the means of his prison gratuity (obtained through his industry) the option of going to countries in which his industrious intentions will be furthered by a greater demand for labour; a very large number have so acted. There is therefore no case of hardship—we have hitherto too much considered the criminal—too little the community he has so long and so successfully outraged.

We have ceased to desire imprisonment to be merely retributive. The gaols under old arrangements filled too fast to make us believe them to have been deterring. New and enlightened systems have been established, consistent with the progress of the age. It is justly expected from them that they will reduce crime.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

The second report of the Rev. Sydney Turner, as Inspector of Reformatories, has just reached us. Neither our space nor our time will allow us to do justice to it in this present number; we hope to refer to it again on a future occasion. Meanwhile we may briefly say that it is in every respect worthy of the reverend gentleman who has so long devoted his energies to the improvement of the young delinquents at Red Hill. His report is well arranged, very intelligible, and has as much brevity as is consistent with the importance of the measure he is dealing with.

It is satisfactory to find that his experience leads to the conclusion, not only that the Reformatory Schools have improved in their internal condition, but that a marked effect has been produced on the general amount of juvenile crime. There were in England, Wales, and Scotland, on the 31st December, 1858, fifty-eight certified schools, of which six are for Catholic children. There were, at the same time, 1830 boys and 354 girls under detention in England, of whom 1364 boys and 224 girls were in Protestant, and 466 boys and 130 girls in Catholic schools.

Mr. Turner urges strongly, that the responsibility of parents should be enforced, and says,—

"I am glad to be able to report that out of the 772 cases admitted into English reformatories last year, 644 have been inquired into by the police, in pursuance of instructions sent to them from my office, and in 340 cases the parents are paying towards the children's maintenance*; in addition to these, the parents of 257 other children admitted in previous years are under payment; the amounts collected during the last year having been 1153*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*"

His remarks upon this will be appreciated by our readers—

"The amount is of less consequence than the moral effect of enforcing the principle. A variety of cases show that the fact of payment being thus required, and imprisonment incurred when a fair payment is wilfully neglected or refused, has made parents more careful of their children, and caused them to take more active measures to keep them out of the reformatory, and so out of prison. The weekly tax of eighteenpence, or even ninepence a week, is undoubtedly felt very stringent, even in cases where the child must have cost more at home. I have no reason to doubt but that the amount of the payments, and the beneficial influence they exercise, will steadily increase. The directing and carrying out this part of the reformatory system is the most laborious and least agreeable part of the duties of my office, involving a continuous vigilance, and, in consequence, a large and regular correspondence with the police authorities in all parts of England. I fully believe, however, that it is a *sine quâ non* of the system, not so much as a check on its abuse as an element of its usefulness. By it the Reformatory acts on the parents and the families of the offenders at home, as well as on the offenders themselves in the school, exercising a preventive influence on those, as well as a curative one on these. It is satisfactory to add, that, as a general rule, the cost at which this influence has been brought to bear, and these payments obtained, is very moderate. The amount paid for law expenses and inquiries for 1858, including the charges of special agency in London, where 119 cases have been inquired into during the year, and 210 persons are now under contribution, and in Liverpool, where 84 cases have been investigated, and 84 parents are under payment, has been 211*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; and, if the salaries of the two clerks now employed in the office be added to this amount, the total does not reach one half of the sum collected. In connexion with which it may be observed, that, under the common penal system of short imprisonment, gradually leading up to transportation or penal servitude, the cost of the offenders' crimes and their punishment was much heavier, and the parents altogether escaped. I gladly acknowledge the ready and gratuitous assistance I have almost uniformly received from the chief constables and other officers of police by whom the proceedings have been conducted. Our collections now spread over 125 districts, and, with very rare exceptions, are steadily and punctually attended to, the necessary reports made, and inquiries instituted with great regularity and intelligence, and each case handled with such fair consideration for the circumstances of the parents themselves, that there has been scarcely an instance of complaint. The only serious difficulties that I have had to contend with have arisen from the different views that magistrates have here and there taken of the cases brought before them, when it has been necessary to proceed by summons, or from the injudicious administration of the Poor Laws in reference to out-door relief. Such impediments are quite the exception. It has been necessary in some cases to apply the more penal provision of the Reformatory Act, in consequence of the deliberate resistance of the parents to the order which the magistrates have made on them. Such resistance usually proceeds from parties who have been most instrumental, either

* Of the remaining 128, 59 were orphans and 69 reported as destitute or deserted.

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by neglect or bad example, in their children's perversion. The penalty of ten days' imprisonment has been imposed in several cases.

"I should add that the Irish Catholic parents are the most difficult to deal with, and contribute the least in proportion to their numbers. My remittance for the year to Red Hill, for an average of 260 under detention, has been 213*l.*; while that to St. Bernard's, for 300, has only been 60*l.*; and to Brook Green, for 70, 46*l.*"

Mr. Turner concludes a very sensible report thus—

"The amount contributed from private sources has been and is very considerable. For the last year it reached 13,102*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* In regard to this, it must be remembered, that almost all the certified reformatories now in action have been, in the first instance, established, at a large cost for buildings, land, &c., defrayed entirely by private bounty. On the whole, the subscriptions under this head for the founding and starting these schools cannot be estimated at less than 150,000*l.*; a noble testimony to the sincerity and earnestness with which the promoters of reformatory agency have laboured in the cause.

"The State has fairly met and responded to these efforts, and is already reaping the advantage of them; a reduction of 40 per cent. on the number of young offenders committed to prison, and the large diminution of expense and social injury which this represents, is a result well worth the amount of direct expenditure incurred in the grant for maintenance and management from the Treasury. But I cannot but point out that the agency of reformatory schools as to the treatment of the dishonest and convicted classes of our juvenile population is not the only point of view in which their public usefulness may be asserted. Concurrent with and provoked by these there has arisen a far more active interest in the state and treatment of the honest and unconvicted classes too. Attention to the evil to be remedied has led to more attention to the causes and sources of the evil; and while the few have been doing justice to the criminal, the many have been doing more justice to the innocent, and providing greater precautions to prevent them from becoming criminals. The causes of general education, sanitary improvement, &c., have gained indirectly from the progress of the reformatory movement; many who objected to the latter having been stirred up and led by it to do their duty more thoroughly in reference to the former. I confidently hope that this emulation will continue and increase. The reformatory is at present an essential, on grounds equally of justice to the age and circumstances of the offender and of policy to the community; but none will rejoice more than the very founders and promoters of reformatories to see them made less necessary, and their numbers gradually reduced,—by the enlarged success of preventive agencies,—by better and more efficient schools, more wholesome dwellings, more kindly relations between the more prosperous and more dependent classes,—more intelligence and improvement and domestic comfort in the homes from which now so large a portion of our juvenile vagabonds and criminals are recruited."

He then appends a very elaborate detail of the condition of the several reformatories he has inspected during the year.

Review.

The Investigation into the Condition of the Children in the Cork Workhouse, with an Analysis of the Evidence. By John Arnott, Esq., M.P., Mayor of Cork. Cork: Guy Brothers. 1859.

There is something inexpressibly shocking in the following fact, as given by Professor Nielson Handcock, LL.D., "When a question arose as to the religion in which two deserted children should be brought up, in the North Dublin Union, Mr. Roper said,—'I think it a thousand pities to lose so much time about a matter of no consequence, because every man knows that, from the system of the house, not one of these children will be alive this day twelve months.'" Yet is this the quotation by which Mr. Arnott, Mayor of Cork, prefaces his letter to the Irish Poor Law Commissioners. We hope those who take interest in the management of unions will procure this letter, and they will see in the analysis of the evidence, which is appended to it, much to excite both their surprise and their sorrow. Mr. Arnott's letter is as follows:—

"We have just terminated an investigation into the sanitary condition of the Cork workhouse, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. The facts brought out, as the result of that inquiry, have taken the city and country by surprise. The contrary appears to be the case with you, who have officially ignored, or rather repudiated, both my calculations and conclusions. The high and responsible position which you occupy, as Poor Law Commissioners, gives to your statements an authority which causes them to pass current with the public. This public confidence demands, on your part, corresponding caution, especially on a subject of such grave import as the mortality among the poor and the working classes of this country. As I should be sorry to attribute to you the deliberate intention of leading the public mind astray, I must conclude that the serious mistakes into which you have fallen, have resulted either from a want of caution in examining the tables of workhouse mortality, or a want of capacity in understanding them. How you could have so far erred, as to suppose the deaths were but 3½ per cent. per annum, when they were actually over 20 per cent., I cannot imagine. I have known great license to be taken with words whose meanings are often ambiguous, but figures, the quantity of which is fixed and definite, admit of no such liberties. The only excuse or palliation of your grave offence is, that you have been for years labouring under a great mistake.

"This poor-house contest has now assumed another phase. My facts were first denied, and my 18 per cent. of deaths repudiated, but these having been proved, the legitimate and fearful consequences flowing from them are questioned, and not only questioned, but broadly contradicted. The war is now one of statistics, and the proper mode of taking them. Here I find you have left the open field of facts, where you were worsted, and have taken refuge in a fortress of figures, but you will find a want of unity amongst your hastily levied troops; or, to drop the simile, you will find your figures turned against yourselves.

"I have done my best in this Analysis, with which I now furnish you, to make the matter perfectly plain to any person of ordinary understanding, or with an ordinary knowledge of figures; but, lest I should have made a mistake, I have taken the precaution of laying my statement before some of the most competent statisticians in the country, whose testimony I beg to lay before you.

"It may take you by surprise, gentlemen, to learn that Doctor Brodie fully bears out my statement of 18 per cent. annual mortality, of all the children from infancy to 15 years of age. I made this calculation on an average of four years. Doctor Brodie has taken eight years, and they give 20 instead of 18 per cent. The total is 11,534 children, and the total of deaths 2373, something over 20 per cent. Lest there should be any doubt on the subject, I give you the following table as I find it in the Inspector's report:—

Return of the Average Daily Number of Children in the Workhouse, for Eight Years, ended 25th March, 1859, and the Deaths in each Class for each Year.

Years.	Average Number of Children in the House.						Number of Deaths.					
	9 to 15.		5 to 9.	2 to 5.	Infants.	Total.	9 to 15.		5 to 9.	2 to 5.	Infants.	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.					Boys.	Girls.				
1852	837	908	444	309	181	2679	102	69	87	136	232	626
1853	689	863	396	332	81	2361	65	58	54	79	154	410
1854	444	464	191	293	110	1502	49	46	53	79	185	412
1855	399	395	178	332	139	1433	30	24	27	62	167	310
1856	364	314	189	230	152	1279	27	32	32	54	109	254
1857	283	242	121	167	105	918	19	9	12	23	66	129
1858	215	193	79	160	101	748	11	5	8	26	102	152
1859	188	160	82	88	96	614	9	10	1	9	51	80
Total	3449	3539	1680	1901	965	11534	312	253	274	468	1066	2373

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John Craig, Esq., of the Bank of Ireland, has furnished me with an able paper, containing a table, which shows, that the deaths on 868 children outside a workhouse, from birth to 15 years, should be but 33. In the Cork Poorhouse it is at least of 156. Dr. Brodie's table, which gives 20 per cent. on an average of 8 years, would make the deaths 173. There is a fearful difference between 33 and 173. Mr. Craig has furnished me with another paper, in which he shows that the deaths which have occurred in the Cork Workhouse among the children from 9 to 15, have been, when compared with a similar class outside, as *thirty-one to five*. Now, this is a class, as he very properly observes, which may be presumed to have got over infantile diseases. "*Are the public*," he asks, "*prepared to accept this death-rate as a just and reasonable one or not?*" A serious question, gentlemen. It remains with the public to answer it?

George Boole, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., and Professor of Mathematics at the Queen's College, Cork, says—

"The Commissioners are wrong in supposing that the per-centage of deaths among the children in a given period, should be calculated on the whole number of children resident at any time within that period in the workhouse; and the Mayor is right in asserting that, *the per-centage ought to be taken on the average number resident in the workhouse during that period.*

"Reference has been made to certain years in which the total number of deaths has exceeded the average number of children in the house. Thus, in the year 1855, the average number of children in the house was 139, the number of deaths 167. It has been asked, Can the Mayor explain this? I think he gives such an explanation of it as to show that there is nothing surprising in it, except the very high rate of the mortality.

"I will just add that, while the number of children passing through the workhouse in a year does not affect the question of what the actual mortality within the walls is—*which, as the Mayor rightly maintains, depends on the average*,) it does affect the question of the causes of the mortality. That mortality, however, is so high, that whatever abatement is made on the ground of external causes, a very large remainder must be left to be accounted for by the state of things within."

Sir Robert Kane writes as follows:—

"I had previously become aware, through the newspapers, of the principal facts disclosed by your testimony, and was much shocked by the further results of inquiry. So far as I can judge, I do not see any principle of error or of fallacy in your point of view, and I should certainly under similar circumstances, have arrived at pretty nearly similar conclusions myself.

"I consider the public, not merely of Cork, but of the country generally, to be under great obligations to you, for the zealous and practical philanthropy which has animated you in your inquiries."

The following statement made by me, before the Guardians of the Cork Union, contains a correct summary of the argument, and explains the proper mode of taking Poor-Law statistics:—

"The Commissioners give my mode of computation thus, and I here beg to say I find no fault with it:—"The average daily number of children under 15, during four years past, has been 868, and the average annual mortality for the same period, including that of infants under two years of age, has been 18 per cent. Applying this per-centage to the number 868, for the first year, and afterwards to the residue in each successive year for 15 years, 95 out of a hundred, the mayor states, will be found to be dead, and only five surviving."

They go on to say, "It is very clear that if the same exhausting process were applied to England and Wales, with its known annual mortality of 2¼ per cent., the whole population would be computed to be extinct in a limited number of years."

I agree with the Commissioners, that if this exhaustive process were applied to England and Wales, or any other country, the whole population would be soon extinct. The Irish Poor-Law system, if fully worked, would destroy any population.

The Commissioners attempt to destroy the force of my argument, and to reduce my 18 per cent. of deaths, to 6 per cent., thus—and here, let me remind you, gentlemen, is the gist of the whole case, and your great error:—"That the class, or rather group of classes, consisting of children under 15 years of age, receives into it, in the course of one year, a number of classes nearly three times as great as the average daily number, *through the operation of admission and discharges*, and in the course of fifteen years there would be received into it a number of different individuals, amounting to a great many thousands."

We shall take for granted that the class of children under 15, receives into it, in the course of a year, a number three times as great as the average daily number. The average daily number is 868. Three times 868 is 2,604. Now 156 represents the deaths in the house in the course of a year. We find that 156 is 6 per cent. of 2604. True, but 6 per cent. for what length of time? For just four months. If 2604 have passed through the house in the year, and no more than 868 were at any one time in it, the average period of residence of the whole number must have been 4 months. Now, 6 per cent. for 4 months is 18 per cent. for 12 months, and 95 per cent. for 15 years.

Take the following illustration:—The average number of patients at Doctor Barter's Hydropathic Establishment at Blarney is about 150, but through the year about 1000 may have entered. Now, suppose two deaths to have occurred there in the year, would it be correct to say that those two deaths represented the mortality of the 1000 people who had passed through the establishment during that period? Certainly not; the two deaths represent no more than the average number, 150, in the house. The 860 *outside* have had their average of deaths.

Take another example—the population of Cork, which is about 100,000. The deaths are about 3 per cent. More than another 100,000 pass through and remain in the city, some for days, others for weeks, and some for months. Would it be correct in estimating the per-centage of deaths in the city, to say that its 100,000 represents as many more, or 200,000, and that therefore the deaths cannot be estimated at more than 1½ per cent.

The House Committee, under the head of Fallacy No. 1, give an illustration in point. "The average number daily in the workhouse during the year ended 25th March 1859, was 1866; during the year there were 6553 admissions, each of these remaining on an average 67 days in the house." I am prepared to take the full number, 6553; but as this number was in the house according to their showing *but 67 days*, I cannot count the mortality as so much per annum, but as so much for the 5½ part of a year. It is not understanding this which has led to such confusion.

The error here would be transparent if applied to other places. Take, for example, the soldiers in the Cork Barracks. During the year 1857 the barracks contained 1000 men. The deaths were 30, or 3 per cent. per annum on the 1000; say on the 1st of May, 1858, the 1000 marched out and were replaced by another 1000 (which were outlying around the city,) that these were replaced by another 1000 on the 1st of August, could we, in estimating the strength in the Cork Barracks for 1858, reckon more than 1000 men, or, in estimating the mortality at the end of the year, reckon the 3000 that had passed through the barracks, and say that the 30 deaths represented the 3000, and therefore that the deaths were but *one*, and not 3 per cent. If we take the mortality of the 3000 as 30 (to which we have no objection), we must take it at 4 months only, and to get the annual per-centage we must multiply this by 3, as there are three times four months in the year, which gives 90, or 3 per cent. on the whole.

These gentlemen continue their argument thus:—

"The average number of infants—

In 1852	181	deaths	232
1853	81	"	154
1854	110	"	185
1855	139	"	167

They ask—

"Can the mayor explain this?"

I will do my best to make the matter quite plain, even to these gentlemen: but before I do so, permit me to remark that I had no idea the mortality went to the fearful extent which the House Committee here assert, that is, about 150 per cent. on these 4 years. Bear in mind, gentlemen, these are your figures and not mine.

The explanation is simple enough. The average given here is the average for a year; but these infants do not live a year; their average length of life is 8 months. You must therefore take the average by the month. In order to keep up your stock of infants, who are carried out wholesale in their coffins, you must be constantly getting in a fresh supply. Suppose you have an average of 500 loaves in your store, and that during the week 3,500 have been consumed, would you see any difficulty about this to need explanation?

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Compare the wholesale infanticide, revealed by the figures of the House Committee, with that which prevails elsewhere. The deaths in Sweden and Norway are greater in proportion to the population, than in Great Britain, as we find by comparing Doctors Price and Milne's table of mortality; but in Norway, out of 10,000 children born alive, but 2195 die the first year, that is a fraction under 22 per cent. The per-centage of deaths in the Cork Workhouse average from 72 to nearly 200 per cent. These conclusions are really astounding, and almost past belief.

J. Craig, Esq., of the Bank of Ireland, one of the most distinguished actuaries and statisticians in this city, has favoured me with the following statistics:—

"If the exact number of persons *alive* in the workhouse is set down each day for a year; and if the total be summed up, and divided by 365, the result will represent *the true average population for such year*, no matter how often the numbers may vary from day to day, by discharges, admissions, or re-admissions. This simple proposition has been denied and ridiculed; notwithstanding which, I here re-assert, that it is not only true, but capable of the simplest proof.

"Having ascertained, as above, the average population, if we add thereto one-half of the number of deaths which have occurred during the year, the sum will be the number (of persons) upon which we should compute the normal mortality, according to the different ages or classes into which the whole may be divided.

"It has been officially stated, that from birth up to entering on the age of 15, the children in the workhouse are divided into four classes; and that the average number in the workhouse, for the last 4 years, was as follows:—

Class 1,	from birth	up to	2 years	..	114
„ 2,	from 2	up to	5 „	.....	161
„ 3,	from 5	up to	9 „	.....	118
„ 4,	from 9	up to	15 „	.....	497
					890

"If we suppose a similar population, class for class, and age for age, outside of the workhouse, and affected by the same laws of mortality which prevail throughout the land, we shall be able to decide whether the number of deaths so calculated is so much under the number which actually occurs within the workhouse, as to warrant the grave charges which have been made, or not.

"The laws of mortality have been so ably investigated by the late Mr. David Milne, that I do not hesitate to adopt his Carlisle table, as the *basis* of my calculations below:—

AGE. Years. Years.	Per-centage who die in one year, at each age of life, or before entering next year of life.	Average yearly Number alive in the W. H. for a period of four years past.	Average Number, increased by half the usual deaths for mortality calculations.	Deaths which should occur in each class in one year.	OBSERVATIONS.
Birth to 1	16 ℘ cent.	114	82	13½ } 17	I have apportioned this class, giving more than 2 to 1 to the greatest mortality.
1 to 2	8 ℘ cent.		40	3½	
2 to 3	6½	161	165	9	In all cases I have given a greater amount of mortality than the truth, with a view of preventing cavil, *if that be possible.*
3 to 4	4 } 5 ℘ ct.				
4 to 5	3				
5 to 6	2	118	120	2	
6 to 7	1¼ } 2 ℘ ct.				
7 to 8	1				
8 to 9	¾				
9 to 10	½	497	500	5	
10 to 11	½				
11 to 12	½				
12 to 13	½				
13 to 14	½				
14 to 15	¾				
				33	Total deaths by calculation.
			907		Total alive at beginning of year.
		890			Total average throughout the year or years.

I may here remark that the calculation would not materially vary, whether we adopt the Carlisle, the Northampton, the Government, or even the Swedish tables of mortality, in such a case as this, where the intensity of mortality is so much greater inside than outside of the workhouse as it appears to be.

"By my calculation the deaths *outside* should be only 33 in a year, amongst a population of young persons of equal ages and equal numbers with the interns; and *if it be true, as has been stated, that the average number of deaths amongst the children for the last four years was* 156 *within the House, I think there is yet much room for investigation into the causes of such a startling state of things.*

"JOHN CRAIG."

Cork, June 7th, 1859.

We shall now, gentlemen, throw aside all daily or yearly averages, and go simply on the admissions, and let us compare the Cork workhouse with our Infirmaries and fever hospitals. The propriety of this comparison is acknowledged by the house committee, who say, under the head of fallacy No. 2, "The infirmaries have populations essentially the same as that of a workhouse, ever varying, constantly admitting and discharging subjects." Well, here is a fair example, and we shall go on the comparison of the admissions alone. There were admitted into the two infirmaries during the last year 1290 patients, of these there were 58 deaths, or 4½ per cent. Fever hospital admissions, 855; deaths, 33; or 4 per cent. mortality. Now, the whole number in the poor-house for 1859, including admissions, was 8439. The number of deaths that year were 366, or 4½ per cent. It therefore appears that the deaths on the whole number of admissions to the poorhouse were rather more than the deaths on the admissions to the infirmaries and fever hospital. But the workhouse hospital, if we are to believe the workhouse books, receives about one-third of the number admitted to the house, therefore the deaths on the admissions to the workhouse hospital are 13½ per cent, or nearly three times as much as the fever hospital and infirmaries. The commissioners seem to be under the impression that two-thirds of the admissions into the workhouse are diseased. The workhouse books give one-third. But as far as the children are concerned, but a mere fractional part of these are admitted as hospital patients. There were, when I first visited it, 46 children in one of the larger wards or schools, most miserable objects eaten up with scrofula, and 41 of these entered the workhouse healthy.

Take another example, that of our gaols. The committals during the last year in both were for the city 1122, and for the county 1195. Total 2317; deaths in both, five, thus showing a mortality on admissions of not less than ¼ per cent. Now, according to our Commissioners' mode of calculating per-centage on admissions, a prisoner would live 400 years. According to my mode of calculation, the daily average in both gaols being 293, and deaths 9, we get a mortality of 2½ per cent. and a life of forty years each. But take it either way, and the mortality in this workhouse is seven times greater than in our common gaols.

We have thus compared the admissions and annual residence in our Union workhouse with those of our other public institutions. We find that, on the score of mortality, it has not stood the test. It only remains to point out the magnitude of the error into which the Commissioners have fallen, of confounding the admissions with the annual residence. Say 100 paupers enter our workhouse three times in the year. This 100 will count for 300. Say another 100 of the outlying paupers enter Cork workhouse in January, Mallow in April, Kanturk in July, and Fermoy in October. All these Unions will claim them, and the 100 will be magnified, according to the Commissioners' mode of taking statistics, into 400. Here we find 200 paupers reckoned as 700. We surely need say no more in exposing this dangerous error.

I have a remark to make, in conclusion, respecting the Blind Asylum. In my evidence I said there were 50 of the present inmates transferred from the workhouse to that institution, and that out of these 30 became blind here. I am still prepared to substantiate this statement; and I am happy to add, that there have been only two deaths in the Blind Asylum for the

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and so on; the misconduct of servants must cease to be a matter of unprofitable complaining, a mere idle subject of housewifely gossip. It has become a *very serious question;*—it is not simply a domestic question, it is a social one; it is a social one not appertaining merely to a class or a place, but affecting the entire community."*

A very interesting enquiry might be entered into, respecting the causes which have helped to bring our domestic institution into its present anomalous condition; but for this purpose we should have to carry back our thoughts some hundred years or more, and bring under review the aspect of social matters then; we should have to examine and to trace the changes that have set their print upon the path of progress from that time to this; we should have to mark the advances of civilization, with its causes and its influences; we should note the effects of the introduction of machinery, and the impetus it has given to commerce,—the increase of wealth to some, of employment to others, (and, alas! of *want*, withal, to many). The sequel is soon arrived at, —an accession of riches brings luxury; for the acquirement of voluptuous tastes and indolent habits springs out of the possession of means to gratify them. These enervating tastes and habits tend to weaken good influences, and to slacken the hold on *duty, which includes the idea of a proper control of ourselves, and of those who may be placed within the sphere of our domestic dominion.* Such an enquiry, though interesting and instructive it might prove on its own account, would embrace a wide range of subjects, and far exceed the limits of this paper; moreover it would little serve the purpose we have in hand; our object is not so much to prove the existence of evils, which are *self-evident*, nor to dwell upon them, but to point to an efficient remedy; such a remedy is more likely to be found if we look steadily and calmly at *facts* as they present themselves to an unprejudiced mind; we shall thus be able the better to understand their real nature, and the treatment which is most likely to suit them. In finding fault with those who take too severe a view of the defects and shortcomings of servants, we must be careful that we are not led into another and more harmful extreme—that of utter apathy or listlessness—in the matter; this would be imitating the folly of a child that shuts its eyes to what appears to be a bugbear, with the vain hope that it will vanish when no longer seen! The *reality* of a great domestic grievance is before us, and it must be dealt with; we cannot set that aside. It may be asked, then, "*What is the immediate cause, and what the special remedy?*"

We may infer from the view we have taken of past years, and the point just now arrived at, that to the want of a *wise rule* and *wholesome discipline*, in the majority of households, may be attributed much, very much, of the insubordination and general misconduct of servants.

Now were we to treat this matter strictly in its religious and moral aspect, we might enlarge upon the sinfulness of masters and mistresses in neglecting their duty, *as such;* but what could we tell them here, beyond that which is put before them very frequently by their spiritual pastor, viz., *the importance of observing their moral and religious duties, so that by precept and example they may become as a shining light in their own household!* What could we tell them more than they may find dispersed through the Epistles and Gospels in the New Testament? Nothing. No other language can speak so eloquently and so persuasively as that. It has been proved that, in a large majority of cases, moral influence alone (in these days) is ineffectual in keeping either servant or employer to their duty. Time was when the simple unsophisticated mind and mannersof the people—were seen no where to such advantage as in the conduct and aspect of the household; the domestics were considered—and they regarded themselves—as members of the *family*, partaking of its joys, and sharing its sorrows; in fact, servants in those days identified themselves with the interests of their employers, their "place" was their *home.* Such a state of things is not our lot now, but to the reappearance and realization of this happy picture, doubtless, all things moral and social are tending; a bright light has set for awhile, but it will dawn upon us again, if in faith we *work, and watch while we wait.*

Women can do much to *help on* this movement. "The servant-question is one corner of the woman-question, and a very important one, although it has been little recognised by writers on that subject." We know that "very much is being done on all sides to lessen these evils. Every one who works for the moral and mental elevation of society is doing something to bring about a better state of things with relation to servants." We are hopeful that an improved system of training the working classes—the religious, moral, and industrial knowledge that is imparted to them in these days,—will have the effect of producing a far better race of servants for the next generation; but however satisfactory the result may be, it must necessarily prove a *slow* process: we fear, therefore, that "we must look for improvement (by moral means as the result of cultivation and training) *not* to the people of the present generation, but to those of the next—we include in these remarks the middle and upper classes—who, one and all, may be better fitted, by education at school and by home training, for the duties of the station in life they may be called to; in a word, on the one side to govern wisely, on the other to serve well.

We now come to consider the especial object of this paper. The foregoing remarks appear to indicate that we should do well in this case, as in many others, where abuses creep in, and acquire an ascendancy beyond the control of moral and domestic agency, and where immediate redress seems needed, to call in the aid of the LAW. This word may possibly alarm those persons who entertain a strong objection to what they consider "*legal interference with private matters*;" if so, we will only say, that when such a state of moral and social perfection may be arrived at as to require *no* laws, to prevent or to punish, it will then be time enough to consider such objections as those; but as long as the law is a necessity of the British *Constitution*, there can exist no reason why it should not be made use of whenever and wherever it is needed, as it is here, to help to the accomplishment of a *great social good.*

But we are about to propose no violent, no subversive measure; nothing that will trample on "the rights of British subjects;" nothing to cramp "the freedom of a free people," nor cut off the liberties of any one—excepting, indeed, *the liberty of the wrong-doer.*

The annexed "rules" will be found simple and just, calculated to promote the comfort of both servant and employer; because they would, by the wholesome *restraint* and *constraint* thus exercised, help to keep both to their duty.

A system of registration, very similar to the one proposed, is in successful working in Prussia, as well as in other Continental States; why, then, not in England?

One glaring evil would be checked by the application of such rules, viz., *the practice of giving false or delusive characters*, which is a great injury to good servants, inasmuch as it is very difficult now to distinguish the false character from the true, the good servant from the bad.

By affording the employer and the employed a ready means of arranging those differences which are likely to arise out of their relative positions, we offer an opportunity of forming a good basis for a mutual, permanent, and amicable understanding. The institution of such a set of rules would present a *middle* course, which has never yet been found, and by means of which the extreme measure may be avoided of making a public example of a faulty servant, by subjecting them to a magisterial investigation (which is better avoided when the offence is slight), and on the other hand, the evil of allowing matters to go on from bad to worse may be prevented, by timely application for summary, though mild redress, at the hands of the clerk at the office proposed.

By inviting, investigating, nay *insisting on*, a true character, we perform an act of justice to the respectable, honest servant. We offer an inducement to others to earn and obtain one, and provide a means of recommendation to those who are willing to deserve it.

When we reflect upon the fact that there are in the United Kingdom 1,000,000 servants, and in London 100,000, and that it is computed that of these 10,000 are always out of place or changing—when we consider the temptations that servants are subjected to under such circumstances, especially the female portion of them—we shall be able the better to appreciate and welcome a plan which may be the means of inducing them to keep their place, and continue in honourable and honoured service.

Another startling fact furnished by the reports of institutions for reclaiming the fallen, is this,—that eighty out of every hundred young women on the streets belong to the class *domestic servants* Can we say how much of this evil is

* Law Magazine, No. 114, 1857.

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increased by the habit servants have got into, of changing their places for the least cause?—thus throwing themselves out of employment with little provision, and less thought, as to their future career.

Finally—we must look upon this question in its broad and comprehensive aspect. We must reflect upon the influences that are wide-spreading, either for good or ill, which emanate from the domestic circle; and now that *social reform* is a theme that warms many hearts, and inspires many tongues, we must not lose sight of the fact, that if we hope to accomplish any lasting good in that direction—and there is a great work before us—we must begin some of that work in the *home*.

The "Home Question" and the "Woman Question," are very much one and same thing; woman is the genius of home, *one* can no more be considered apart from the *other*, than can sunlight be considered apart from day; woman is the light and the life of home in the best and fullest sense—or ought to be if she is not so—she is turned from her path of duty, and is not fulfilling the high purpose for which God destined her.

M. A. B.

N.B.—A meeting of the department of Punishment and Reformation took place on Tuesday Evening, 4th of May last, at the rooms of the *National Association*, Waterloo Place; the subject "Marine Store Dealers,"* by T. C. S. Kynnersley, Esq. After the reading of the "paper" a discussion took place with reference to domestic servants and their connexion with *marine store shops*, showing that the latter offer temptation to pilfering, as well as to wholesale robbery, by affording facilities for the disposal of the proceeds of theft, whereby servants are greatly encouraged to plunder their employers. This point, as well as several others, being discussed in a very spirited, yet moderate manner, eliciting some important information; it occurred to the writer of this paper to submit the subject, with some suggestions, to the consideration of those who are able to appreciate the difficulties of the question, and to discuss them in that spirit and with that wisdom most likely to lead to a satisfactory solution.

The great and growing importance of the subject may induce some of the influential persons present to propose some resolutions having a practical tendency; such as the setting up of a memorial signed by numerous persons of consequence, addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, praying him to take into consideration the desirableness of instituting a National Registry Office for *Domestic Servants*, with rules for the hiring, &c., of the same, similar to the plan proposed in this paper.

These Registry Offices in the various localities need not interfere with the numerous SERVANTS' INSTITUTIONS called "Homes," which, as *homes*, are of the greatest benefit and value to that class. It would only be necessary to place them under Government supervision, and subject them to any rules or provisions auteorized by the State.

PRELIMINARY REQUISITIONS TO THE PROPOSED NEW RULES FOR THE HIRING, ETC., OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

That a clerk, or other such person, be appointed in every borough or market town, and a day in the week fixed for hearing disputes or complaints on the part of servants and employers. The said clerk to have the power of settling all minor disputes, and judgment to be entered accordingly in the office of the clerk, and attendance of either party on court-day will be unnecessary. More important cases to be referred to the Town Court; but a private hearing to be granted, under all circumstances, when so desired, whether the parties requesting it may be in the position of complainant or defendant.

In many towns a clerk, or some such person as described, already exists, whose duties would admit of this addition; his salary, of course, to be made adequate to this extra demand upon his time. The expenses incurred by this appointment, or new arrangement, could be easily repaid by a small tax, to which every householder would gladly contribute, in order to establish so great an advantage.

Rules.

1. Certificates to be issued at the office of the clerk, stating name, age, and parish of the servant who applies; the name and place of residence of last employer, length of service, date of, and reason for, leaving.

2. Any servant obtaining a situation, and any person engaging or hiring a servant, without the production of such certificate, to be liable to a fine, the amount of which fine to be decided on by the authorities.

3. The present custom of requiring "a month's warning or a month's wages"—as it now stands, to be done away with. A proper notice will be required on both sides, the particulars of which will be regulated according to circumstances, stated in the sixth rule.*

* It may be worth while to remark here upon the defective state of the law as affecting *marine store dealers*. It is very difficult to obtain a conviction, because in cases where they buy stolen goods it is almost impossible to prove a guilty knowledge; in general, there is only the testimony of the thief, and if that stands alone uncorroborated, it goes for nothing with a jury; although there may be no *moral* doubt as to the guilt of the receiver, there is, in general, no *legal* proof sufficient for a conviction.

There are very strict laws concerning "marine store dealers," but it is almost impossible to enforce them, for those enactments refer to wrecks, shipping, &c., and are construed as relating solely to articles belonging to ships and dockyards, such as ropes, chains, anchors, &c. (hence the term "marine store dealers"), but as their traffic has extended, so should the enactments be widened in their application to meet existing difficulties.

The Attorney-General will shortly bring into Parliament his *Bills to Consolidate and Amend the Statutes relating to the Criminal Law*. It is contemplated to introduce some clauses into the "Larceny Act" by which *marine store dealers* will be placed under greater restrictions.

The mere possession of stolen property will be considered punishable, if proved that it was purchased from any person under age—or, in any case, without sufficient enquries.

It is likely that these new clauses and enactments will extend to household plunder and *general dealings*, which will enable magistrates and other law officers to adjudicate in such cases much more satisfactorily than they can do now, in the existing state of the law regarding them. A remarkable case of this description was recently tried at Lewes, viz., *Regina v. Wood*.

The writer is indebted for the substance of this information to a correspondence with which she was favoured by the stipendiary magistrates acting in two of the most important towns in England.—From *Domestic Servants, as they Are and as they Ought to be.*

* The following case will show the undue advantage which servants can take of the existing law:—

"A servant who had filled the capacity of housemaid for some time, gave her mistress notice to 'suit herself that day month,' declining to give any *reason*, excepting, in a vague way, that she was very uncomfortable with her fellow-servants. To this the lady replied that she did not know of, nor did she sanction, any thing that could make her uncomfortable. The notice, however, was accepted; but, much to the surprise of the lady, the servant came to her a week after, and said she was going *that day*. A protestation was expressed against such a course, and was apparently yielded to, but the next day the mother of the young woman came to take her daughter home. She was advised to let her stay till the end of the term of notice, in order that the charge of caprice and inconsistency, otherwise unavoidable, might not accompany the character given of her when she left. The mother said, "Oh! as for that, she did not want a character for her own daughter." Upon being asked whether she was not going to service again, the mother said, "Well! to tell the truth, I have made fresh arrangements in my family, and I want my daughter to live at home." *Here* was the reason of the sudden departure. In reply to the remark that such conduct was very dishonourable, she said she thought the lady had a month's wages in hand, which her daughter was willing to give up.

Now, from advice which has been obtained from a legal source, it appears that these people were acting strictly according to the provisions of the law in such cases; but does there not also appear the need of some amendment, in order to meet such cases *justly*? Servants may think that forfeiting the wages is a sufficient compensation for the sudden loss of services: is it so, according to the law of *right* and *kindness*?

While such a thing can be done with impunity (or with the loss only of a month's wages), people will never know that they can secure their servants from one day to another. If they hear of a more *eligible situation*, which they may enter at once, they will leave to "better themselves," and leave the family in the lurch, no matter to what inconvenience they put their employers. For instance, in the case already described, the vacation just commencing has brought an accession of several members to the family circle, and this young woman leaves her duties when there is no one to fulfil them. Moreover, she left without giving time to have the articles looked over which had been in her charge. True, there was no reason to question her honesty, but the fact is stated because cases might occur in which a dishonest servant could make off with property and leave at a minute's notice (merely forfeiting a month's wages), *because* "the place is not comfortable." The *discomforts* were fabulous, of which this young woman complained—at least the fault (if any) was amongst the servants, and there was reason to suspect that she (the complainer) was the most to blame.

This case shows the want of a Registry-Office, such as was proposed in a paper read not long since at the Albion Rooms. If a simple code of

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4. No servant should be entitled to a recommendation to another situation under twelve months' good service, unless sufficient reason can be shown as to the cause of leaving; such as a mutual agreement to part on account of inadequacy for the duties, from ill-health, or any other cause; to be clearly so stated in the certificate.

5. The amount of wages to be decided on between the parties; but with this agreement, that there shall be an increase, say, of a sixth part of the first-named sum for the second year, and a similar addition for the third year; then it may be supposed that after *three* years' good service there will be such an amicable understanding between the parties that no further disputes will arise.

6. After the first year's service it will merely be necessary for either servant or employer, wishing to make a change, to give proper notice, an intimation of which to be sent to the nearest office; the time of leaving to be regulated according to the convenience of the parties concerned; the servant never to leave under a month from the time of notice, unless the place they are about to vacate be filled; the wages always to be paid up to the time of leaving.

7. Certificates to be applied for at the nearest office to the parish where the servant last lived.

N.B. It is earnestly requested that a true statement may be made concerning servants leaving their places, to insure a successful working of the plan.

Employers are counselled upon the subject of disallowing *perquisites*, which system opens the door to both petty and wholesale robbery.

Let the sale or disposal by servants of any and all commodities be a strict prohibition, and any instance of an infringement of this rule becomes a THEFT, which should in all cases be referred to the decision of a magistrate, who would do well to visit the offender in that sort of fraud with an amount of punishment as vigorous as the law admits.

Let employers also have a "notice" put up at their area-door to the effect that those perambulating dealers and receivers of such commodities called "perquisites," will be considered *trespassers* if found on the premises, and will be dealt with accordingly.

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laws relating to the hiring and dismissal of servants could be drawn up, and be enacted, so as to be put in force at the said Government offices, much trouble might be spared to servants and employers. Such cases might then be referred to the decision of the clerk of the office, and such offices would become *Courts of Conciliation*.

Many servants are surprisingly well acquainted with the loopholes of the law, and know exactly where, when, and how to get through; and you will observe that the servant in the case described took care to give notice just at the time when a sufficient sum due to her was in the mistress's hands, to compensate her (as it must be called), and to render legal proceedings unavailable.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of *both* sides, that the wholesome spirit of reform may somehow reach this matter.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

MR. EDITOR,—I have read, with very great pleasure indeed, Mr. Alfred Hill's letter in your issue of the present month. To see this great question, which I believe to be of paramount importance to society, taken up, and inquired into earnestly, by men of intelligence and of position, must ever be a source of gratification to all who take any interest in human progress—in the civilization of our country. That the temperance reformation is a question of such a nature as to involve almost everything that is dear to man, as a social and a moral being, is a proposition which will receive very general, if not universal, assent. I do, therefore, rejoice at every fresh indication of interest manifested towards it; being fully persuaded, that every earnest man who investigates the question will soon arrive at the conclusion, that on its success—more than on any other benevolent movement of our day—depends any real advance and permanent security in the comfort, and happiness, and virtue of the people. It is my conviction, that every philanthropic effort which leaves out of view the necessity for a total abolition of our drinking customs, which ignores the value of teetotalism as a co-operative agency, must continue to fail in producing any extensively good results.

Thomas Clarkson, when a young man at college, was appointed to prepare an essay on the slave-trade; the task opened up to his mind such an amount of criminality and wretchedness, as the result of that nefarious traffic, that his whole soul was deeply stirred; and he solemnly devoted himself to the overthrow of a system so degrading to man, and so dishonouring to his Creator. Our drinking customs are not less a foul blot on our humanity and on Christianity, and should create no less decided a determination in many ingenuous minds for their total extirpation; and such, doubtless, would be the result in many more cases than actually exist, if candid inquiry dissipated the too generally existing indifference to the subject. Men do not inquire, and, therefore, they know but little of the real extent of the evil.

Mr. Hill objects to my conclusions; and, from figures which he has given, widely different results are arrived at. I have looked over my figures and I find no incorrectness in them; and they seem inevitably to point out that there was a much larger consumption of intoxicating liquors, in proportion to population, in the United Kingdom in 1856 than in 1821; or, in other words, that during these thirty-five intervening years, there was a large increase in the appetite for alcoholic stimulants. This increase, I apprehend to be in accordance with a law of transmission from parent to child, which would be constant if not counteracted from time to time by some sufficient opposing force. I shall show presently that such a force has been, and I hope still is, in operation in these kingdoms. Although I fear it is again overcome to some extent in Ireland during the past four or five years, still no reason exists, why we should relax our efforts to entirely overthrow an evil, the existence of which must ever give rise to "*gloomy views*" in every thoughtful mind.

In the *Scottish Temperance Review*, for April, 1851, there is an elaborate paper, taken from the *Bristol Herald*, on the consumption of strong drinks in the United Kingdom, from the year 1821 to the year 1850. Perhaps I might call it the most striking and carefully compiled paper that has been written on the subject; and as it to some extent bears out Mr. Hill's more sanguine views than mine, I have pleasure in laying its conclusions before your readers.

These thirty years are divided into two periods of fifteen each. The first, from 1821 to 1835, exhibits a fearful increase in the appetite for alcoholic stimulants, including rum, foreign spirits, wine, British spirits, and malt liquors. In each of these, the consumption, with occasional lessenings, increased year by year, until at end of the period, it had arisen to an increase of more that 50 per cent. on the whole. During this period, the growing appetite of the nation went on unchecked by any sufficient opposing force, and seemingly governed by that law of transmission to which I have referred, the enormous increase of consumption indicated was the result.

The second period, exhibits results of a different character, and most pleasing in their nature. From 1836 to 1850, the enthusiasm in favour of teetotalism in these lands was at its height; the sufficient counteracting force was then in operation, and the happiest results followed. The decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquors over the whole kingdom was 19 per cent. The difference between 19 and 50 per cent. show a large increase on the whole period. In Ireland, for several years of this period, the decrease was more than 50 per cent. In these calculations, the population is taken into account. I may add to this gratifying statement, the fact, that during the whole of these thirty years, there was a very large increase in the consumption of tea, coffee, and cocoa.

We have now a large amount of facts before us regarding the actual consumption of intoxicating liquors in these kingdoms for a period of fifty years; and these facts appear to me clearly to indicate, that there is a tendency, which many imagine has the force of positive natural law operating with increased strength from generation to generation, to overstep moderation in their use, so overpowering, that no permanent improvement in the peace and comfort of society can be rationally anticipated until this great source of mischief is entirely dried up. The traffic in these destructive agents has ever been looked upon as a business dangerous to society; it has, therefore, been always hedged round with various regulations in the hope of rendering it less noxious. Experience and wisdom are now opening our eyes to the terrible danger of permitting the existence of such a traffic at all. It is quite clear that civilization has not yet found out the means of lessening crime, or of elevating the masses of the people into a condition of comfort. It is now plain to reflecting men, that a generally prosperous

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and virtuous community is a state of affairs incompatible with drinking usages. These usages have long counteracted the efforts of philanthropy, and they will ever do so, so long as they are tolerated. Those who deny this proposition must repudiate the teachings of science and experience in all ages and in all countries.

I wish, in conclusion, to say a few more words relative to the hereditary transmission of the drinker's appetite, with increasing force, to his children. This is not a new idea; but it has received greater attention of late years, and the more it has been investigated the more importance it assumes in the minds of intelligent men. I do not profess to have any scientific knowledge myself on the subject; but my attention has been for some time directed towards it; and I have little doubt on my mind that there is a natural law leading to this result, as steadily as the law which governs hereditary diseases, and family and national peculiarities of form and features. If this idea be founded on truth, it is an additional powerful argument in favour of the entire abandonment of the use of alcoholic liquors, and for the legislative suppression of all traffic in them, as common beverages. Supposing my premises to be correct, our sense and reason appear inevitably to lead to these conclusions.

I may not occupy your space by any lengthened evidence in sustainment of my opinions; but I shall just mention the names of a few eminent men who support the views I am now referring to. The well known Dr. Darwin sustained this opinion in his writings. Dr. Macnish maintained the same views. So long since as 1743, Lords Harvey and Lonsdale, in the House of Lords, strongly expressed their convictions of the truth of this doctrine. In a late number of the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, or Quarterly Journal of Practical Medicine and Surgery*, the writings of three eminent men on this subject are favourably received—Dr. B. A. Morel, Dr. Jas. Whitehead, and Dr. Robert Knox.

Dr. Morel refers specially to the writings of Dr. Huss of Sweden, who appears to have deeply investigated this important subject; and he is of opinion that serious deterioration of the Swedish people is resulting from the operation of this law. He writes, "The danger is not future and contingent; it is a *present* evil, the ravages of which may be studied in the present generation. No measures *can be too strong;* it is better to save at any price than to have to say *it is too late*." No words can be stronger than those used by Dr. Morel to attract attention to this deeply important subject.

Mr. Neison, the eminent and well known actuary, may be appealed to as a writer who sustains these views; perhaps his testimony will be considered the more valuable by many, as he does not appear to have written with any view to sustainment of the doctrines I am now advocating, yet his conclusions clearly arrive at these results.

The consumption of spirits in Ireland for a long period, appears clearly to sustain my views. Here are the facts, as per published returns:—

Whiskey manufactured in Ireland in 1723, 133,733 galls.; in 1750, 508,540 galls.; in 1780, 1,209,416 galls.; in 1800, 3,621,498 galls.; 1820, 4,636,192 galls.; and in 1837, 11,809,603 galls.

As all calculations based on smuggling must be problematical I have not taken this point into my consideration of the subject.

Yours, Mr. Editor, respectfully,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

35, *Eccles Street, Dublin,*
11*th July*, 1859.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—Having read with interest the review in your last number of a work recently published, entitled "Prevention better than Cure," and most fully concurring with the sentiments expressed in the extracts from that work which you give, I am induced to state what has lately been done in the parish of Kensington towards carrying out the desired objects of its author.

It was found by those who had long taught in a free District School situated in a part of the parish which is inhabited almost exclusively by the lowest class of Irish, that they met with many hopeful cases amongst their scholars, but the good influence gained over them was more than counterbalanced when the children, arriving at the age of twelve or thirteen years, were required by their parents to earn something towards their own maintenance. The character of their parents presented in most cases too great an obstacle to admit of their obtaining the employments provided for the children of more respectable parents; while, on the other hand, means were not wanting to place them in Reformatories and Penitentiaries should they yield to the temptations to vice by which they were surrounded.

But who would desire them to fall lower in sin, to gain the advantages which these institutions offer? Was there no hope of *preventing* the evils these asylums strove *to reform?* A shoe-black brigade was formed for the boys, who are also employed as crossing-sweepers and messengers; but it is to the Industrial School which was established for the girls that I wish more particularly to direct attention.

This school was opened in May, 1858, having for its object to provide a home, combined with religious instruction and industrial employment, for girls whose circumstances placed them in such scenes of temptation that but for this provision they would in all probability fall into ruin. Under the care of a matron *six* girls were at first received, but the number has now increased to *twenty*, from the ages of ten to fifteen; they are entirely clothed, fed, and trained for domestic servants. The need of giving *full employment* to this class is felt by all who have had much experience with them; and in many institutions it must be acknowledged that the proportion of work to be done is far too little for the hands employed. To obviate this, washing as well as needlework is taken in, and the former is a very remunerative employment. There is also a great deal of cooking done in the school for the poor, but more especially for the sick among them; which, while it returns a small profit, is a most useful branch of household work, and gives the girls a much more extensive acquaintance with this art than they could have if they cooked merely for themselves. The advantages thus afforded to the poor of the parish, as well as to the clergy and the district visitors, being irrelevant to the present subject, need not now be urged. Private families interested in the welfare of the school, kindly give orders for their own use.

Family prayer is held morning and evening, and religious instruction is given. Two hours a day are set apart for secular instruction, the remainder being devoted to industrial work. The sum of 2s. 6d. per week is required for the payment of each girl; in some cases this is contributed in part or in whole by her parents (which where practicable is most desirable), but as regards the greater number of the inmates their parents are either totally unable, or so totally indifferent to the welfare of their children, that this amount is defrayed through the kindness of persons interested in their behalf.

The objects of the managers of the Kensington Industrial School are twofold.

1. To endeavour, with God's blessing, to instil into the minds of the children sound religious principles.

2. To provide them with the means of obtaining an honest livelihood in that station of life to which it has pleased God to call them, inculcating the feeling that they have a character to maintain, and in earning for their own maintenance are not supported by mere lavish charity.

The school is under the presidency of the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair, the vicar; and two of the curates fill the offices of honorary treasurer and secretary. A ladies' committee is also appointed to superintend and visit the school.

Why should not such schools as this be multiplied? In every large town, and in many large parishes, there will be found quite a sufficient number of cases to render such an institution most valuable, and why should not one be established in every locality needing it, varying in its industrial work and internal arrangements according to the requirements of the neighbourhood in which it is situated? The expense is, to a great extent, met by the payment made for, and the work done by, the inmates, and a comparatively small amount is left to be defrayed by voluntary contributions.

But, it may be asked, why not send such children to the workhouses? To be ignorant of sin is one of the best preservatives against its commission. There is that in the heart of every child which loves the evil and hates the good; and the more the knowledge of sin is increased, the more is the heart depraved by it; and, therefore, the mixture of classes in the workhouses, affording to the youthful mind the means of a greater acquaintance with sin, should be most carefully avoided. But let the quotations in your review at once negative such a proposal.

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for all such as require it. Mr. Burt objects to discharged prisoners being placed in Institutions, because "the number of persons who require aid is considerable; but such Institutions, on account of their cost, can be provided for only a very small number. The consequence," says he, "is that a few are helped unduly, and the rest are left unaided altogether." We are, then, fairly left to presume, either that those who require aid in Birmingham are few in number, or at any rate that *all* requiring the aid of the Society are provided with labour in the ordinary market; for unless it be so it must inevitably follow that "a few would be helped unduly, and the rest left unaided altogether." Employment, however, is by no means so easily found in the ever-migratory population of London; and it would be useless for the Surrey or Middlesex Societies to attempt to confine themselves within the limits of the operations of the Birmingham Society. The London and suburban prisons number thousands of inmates, where such as Birmingham reckon hundreds; and whatever may be the willingness of the inhabitants of Birmingham to receive discharged prisoners into their employ —which is indeed highly to their honour— it is matter of extreme difficulty to combat the indisposition of the London public to give them such encouragement. We could wish that indisposition were removed. Until a proper feeling shall spring up in reference to prisoners, there will be but the alternative of sending them to already existing institutions, or emigrating them to distant colonies. Both these plans may have their objections, but at present in many cases they are the sole means of effectually aiding the discharged criminal. We have received several reports from secretaries of similar Societies, and purpose returning to the subject on some future occasion. We were drawn into these remarks by the perusal of Mr. Burt's sermon, to which we beg attention, as advertised in our columns. It will repay perusal to those who are interested in the well-being of our fellow-men at that most critical period of their career, when, with good thoughts uppermost in their minds, they emerge from the prison, nominally free, but so beset with difficulties, so shackled by old associations, so despised by their fellow-creatures, so barren of all means of putting into exercise their good resolutions, that we can scarcely expect from them other than a desperate return to the course from which they see escape to be so hopeless.

LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

'A MORE important object than that taken up by this association can scarcely be conceived. The British islanders are proud of their country, and with justice; they can point to abundance of evidence, both internal and external, of the skill and energy with which the British nation pursue any legitimate object worthy of their regard; how apt they are to take advantage of any opportunities of increasing their substance, and how freely and readily they give of that substance when amassed, to aid their less fortunate fellow-creatures whether at home or abroad. Now there is one portion of the British public whose value as co-operators in any good work has ever been readily acknowledged by those who have had the management and control of various institutions— we mean the Ladies, or, as they were properly called at a recent meeting at Willis' Rooms, as a more honourable title, the women. But the women of England themselves seem scarcely to have been sufficiently aware of their own power, when united for a charitable purpose; they have been somewhat backward. We would not for a moment desire to see them outstepping their own proper bounds, or in any way interfering with what may be termed the legitimate functions of the men. Men do, it is true, sometimes cast aside their own proper manly functions, and are content to use their delicate fingers in the display of silks and satins to fair purchasers in linendrapers' shops. But men-milliners even would hardly be such repellant objects as women engaged in men's legitimate work. But there are occupations which are not only unfitted for men, but such as men could neither properly understand nor undertake with any prospect of success. Pre-eminently so are the operations proposed by the Ladies' Association for the Promotion of Sanitary Knowledge among the Poor. Many thousands of infants, unable of course to explain their aches and pains, are hurried away from earth by diseases which are assuredly preventible. A considerable portion of this mortality is traceable to the ignorance of mothers of even some of the common laws of nature. To impart this knowledge to mothers, either actual or expectant, is one of the special objects of this association; and it is manifest that there must be many little points requiring attention which, even if known and understood, could not be imparted by any man, scarcely even by the medical practitioner. There must be many points on which the young mother would not venture to open her lips unless to one of her own sex; many a passage in the life of her young child in which she it may be in total ignorance, outrages the laws of nature, communicable only by a sister. Maternal conference and observation are often far superior to the hints of the medical man, and will frequently have much more weight. Already has the association been of eminent service by the publication which it has so widely disseminated, and it is unquestionably gaining ground both in public usefulness and general estimation. We shall have occasion to draw the attention of our readers again to the society in our next number, when we hope to give a full report of their first annual meeting. Meanwhile, we will close these remarks by subjoining some very sensible observations which appeared lately in the *Daily Telegraph*, and with which we fully concur.

'The sterner sex have in this age, when ridicule is a power and kills, a perhaps undue horror of what are commonly termed "strong-minded women." To the men folk a philosopher in petticoats is a very dreadful object for contemplation indeed; and the very mention of a "committee of ladies" brings inevitably to the mind the picture of a number of uncomfortable-looking women, of scraggy aspect, in spectacles, who part their hair on one side, instead of down the middle, talk political economy and the "rights of women" with the acrid volubility of a Mary Woolstonscraft, or an Anna Seward, stalk about in riding habits or short jackets, keep air-pumps in their boudoirs, and the tibiæ of megatheria on their bedroom mantelpieces, denounce male accoucheurs, forswear stays, hold heterodox doctrines respecting the assumption of bifurcated nether garments by the female sex, and at home henpeck their husbands and brothers dreadfully. Strong-minded women have been unmercifully quizzed by this generation. Years have elapsed since we laughed at the farce of the "Ladies' Club;" the sartorial crusade of Mrs. Amelia Bloomer was speedily defeated in this country by the caricaturists and the small boys in the streets; and considerable discredit was brought on a really admirable cause and a more admirable woman by Mr. Dickens's humorous portraiture of the female philanthropist of Borriaboola Gha, in *Bleak House*. A conviction had somehow become firmly implanted in men's minds, that "woman's mission" consisted properly in looking pretty and having children, in tending and rearing those dear innocents with womanly affection and solicitude, in shedding sunshine by a thousand fairy household words and deeds—of which alone women have the possession and the secret —round the domestic hearth, in smoothing the brow of pain, in bedewing the pillow of sorrow with the tears of sympathy, in assuaging the cares and gladdening the hearts of their sterner, stronger partners, whose duty and whose joy it should be to

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go forth into the great working world, and do battle stoutly for the dear ones they have left at home. Men thought, it may be irrationally, that all the learning of Madame Dacier and all the patriotism of Charlotte Corday—that all the philosophy of Madame Roland and all the wit of Mrs. Montague—could not compensate for the loss of the real attributes of "woman's mission"—love, tenderness, and mercy.

'We cannot deny but that in the impetuosity and recklessness of satire, we may have done some injustice to the "strong-minded women." Surely, if ever a woman existed in whom the strongest qualities of mind were combined with the most exquisitely feminine refinement and delicacy, that woman was Florence Nightingale. But while the Dorcas of the Crimea emancipated herself from the social thraldom in which, through a false sense of conventional propriety, a vast number of her sex are still held, her strong, common, womanly sense, prompted her to repudiate any absurd pretensions to abstruse acquirements, any presumptuous arrogation of the duties naturally the province of the other sex. It is for men to fight—it is for women to scrape the lint and bandage the wound. Eminently womanly as was the task so gracefully undertaken by Miss Nightingale, during the Crimean campaign, it was one that—in the English army, at least—had been left in time of war to male nurses. Florence Nightingale was the first English Sister of Charity; and the glorious example set by that angelic woman has, since the dreary days of Balaklava and Scutari, borne good fruit. Everywhere, ladies of elevated social position seem anxious to ameliorate the condition of their poorer sisters. There are no wounded warriors to tend now, thank God; but there are lying-in women to succour, there are weakly children to watch over, there are good counsels to be given to the impoverished and the ignorant—to teach them to turn their scanty means to the best account, to instruct them how to manage their children, and to diffuse some modicum of comfort through their narrow and crowded rooms. It is because we believe that the true objects of "woman's mission" are beginning to be understood that we hail most cordially the efforts made by the Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge, the first annual meeting in connexion with which took place on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms. The society have, it appears, a literary organ called the *Englishwoman's Journal*, articles from which are reprinted and circulated in great numbers as tracts among the poor. We have not had the advantage of perusing this periodical; but any fears we might have entertained as to its being conducted by a junta of *Précieuses Ridicules*, and filled with disquisitions on the "*vestiges of creation*," the advantages of Bloomerism, or the propriety of extending the elective franchise to women, are dissipated, when we learn that among the supporters of the Ladies' Sanitary Association present at the meeting, of Thursday, were Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Sir John Forbes, Dr. Farre the Registrar-General, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and Doctor Southwood Smith—gentlemen who, whatever may be the eccentricity of the views of some of their number, are not the less distinguished for their true philanthropy, and their unwearied labours in the cause of sanitary reform.

'The Ladies' Association are sufficiently strong-minded energetically to repudiate *in toto* the interference of gentlemen in the management of their internal affairs; but they graciously permitted Mr. Cowper to officiate as secretary *pro tem.*, and read the report of the committee at Willis's Rooms; while they were so condescending as to allow the Earl of Shaftesbury to take the chair, and address the brilliant assemblage of ladies present. The sphere of operations of the Ladies' Sanitary Association is certainly extensive. They have distributed, during the past year, more than 20,000 tracts. They have endeavoured to instruct the wives and mothers of the poor in family duties. They have pointed out the evils of "wet-nursing," the errors of weaning, and the sin of tight-lacing—a sin not indulged in to any considerable extent, we opine, by young women of the poorer classes, inasmuch as they have not the money to buy stays. In fact, they are striving to disseminate sanitary science in the dwellings of the poor; and in Lord Shaftesbury they found an eloquent declaimer against the poisonous nostrums, such as "Daffy's elixir" and "Godfrey's cordial," with which the infant poor are drugged, and an impassioned opponent of those unhealthy nuisances, perambulators. By wholesome advice and example these benevolent ladies try to obviate the spread of epidemic disease, to diminish the sickness and mortality which afflict the families of the poor, and to prevent those painful cases of deformity, crookedness, and spinal disease which are so frightfully prevalent, and which mainly result through mismanagement in nursing. The Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge has our best wishes for its success; but we should wish to point out one or two opportunities for sanitary reform which have unaccountably been overlooked in the ladies' programme. Let them teach the poor to cook. Let them inculcate the necessity for paying somewhat better wages to domestic servants, and treating them somewhat more considerately than drudges and machines. Let them specially endeavour to diminish the hours of labour of sempstresses and milliners' work girls. There is scarcely any instance in which "sanitary reform" is more imperatively needed than in the crowded and pestilential work-rooms where women and girls slave their young lives away at starvation wages, to make the splendid dresses which ladies wear at Court, drawing rooms, and flower shows. If the Ladies' Association accomplish this vital point of reform, they will truly have deserved well of their country.'

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

It always gives us great pleasure to record the doings of this Society, because what they do is ever practical and well done. There does not exist another body of gentlemen so capable of carrying into effect either the Reformatory or the Industrial Schools Act. But for their existence many a lad, now promising well in various certified Reformatories, would be still at large, from the fact of deficiency of information as to the places to which they could be consigned on their conviction; many sentenced, at the expiration of their imprisonment, to so many years in a certified Reformatory, *to be named hereafter*, would have been discharged to renew his depredations and grow older in crime. The information procured by the Reformatory and Refuge Union has in this respect been almost invaluable. For it must not be forgotten that the training of the boy in the Reformatory is not all the advantage gained. The removal of his evil influence among his companions; the wholesome fear generated by the length of his imprisonment—for it virtually amounts to that—has a very sensible effect on the juvenile rogues in the neighbourhood where he dwelt. Again, the Act 20 & 21 Vic., cap. 48, would have become a mere dead letter, but for the exertions of this Society; whereas it now bids fair to prove, as we have always thought it, one of the greatest boons ever conferred by Parliament on the poorer classes.

The following case occurred at the Marlborough-street Police Court, on the 1st of July, which had been appointed by Mr. Beadon for the examination of the father of a boy between 10 and 11 years of age, named Charles Christmas, known to the police as a determined young beggar, as to his option whether, under the Act 20 & 21 Victoria, cap. 48, he would consent to the magistrate, upon the evidence laid before him, sending his son to an industrial school, or was ready to enter into recognisance that he should not offend in the same way again for twelve months from the present date.

The father being in attendance, Mr. Oliphant, the barrister, and member of the *Reformatory and Refuge Union* Committee, who had proved the last instance of the boy's persevering mendicity, and who seemed to take a warm interest in the present proceedings, was also present, together with the secretary, to state where there were vacancies.

Mr. Beadon having explained the clause in reference to the parents of such boys, pointed out that the father had a clear option in this case, but that if he elected to enter into security for his son for twelve months, and he was detected offending again by street begging, the Act gave power to call him up and visit him with punishment, he being in that case altogether responsible.

The father, who said he was a labouring man, earning on the average 17s. or 18s. per week, decided that he would much rather his son should be sent to an in-

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dustrial school, as he certainly could not be answerable he would not beg again.

Mr. Beadon said he had chosen discreetly—the boy being sent would be educated and well taken care of. He would go for three years; but the parents, by the regulations, would be allowed to see him at stated times.

The father was well satisfied, and, from further inquiries as to his circumstances, said he had other children to support, and was really unable to contribute any sum towards the boy's support.

Mr. Beadon said if such was the case he would undoubtedly be excused from doing so, but that strict inquiries would be made, and if it should be ascertained that his means permitted, he would be compelled to allow accordingly.

The Secretary informed his worship that there was a vacancy at the "Boys' Home," No. 44, Euston-road, where the boy could be at once admitted.

The required form of admission was filled up, and the boy handed over to the Asylum authorities.

This is the first case of the sort from this Court, and the third under the Act.

But this is not the only part of the Society's operations which it falls to our lot to record. Another subject on which it has manifested much zeal is—

The Emigration of Reformatory Boys to Canada.

The Committee have been engaged during the past four months in promoting the Emigration of Boys from various refuges and reformatories throughout the country. There have been altogether 59 applications, 21 of which were either rejected by the Committee or withdrawn. The 38 approved were strong healthy boys, between 15 and 20 years of age, from the following institutions:—

	Boys.
Boys' Refuge, Whitechapel	2
Boys' Home Reformatory, Wandsworth	4
Grotto Passage Refuge, Marylebone	4
Home-in-the-East Reformatory, Bow	5
Calder Farm Reformatory	4
Birmingham (Saltley) Reformatory	3
Castle Howard Reformatory	1
Northamptonshire Society's Reformatory	3
Hardwicke Reformatory	1
Essex Reformatory	1
Red Hill Farm-school	6
Kingswood Reformatory	2
Leeds Reformatory	2
	38

They were all very carefully examined as to their attainments in reading, writing, arithmetic, and knowledge of the Scriptures, and it is confidently hoped that they will turn out well in the colony, and do credit to the institutions from which they have been sent.

The Emigration Fund of the Union is now exhausted. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, at the office of the Union, 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

Lastly we must refer to their—

Grants to Refuges.

The Committee have also been engaged in the distribution of the "Refuge Fund." Applications have been received from eight institutions, and after careful inspection of each by two members of the Committee appointed from time to time for the purpose, the following grants have been made:—

Britannia Court Refuge	£25
N.-W. L. Preventive and Reformatory Institution	100
Boys' Home Industrial School	30
East London Shoeblack Society's Refuge	25
King Edward or Eastern Refuge	40
Brook Street Refuge	18
Boys' Refuge, Whitechapel	97
Islington Reformatory	30

The balance of the Fund, or a portion of it, the Committee propose to appropriate in giving capitation grants with cases received into Refuges on the recommendation of the Union.

HOME FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN.

The field of operations opened to those ladies who are disposed to consider and care for the little ones of our community is excessively large. We look forward with considerable hope to the benefits likely to arise from the working of the Ladies' Association for the Promotion of Sanitary Knowledge, to which we have elsewhere alluded. Pending the growth of that society to its full vigour, it is pleasing to find kindred efforts, though smaller in their scope, springing into life, and carried out energetically, to remedy some of those calamities which, in reality, will be greatly removed when the Sanitary Association begins to make its way among the poor.

It is said that fifty thousand persons die annually in London, and that of these no less than twenty-one thousand are children under the age of ten years.

Now, there cannot be a doubt that a large portion of this mortality among the young is attributable to one or other of these two causes,—either the wretched condition of the dwellings of the poor, or the want of knowledge among mothers how to rear their tender offspring, or to deal with them when suffering from the effects of the crowded localities in which they are compelled to live. The object of the Home for Convalescent Children, is to supply, so far as its means permit, the relief of change of air, kind treatment and sympathy to those whose health may be suffering from want of the blessing of pure air and proper food. The Home was originally started by the benevolent treasurer and manager, Lady Hardy, and was carried on at Millhill; but is now removed to Rumbold's Farm, Mitcham, Surrey. We have before us the First Annual Report, and the efforts and its success are so gratifying to us that we gladly avail ourselves of the following extracts, by which to draw the attention of our readers to a very humble and modest effort to benefit the poor, which fully merits their examination and support. It appears that the Home was opened on the 27th of April, 1858, on a small scale, with accommodation for twelve children only.

"Since that date nearly one hundred have passed through the Home. All have left it greatly improved in health; many, it is hoped, permanently strengthened, and the parents express the greatest thankfulness for the benefit which their children have derived from the change.

"The experiment having been thus far successful, it was thought desirable to attempt an extension of the scheme, by making it more known and by engaging a larger house.

"All those who have ever been familiar with the homes of the London poor, know well the numbers of children who pine away and die, merely from the combined effects of bad air and indifferent food; the former being much the most fatal evil.

"Even children nurtured with the greatest care, and in the most healthy parts of London, droop after a protracted residence in town; every mother is but too well aware of this. Parents who have watched the fading cheek of their own child, and then have experienced the delight of seeing the glow of renovated health and strength, produced by timely change of air, will sympathise with, and endeavour to assist, those less fortunate than themselves, who have to endure the agony of witnessing their children wasting away hourly, and of feeling themselves powerless to give them the only efficacious relief. The object of the Home for Convalescent Children is to afford this relief, by enabling the children of the London poor to enjoy the simplest, yet greatest, of God's blessings, the blessing of fresh, pure air, for a few weeks in the year.

"This, united with other comforts, is found permanently to invigorate the constitutions of the little sufferers, who have never known any change from the ill-ventilated rooms, and close courts and alleys, inhabited by their parents.

"Good air, good food, and good water, at the moment when the health is failing, may be the means, with God's blessing, of transforming sickly, helpless objects, into blooming children, likely to grow up into strong men and women.

"While their bodily health is carefully tended, and is necessarily made the chief object, their spiritual and intellectual culture is not neglected. The rudiments of an infant school system of training are attempted as far as circumstances will allow; and, though little of actual teaching can be effected with children so young, and who are only received for a limited period, perhaps a short prayer, a text of Scripture, a hymn, or a proverb, learned here in their infancy, may return to them in after years, and be a support and com-

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fort in the trials and temptations of life. The utter helplessness of those, for whose immediate benefit this charity is intended, must call forth the sympathy of all who have the privilege of being able to give to their poorer brethren. To parents and others who have the guardianship of children this good work must specially commend itself.

"'*Whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me.*'—Matt. xviii. 5.

"All communications to be addressed to Lady Harding, 30, St. James's Place, London, S.W.; or to Mrs. Spencer, matron, Rumbold's Farm, Mitcham, Surrey, S."

The following are the rules of the establishment:—

"Girls are admitted between the ages of two and fourteen, boys between the ages of two and ten.

"Subscribers of one guinea annually to be entitled to send one child yearly for one month.

"Donors of ten guineas to have the same privilege.

"Subscribers of two guineas annually to be entitled to send two children yearly for one month.

"Donors of twenty guineas to have the same privilege.

"Children recommended by non-subscribers will be admitted for one month, on presenting a letter of recommendation properly filled up, and on prepayment of 1*l.* 5*s.*

"Subscribers who wish to send a greater number of children than their subscription admits of are to pay the same as non-subscribers, viz., 1*l.* 5*s.* for a month.

"Subscriptions received by Lady Harding, 30, St. James's Place, S.W. If sent by post-office order, to be made payable to Isabella Harding, 65, Piccadilly, W.

"No children suffering from any contagious disease, or having recently recovered from any, *especially from scarlet fever*, can be admitted into the institution.

"*Instructions to Parents seeking Admission for their Children.*

"1st. Letters of recommendation must be filled up by a subscriber, or by some householder acquainted with the parents or friends of the child.

"2nd. The child must be brought to 49, Great Ormond Street, Queen's Square, W.C., on Fridays, at two o'clock, to be examined by the medical officers of the institution, *without whose certificate of fitness the child cannot be received.*

"3rd. If deemed a suitable case, a ticket of admission for one month, containing directions which must be strictly attended to, will be given, on receipt of a letter, as above, properly filled up."

THE CLERICAL FUND.

The office of this Society, established mainly with the view of assisting clergymen, has been removed from Trafalgar-square to 345, Strand. The second annual report states that applications from clergymen in temporary sickness or distress continue to be more numerous and urgent than ever.

Although the Society was originally founded to aid the clergy in making assurances, by purchasing deferred annuities, it was found advisable, after a few months' experience, to add an Auxiliary Branch to help clergymen in pecuniary distress.

The Society has been enabled, during the past two years, to assist more than fifty clergymen with donations of money and clothing, and the letters addressed to the committee clearly testify to the value of this branch of the work that they are engaged in.

It should be borne in mind, that, while the metropolitan and diocesan charities administer their funds only half-yearly, the committee of the Clerical Fund and Poor Clergy Relief Society are enabled to give monthly, and, if necessary, even more frequent relief to deserving cases of clerical destitution.

It is the peculiar feature of the Society to relieve at once the poor clergy and their families, who may, from accidental circumstances, be in actual want of food and raiment.

It is calculated that there are not less than 400 clergymen of the Church in England alone who are in the direst need and most miserable poverty. For this large body the committee once again confidently appeal to their richer brethren, and the laity, to care for those who so sedulously minister to them in spiritual things, and they feel that when their report is read of "cases of distress," they will not appeal in vain.

It is from these "cases," as well as from the printed "letters of thanks," that the real poverty of ministers in the Church may be seen; and none who read them can rise from their perusal, without a feeling of shame, that the shepherds of the flock are thus allowed to live in want of the necessaries of life, while they are leading the sheep to the green pastures of heavenly comfort.

It is clearly the duty of the Churchmen of this country to aid their clerical brethren with their worldly goods. It is all they can give for the means of grace which they enjoy, and surely they will not refrain when thus appealed to.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

"Servants have ruled over us, there is none that doth deliver us out of their hand."—Lam. v. 8.

There will be, as we believe, a public meeting in Willis's Rooms early in this month, to take into consideration what steps can be adopted for the better regulation of the mutual duties of employers and servants. The following observations are extracted from a paper prepared by a lady who has given the matter considerable attention, and which we understand will be read at the meeting. It will be previously forwarded to all those who are expected to take part in the proceedings. No one who has a household can doubt the importance of the subject, even if the Recorder of Hull had not so forcibly drawn attention to it in his late charge.

It may be presumed that no one in these days can doubt or deny the reality and extent of those evils by which *Domestic Service* is encumbered and surrounded. "It is," (to use the words of an able writer on the subject*) "a matter which occupies in some measure, and in some shape or other, the daily thoughts of a large proportion of the community; but it is seriously considered and dwelt on by very few. . . . . The *subjectiveness* in this case is overlaid by the *objectiveness;* in other words, whilst we are continually thinking about our domestic servants, the subject of domestic service but rarely enters into our thoughts."

The English are a peculiar people in such matters; their inertness is a characteristic, they grumble but suffer on, "content with admitting that things might be better, but lending no aid to make them so. Either from want of imagination, or want of knowledge, or want of sense, the greater number of persons in modern society do not think on these matters in a *practical* way; they have little faith in the possibility of improvement, still less disposition to take part in an effort to realize it."

Any one who undertakes to handle this *servant-question*, must necessarily feel conscious of some embarrassment in dealing with it, and this for many reasons. Though eminently a *public* question, it is decidedly *unpopular*, at least if we may judge by the way in which it has been received hitherto.† And, again, it is an inquiry that embraces so many subjects and considerations, that in thus submitting it to public scrutiny and to the arbitrament of public opinion, the writer may well feel at a loss upon which point to fix the chief attention in order to make the matter interesting and acceptable. The general and very vulgar outcry against *servants* is much to be condemned; it is as unfeeling as it is unwise: for it places a class of people (whom we are bound to protect) at the spear's point of persecution, instead of drawing them towards us with the cords of affectionate good-will. On the other hand we would deprecate as much that ill-feeling on the part of servants which induces them to slander their employers in the most unwarrantable manner. Such unjust and ill-considered conduct strengthens mistrust and antagonism between those classes which it is so desirable should be brought into closer union with each other, upon the most amicable and confiding grounds. We must no longer hear of the "greatest plagues of life," "necessary nuisances," "natural enemies,"

* An article in the *North British Review.*

† The correspondence in the *Morning Post* in the Autumn of 1856 is here referred to. The majority of the published letters evinced such strong feeling and party prejudice that the flame of contention and mistrust appeared fanned and augmented thereby.

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How far such institutions can be maintained in their efficiency, if attached to the existing workhouses, is a very questionable point. Would it not be better to establish them in the localities where they are required, and then let a suitable allowance be made for each child from the parish to which she belongs. It is always advisable that schools of this character should not contain too many inmates; for, to lose your individual influence over the girls by the numbers you receive, is for them to lose, in a great measure, the benefit which it is your object to confer upon them.

I would commend this subject to the serious attention of your readers, and, above all, to the blessing of Him "without whom nothing is strong, and nothing is holy."

I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ONE WHO SEEKS TO PREVENT CRIME.

Any particulars respecting the Kensington Industrial School may be learnt on application to the secretaries, Girls' Industrial School, 2, Bullingham Place, Kensington.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

LETTER FROM A CONVERTED INFIDEL AND REFORMED DRUNKARD.

Rogers' Temperance Hotel, Bristol, June 28, 1859.

MR. EDITOR,—In the Bristol *Temperance Herald* for July, a copy of which I have seen in the excellent hotel here, there is an extract from the *Philanthrophist* which illustrates the excellent influence of the pledge of Total Abstinence in saving the poor despised prisoners, whose souls not many care for in this cold and selfish world. I sympathise with the prisoners, for I was a prisoner to Satan for years before I was led to seek salvation, by confessing my sins to God, and asking Him for the sake of JESUS CHRIST to have mercy on me. See St. John iii.; Isaiah i. and lv.; St. Matthew xi. 28; St. John vi. 37; Revelation xxii. 17. The slavery in which I was to Satan led me to love bad company, bad books, and strong drinks and tobacco, and to all these I was a dupe and a slave, and a willing slave, before my conversion. I became so fond of intoxicating liquor at last, after I had spent several fortunes in sin and vice and gracelessness, that for weeks and months at a time I used to continue drinking and loafing about from grog-shop to grog-shop in my native land (Canada West) and at six several times the policemen found me lying dead drunk in the streets, and I was sent to jail to get sober! It was in this way, sir, that I became acquainted with the miseries of the poor prisoners, whom all men despise except the *Christian*, who recognizes in them, degraded though they be by sin and vice and crime, brothers and sisters for whom CHRIST died!

I wish to say to all poor slaves of the bottle, whether in prison or in the public-house, where I learned the way to the prison, *that the pledge and prayer to God in the name of Jesus Christ for grace to keep it has saved me,* and I have been a free and happy man for more than three years, and by the aid of God's grace I am determined to do all I can to bring others to the SAVIOUR who has delivered me. I I have been preaching CHRIST, as a Temperance lecturer, for three years, and during this time have delivered 700 lectures in the British provinces. I came here last month, and, if it is the will of God, I will tell the people of England the dark story of my degradation by vice and sin, and the the bright one of my deliverance by the grace spoken of in St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, i. and ii. I hope, sir, this letter may be blessed to some poor prisoner: I love and pity all such, and beseech them to come to JESUS, and He will deliver them, and give them the COMFORTER He has given me, since I gave up Tom Paine, champagne, and tobacco, and intoxicating poisons in general. See St. John, xiv. and xv., for the COMFORTER I now enjoy and rejoice in with joy unspeakable, and at times full of glory.

I ask the prayers of God's people for
Yours truly in CHRIST,
JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

44, *Chancery Lane, W.C.,*
7th July, 1859.

Sir,—In my letter to you which appears in the July number of the *Philanthropist*, there are several misprints, some of which are of a serious character.

In the tables of the consumption of spirits and malt the decimal dots are omitted, and consequently, as the fractions are carried out to three places of decimals, the quantities are multiplied a thousand-fold.

In another place I am made to say that the agricultural labourers "cannot spend "any sum in drink which, though not "large absolutely, it may be an important "fraction of their income;" what I wrote was, "cannot spend any sum which is "large absolutely, though it may be an "important fraction of their income."

There are some other misprints of minor importance.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
ALFRED HILL.

MR. HOPLEY ON THE WRONGS OF NEEDLEWOMEN.

THE following extracts are taken from "Minutes of Evidence" given before a Select Committee of the House of Lords in June, 1855. The Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of passing a Bill, brought forward by the Earl of Shaftesbury, for the Protection of Needlewomen—one of the most numerous, and, so far as "whole armies" of them are concerned, one of the most crushed and poverty-stricken of our over-toiling classes; but at the same time numbering among them (which makes the tyranny of oppressors cut more keenly) thousands who have once seen better days—daughters of clergymen's widows, of the widows of the officers in the army or navy, victims of dishonest bankers, orphans. "Many of these have been trained gently and tenderly in delicate and happy homes; and, possessing all the virtues and tenderness that belong to the female sex, are rendered by those very characteristics more obedient and more unmurmuring." It was chiefly to a large division of needlewomen, which includes vast numbers so situated, that the enquiries of the Committee had reference.

The dreadful treatment of these poor creatures, as shown in the evidence of 1842, we have already noted. To what extent had matters improved up to 1855?

Mrs. Elizabeth Bartrup, examined:—

Earl of Shaftesbury: What were the hours you were working?—From eight in the morning till two or three in the following morning; sometimes till five or six.

[As a customary thing eighteen or nineteen hours, sometimes twenty-one and twenty-two hours, out of the twenty-four.]

That was about seven years ago?—Yes.

[In this establishment there were nine young people; the effect upon their health was "generally bad;"—"I have seen them faint, sometimes two or three a day."]

Lord Privy Seal: Do you know anything of the condition of the establishment in which you were seven years ago, since you left it?—I believe it is carried on upon the same principles.

Working the same hours?—Yes; in fact *they are worse now*, as I hear from young ladies living now in it.

Do you say that from information which you derived from persons now working there?—Yes; at the present time.

Do the young persons pay any premium upon coming in?—£40, £50, and sometimes £60.

Lord Wynford: Of course they cannot leave without forfeiting the premium?—No.

Lord Elgin: Is there any clause in the indentures of the apprentices to protect them against overwork?—Not any.

Lord Privy Seal: In the cases in which they pay such a large premium, is there not always a written indenture?—not always.

Then those persons are entirely at the mercy of their employers?—Entirely.

Lord President: It is your opinion, from what you know, that the system is worse than it previously was?—I do not think there is any change in it; I think that *if anything it is worse.*—Minutes of Evidence, pp. 37-39; Nos. 374, 375, 380, 386, 387, 388, 392, 393, 399, 402, 403.

Miss Julia Rigge, examined:—

Earl of Shaftesbury: How long is it since you quitted the establishment in which you last worked?—Two months.

Lord Elgin: Do you know what was the number of hours that the young people in the house worked?—It was unlimited; sometimes they used to work till three, sometimes till four in the morning.

From eight in the morning till three or four the next morning?—Yes.

Lord Privy Seal: Was that common?—In the season.

Often in the season?—Yes, very frequently.

Earl of Shaftesbury: What was the time allowed for meals?—We *never used to be above ten minutes or a quarter of an hour;* there was no time specified. Ibid, pp. 45, 46; Nos. 501, 508, 509, 510, 511, 521.

Miss Sarah Coulston, examiued:—

[This witness had worked in two establishments with Mrs. Elizabeth Bartrup,

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and of course could attest the same facts regarding those establishments as were attested by Mrs. Bartrup.]

Earl of Shaftesbury: With respect to the establishment in which you worked *without* Mrs. Bartrup, what was the number of hours you were employed?—I was worked there from six in the morning till twelve at night.

Lord Elgin: Habitually?—Yes; all through the season.

For how many months was the season?—I was only there four months myself; I would not remain any longer.

During the whole of that time you worked from six in the morning till twelve at night?—Yes, sometimes later; but *those hours were the shortest that I ever worked.*

Lord Privy Seal: What was the average age of the young persons that worked there?—From 14 to 27.

Were there many as young as 14?—There were two about 14 and 15.

Were they worked the same hours as their elder companions?—Yes.

[For a period extending over *more than four whole months* the "*shortest* hours" that these young girls were "ever worked," were "from six in the morning till twelve at night;" their meals were snatched in the most unwholesome haste; and at each cessation from toil they retired, for the little while which was left before the commencement of the next day's task, to close and excessively overcrowded bedrooms! Well may the Queen's Physician declare, "a mode of life more completely calculated to destroy human health *could scarcely be contrived.*"]

Earl of Shaftesbury: Did you observe the effects of this work upon their health and strength?—Yes, upon every one of them; I have seen them sit and faint, and left to come to as they liked, or as they could, and no notice taken of them.

Earl of Malmesbury: What time did they give you for your meals in that establishment?—*Sometimes ten minutes.* We used to breakfast at seven, and we dined about two; we had nothing between those hours.

You had only ten minutes for dinner?—There was no stated time; but that was about the average time that we were allowed.

Lord Bruce: When you worked those very long hours, did you get any rest the day following?—No; even if we did not go to bed till five o'clock, we got up at the same hour.

Lord Privy Seal: From what you know of the present condition of the trade, would you say that the majority of the establishments are adopting the long-hour system?—I think they are.

You think that it is as bad now as it ever has been?—I think it is.

Lord President: Have you ever observed any cruelty exercised towards these young persons beyond keeping them at work so many hours?—Yes, I witnessed one very cruel action; Miss Newton* wished that I would complain of it at the time, but I did not. One of the young ladies was very ill indeed, and yet she was obliged to work at the business until after twelve at night; and when the doctor was sent for to her, he said she ought to have been in bed weeks ago, and that she had been in a very bad state of health; she had sat and cried over her work every day a long time before the doctor was sent for; she died a week after she had advice; she was *worked till the very last minute she could sit up.*

Lord Privy Seal: But they did not work her after the doctor had pronounced her unfit to work?—No, she was obliged to go to bed; *and she never got up again.*—Ibid, pp. 41-43; Nos. 440-448, and Nos. 457, 458, 483, 484, 488, 490, 491.

A word or two of comment. *What is all this for?* this toil—toil—toil? this cruel fainting? this bringing on of almost "every disease to which females can be subject?" this work—work—work, even unto death? For *what* is all this misery among all these thousands?

If it were a tremendous effort on the part of a nation in order that human life might be saved eventually, or the human race be the more ennobled,—if it were to raise, at the shortest possible notice, a mighty range of hospitals, or receiving-houses, suddenly rendered necessary in order to save whole districts from people-devouring plagues,—if it were to raise whole towns of "model-dwellings for the poor," so that we might snatch, without an hour's unnecessary delay, our millions from typhus, cholera, and all the host of diseases of which they are now compelled to die,—if it were that famishing millions might be fed,—that shivering millions might be warmed,—if it were to help brave nations struggling for liberty,—if it were to enfranchise slaves at the earliest possible period from the iron hands of their oppressors,—or if it were to root out ignorance and heathenism,—to raise up thousands of schools and Christian temples—schools where education should progress indeed, temples where God should be worshipped indeed,—and if the feeling of horror that hundreds of thousands of human beings throughout our country are sunk in such brutal ignorance as to know not the name of their Maker save to curse by it—if the feelings of horror at this gigantic national sin was so intense that people could not rest night nor day till the black iniquity was in a fair way of removal,—If *such* were the causes of all this toil and misery, then, though with hearts brimming with commiseration for these workers, we yet could say "Go on, go on in your Christian duties; blessed are ye martyrs; though ye die, yet shall ye live; great will be your reward in heaven." But *no.* It is (oh, mockery!) for CRINOLINE! for the formation of flounces! the modelling of corsets! the trimming of silly bonnets? These girls are killed—oh, receive it not as irony, but as writ in bitter sorrow—are killed that others may wear foolish head-gear, exhibit foolish waists, be satirized in ball-rooms, laughed at in the streets, ridiculed in public prints, chatted to and perhaps admired by the weak and narrow-witted, and looked upon with mournful pity by all the really worthy and intellectual men and women of the community. Mothers of England, Instructresses of England,—how have you been neglecting your duties that matters should have come to this? Has women, then, *no* mission here? Has education no holier office than to train what should be, whether in mind or outward beauty, the fairest and most lovely things of God's whole earth, to be—such things as these? It greatly depends on *you* ye Mothers, and *you* ye Mistresses of Schools, how long a period may elapse before the female portion of our wealthier population shall experience more true pleasure in doing good than in worshipping the world; and shall feel incapable of reaping any enjoyment from ball or rout or revel, so long as they know that the trumpery which they wear upon such occasions is paid for by the crooked spines, blotted vision, swooning frames, and early deaths, of those whom Christ has instructed us to call our sisters.

Such evidence as we have quoted having been heard, it was not considered a matter for legislation: there were "difficulties in the way." We consequently find Lord Shaftesbury, in July, 1856 (at a meeting convened with the object of exciting public attention to the subject), declaring—

"The state of things this year has become *so much worse*, partly in consequence of there being a far greater demand for the work of these young people, but also because an attempt at legislative restriction having failed, many of those employers, thinking that they should henceforth enjoy a complete impunity, have given the reins to their oppression; and these wretched girls are more than ever the victims of their covetousness and tyranny."

"We have carefully considered," said Mr. Grainger on the same occasion, "all that was due to the heads of establishments, and hoped they would find a remedy. But all these efforts failing, in 1855 an attempt was made to get an Act of Parliament in order to rectify what by private exertions had not been accomplished. That measure failed, and, in consequence, the system this year is as bad as ever."

At this meeting Lord Shaftesbury mentioned "a witness who had worked without going to bed from four o'clock on Thursday till half-past ten on Sunday;" and Mr. Lilwall, the Honorary Secretary of the Early Closing Associaton, knew that "within the last week or two, young persons were kept at work during the whole of three successive nights," of course including the intermediate days.

At another "Great Meeting," held at Exeter Hall in February, 1857, the system was shewn to be still "*as bad as ever.*"—*Hopley's letter to the Men and Women of the United Kingdom.*

MR. HOPLEY ON THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The statistics so largely quoted in the "Wrongs" mentioned above, (1842-3), have reference mainly, the reader will remember, "To the Employments of Children and Young Persons in the Trades and Manufactures *in which numbers of them work together*, not being included under the Terms of the Factories Act." Concerning those operatives (dwellers in towns) who do *not*, as a general rule, work together, there was almost a total dearth of statistics until the *Morning Chronicle* took up the question of "Labour and the Poor." The writer of the present letter, having carefully studied the series of articles on that subject, in connexion with such offi-

* This lady is the manager of the Association for the Aid and Benefit of Dressmakers and Milliners (Earl of Shaftesbury, President; R. D. Grainger, Esq., F.R.S, Honorary Secretary; Office, 13, Clifford-street, Bond Street).

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cial reports and other documents as he has been able to meet with bearing on the matter, and aided in his inquiries by not a little personal acquaintance with the condition of various portions of the industrial population, and having striven (under God's aid) to prosecute the investigation with no party leaning towards the poor or towards the rich, towards the employed or towards the employer, but only with an anxious desire to arrive at such serviceable truth as may benefit the country at large and the cause of Christian philanthropy in particular—ventures his conclusions as follows :—

Contemplating that important portion of the nation, the operative classes, as arranged in two grand divisions, the one consisting of such as work together (as in large manufacturing establishments, bleaching and dyeing works, employer's workshops, &c.), the other consisting of such as do *not*, as a general rule, work together; of the former division he would say—

"That in the condition of some workers in trades and manufactures—principally if not universally, in trades and manufactures where palpably it would not be to the interest of employers to maintain the long-hour system, a decided, and, in some instances, a considerable improvement has taken place during the last ten or fifteen years.*

"That in the condition of a vast number of others (including all those suffering classes concerning whom statistics are given in the text above) little or no improvement (save in a few exceptional cases where employers have shown a feeling interest in their employed) has been effected,—either as regards protection from poisonous or otherwise deleterious agents, the ventilation and cleanliness of working-places, the hours of toil, or (with some inconsiderable exceptions) the rate of wages.

"That the present condition of another vast number of these workers (counting among them tens of thousands of women and young children) has, during the last few years (in spite of occasional reactions in favour of shorter hours), been gradually growing worse and worse; their crushed and oppressed state, their cruel sufferings for no fault but poverty, the almost incredible duration of their hours of continuous toil, especially under pressure of large and sudden orders for any particular kind of manufactured article, being at present, in thousands of instances, so terrible as to be perhaps without parallel in the annals of the world;—certainly without parallel in the annals of any country which has pronounced its people free."

Of those operatives (the second grand division) who do not, as a general rule, work together, it may be sufficient to say—

"That among them are an incalculable number (artisans, toymakers, working-tailors, shoebinders, slipper-makers, and makers of almost every article of apparel—mainly dwelling in London and other large towns, and including in their numbers tens of thousands of females) whose wages (partly from the middle-man and middle-woman system, which has greatly increased of late, partly from what is called in the trade the 'sweating system,' but more especially from the intense competition among capitalists, which causes them to offer articles for sale at the lowest possible prices) have, for several years past, had a tendency to grow less, and less—until matters have arrived at such a pitch that in many thousands of instances, let the operatives toil as they may—and they *do* toil, many of them, nights and days in succession—it is absolutely *impossible* for them to scrape together the necessaries of life by lawful, moral means. The condition of this vast class of operatives—containing, as it does, whole armies of women, young girls, and children—may be sufficiently described by saying that, viewed with reference to oppression, suffering, and over-toil, it is almost as bad as—in a moral point of view far worse than—that which is stated above to be 'perhaps without a parallel.'"

Matters cannot thus continue. What portion of these wrongs is to be righted by legislative interference, what by the energetic striving of associated philanthropy, and what by striving of a more private character, is not to be argued here; but demands, and should receive, the deepest consideration of the greatest minds of the nation.—*Hopley's Letter to the Men and Women of the United Kingdom.*

* It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that these remarks refer to the workers in trades and manufactures wherein duration of labour is not restricted by legislative enactment. It is pretty generally known that wherever the legislature has helped any portion of the operative classes against injustice (as in the case of the cotton-factories, print-works, &c.), there has been, from that time forward, a gradual improvement in the health and intelligence of the aided parties, leading to a greater degree of contentment, and to a better feeling on their parts towards their employers; while the employers themselves have never suffered materially, if at all, and in many instances have been greatly benefited, by such legislative interference.

WRETCHED RESULTS OF PRACTICAL JOKING IN THE ARMY.—Lieutenants Geo. W. Wiglesworth and William M. Clarke, of the 76th Regiment of Foot, stationed at the Curragh, were, some weeks since, observed about dusk in the evening to enter the hut of Ensign Augustus West of the same corps. Shortly afterwards Mr. West complained to a party of his brother officers that a gross outrage had just been committed upon him. During his temporary absence, he said, his hut had been entered, and a favourite dog, which he was trying to cure of distemper, had been hanged with his sash, and, as if to add to the indignity, his tooth-brushes had been left sticking in the animal's mouth. The dog was quite dead, but still warm. The deed was denounced by his companions in decided terms, and an immediate resolution was adopted to put the aggressors—who were at once suspected—into regimental coventry. The case, however, came to the ears of the superior officers of the regiment. Lieutenants Wiglesworth and Clarke were then placed under arrest and brought to a court-martial. Excitement consequent upon free living was pleaded, but the decision of the court was prompt and decided; it recommended the accused to be cashiered, and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief confirmed the finding.

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August 1, 1859.

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.
September 1, 1859.

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LADIES' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE DIFFUSION OF SANITARY KNOWLEDGE.

It is not merely in observance of our promise, but with real pleasure, that we now place before our readers a sketch of the first meeting of this association. The Report may, of course, be procured by every one who takes interest in such an important subject. We shall therefore merely say that it gives evidence of the steady progress of the Society both in public favour and in usefulness. The Committee have issued 32,500 copies of their useful tracts, to which we have before drawn attention, as adapted specially to the requirements of mothers.

Believing that a great part of the weakness and disease which the Association aims to prevent, is caused by improperly-made clothing, the Committee have recently prepared several improved patterns. These have been carefully contrived with special reference to health and comfort, and made in thin paper, so that they can be cheaply sent as models to any part of the country. A complete set of patterns for every part of the dress of women and children, with an explanatory illustrated tract, is now being prepared.

The Committee are anxious to establish training institutions for nurses. They consider this is one of the most important parts of the Association's proposed work, and they are ready to proceed in it as soon as sufficient money is subscribed for the purpose.

They propose also the delivery of popular sanitary lectures, and the formation of lending libraries of proper sanitary books.

The funds have hitherto been inadequate to the efficient prosecution of even any one of the Association's plans. Up to the 31st of June, 1859, the receipts were 240*l.* 5*s.* 5¾*d.*, and the expenditure 218*l.* 16*s.* 4½*d.*, leaving a balance of 21*l.* 9*s.* 1¼*d.* in hand.

The Committee are neither surprised nor discouraged at the smallness of the sum hitherto subscribed, for until very lately the Association has had no London office, and has, therefore, not been able to adopt the means requisite to its efficient operation. But now, as an office has been obtained in 14a, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, they have good reason to hope confidently for an amount of support adequate to the efficient prosecution of all their plans. They feel that their work is of God, and, in humble and grateful reliance on His aid, they cheerfully pledge themselves to increased exertions, and earnestly invite the co-operation of all who would carry out His purposes.

The meeting was presided over by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, who, in his opening remarks, said that, long as had been his experience, and many as had been the societies with which it had been his pleasure to be connected, he knew of no one the institution of which had given him more pleasure or filled him with more hope than this small society. "I am convinced," said he, "that its principles, the objects it has in view, and the agency it has selected, will not fail, under God's blessing, to produce very decided and very important results. That part of sanitary reform which this society has undertaken is peculiarly woman's work. No man could undertake it with a reasonable hope of anything like success. It is extremely well for Boards of Health and for learned and scientific men to set forth great sanitary principles, to enforce them by powerful arguments, and illustrate them by a great array of facts. All these things are very necessary to prepare the way, to enlighten men's minds as to the dangers which exist, and to provide a safeguard. But for the purpose of fully carrying into effect all these principles, which are of little or no value unless they be applied to every home, and to every individual in the home, we require something more minute; we require workers who are more qualified to deal with detail, and more conversant with the peculiar wants and necessities of the particular class in which the evil principally prevails. Those workers must, I maintain, be women; they, and they only, can work efficiently in the direction I have indicated. Why, if any one doubted this, I would just call his attention to the character and titles of the tracts which have been published by the ladies connected with this association:—*How to Manage a Baby, &c.*—and I would ask where is the man who would dream of writing such tracts, and where is the man who would be capable of doing it? Tracts of that kind can be well written only by women. A very admirable list of this association's tracts has just been read by Mr. Cowper, and, in the list of those in course of preparation, I see others which I consider are of very great importance, especially two:—*How to Keep Children Healthy*, and *The Evils of Tight Lacing*. It is not for me to deal with these evils; but I am convinced that they are very serious, and I am very glad that the ladies connected with this association intend to direct attention to them. Depend upon it that a vast number of the victims of tight lacing have to suffer they know not why, and fall into an early grave for want of a little instruction. Now, consider the way in which this association is to be conducted, and the visitation among the poor which its members will carry on. No man can visit in the way a woman can. These ladies will visit from house to house, there kindly conversing, as woman with woman, with the poor mother, they will enter into the most minute details relating to her health and to that of her children, and to domestic matters, and will have an eye to cleanliness in the different parts of the house. Now it is very strange but very true that men in general are not good judges of cleanliness. They go into a room, look round, and say, 'The room appears tolerably clean,' or 'The house appears tolerably clean;' but send a woman and she will say very differently. The first thing she does she turns the furniture upside down, she pulls up the carpet and turns up the rug, she goes into every closet and every nook and corner, and causes at first what appears to be a good deal of confusion, and then she pronounces the place to be in a filthy state, not fit for the reception of human beings. Women alone understand the minute details of domestic economy, and upon attention to these minute details depend the health and safety of the population. There are also many points of advice which men, going into the cottages of the poor, could not undertake to give, and it would not be proper that they should. But a woman can very safely and properly undertake all this, and do it most efficiently. These are very small things apparently; but small things make up the sum of life. From the neglect of apparently trifling things come the most serious diseases. I am certain that if these ladies can prevent the little domestic violations of health's laws, they will also prevent many of the epidemics, fevers, deformities, and other causes of suffering, both physical and mental, that are found operating to so alarming an extent among the children of the poor. There are two hospitals to which my attention has been a good deal directed of late, and I hope that some of you have seen them; if not, I would advise every lady here to lose no time in visiting them. There is one in the city, called 'The Orthopædic Hospital,' and another in Oxford Street, called 'The Royal Orthopædic Hospital.' These hospitals are established for the purpose of remedying all the deformities that afflict children and adults, and really the cures that have been effected seem to be something approaching to the miraculous. You may go there and see children so deformed that their bodies represent every letter in the alphabet, and the greater part of these children are, through God's providence, turned out in a short time as straight as an arrow. These hospitals are remedying mischief which you, through the agency of this Association, may altogether prevent. We cannot assert that there would be no orthopædic cases if the sanitary arrangements you propose were fully carried out; but I venture to state, and no medical man can gainsay it, that a vast proportion of these deformities of various kinds, which arise from real neglect, from the state of the parents before the children's birth, or from the foul air which they breathe as soon as they are born,—these and other frightful disorders, which are not only a cause of present suffering, but which present so dismal a future to the miserable children who are the subjects of them, would be

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prevented. I repeat that these things, I am quite certain, may be obviated to a very great extent by a good system of sanitary regulation, and by teaching the people in what way they can best regulate their homes and preserve their health and that of their children. The utter ignorance of the most simple laws of health which prevails among the poor, is really a most curious thing. How few there are who seem to know that pure air is necessary to health! Thousands are from their very earliest years subject to the most baneful influences through foul air; they feel unwell, but it never occurs to them that air has anything to do with their complaint. And think of the unwholesome stuff they allow their children to eat, and the manner in which they bring them up. We go into many of the districts in London and elsewhere, where the children are left at home under the care of some nurse, who has perhaps four, or five, or six, or seven entrusted to her, while the mothers go out to labour; and we know all the various drugs that are administered to these children:—'Godfrey's Cordial,' 'Black Drops,' 'Quietus,' 'Comfort,' and things of that sort; and we know that many give even laudanum to the children. I have seen myself a piece of flannel soaked in laudanum stuffed into a child's mouth, and the child has been left to suck it during some twelve or fourteen hours, until the mother's return from the labour in which she has been engaged. Now, I really believe if these mothers were told that they were laying in their children the foundation of the most fearful disorders, their maternal feelings would be excited, and they would pay attention to the advice given to them. By way of showing that the adoption of even the simplest sanitary measures produces the most beneficial results, I will mention what occurred under my own observations. Not many years ago a dispensary was established in two adjacent parishes—Saint George's and Saint James'—and in connexion with it a small fund for sanitary purposes was raised. This did not exceed a few pounds, and it was exclusively expended in whitewashing a large number of houses and in making openings for the purpose of ventilation. The result was, that in that small district, in the course of one year, the number of applicants for medical aid at the dispensary was eight hundred less than in former years; and the medical man told me that he ascribed this remarkable diminution to nothing more than the small outlay upon whitewashing and the openings which had been made for ventilation in some of the dwellings. Now, if eight hundred cases less were presented at the dispensary, think how great an effect must have been produced upon the population at large! We know that at least one hundred thousand preventible deaths occur every year in this country, and that a large proportion [nearly one-third] of the children who are born, die under five years of age. Now, the number of deaths is a fearful thing in itself, but it does not give us an adequate idea of our low physical condition, for I think you must estimate that for every death that occurs from these preventible causes, there are four cases of permanent ill health and continuous sickness; and, therefore, the population is in this way being very seriously injured. By allowing this state of things to continue, you not only increase the rates and taxes of the country, but by your own neglect—by leaving the working people to fester in those abominable alleys, and by withholding from them that sanitary knowledge which they cannot acquire themselves, but which it is in your power to impart—you are really bringing the population to such a state that hundreds of thousands of them are deprived in early life of the means of doing a full day's work, and obtaining their livelihood by honest labour. I believe that if the general health of the people were improved no one result would be more striking than the diminution of the poor-rates and of the demands upon private charity. I know that there are some very important parts of sanitary reform which this association cannot prosecute, and which can be effected only by the intervention of the law—by general and compulsory drainage, by the necessary widening of streets, by taking care that there shall be a free circulation of air in every part—by insisting that no houses shall be constructed except of a certain form, or at any rate upon certain principles, so that those who inhabit them shall at least have the means of decency, comfort, and health if they desire it—and by the institution of public parks and playgrounds, and everything that can give the means of recreation and exercise to the juvenile and adult population of this vast country. I know very well that the operations of this association cannot do all this; but still I am sure that they will have the effect of considerably improving the state of those to whom they are directed. Oberve how much depends upon women in his association. It is women acting upon women; and it is only in this way that many of the most important parts of sanitary reform can be effected. Recollect that women necessarily have for six or seven years of a child's life absolute and uncontrolled influence over it; and if you could but impress upon the minds and hearts of mothers, the duty they owe to God and to man with respect to these children—to God as they are immortal beings, and to man as they are the future citizens, and perhaps the future governors, of the country in which they live—I am sure you would go a very great way indeed towards improving the condition of thousands and millions of your race. And you can do this in a variety of ways; there are ten thousand little means of doing it. You have all heard of that little institution—we may perhaps hardly term it an institution — that we call 'mothers' meetings.' I do not know anything so productive of good among all the efforts that are made in London or elsewhere as these meetings. Now, how easy it would be on these occasions to impart to the poor mothers that sanitary knowledge which would be so invaluable to them.* Depend upon it, they will be very glad to learn; I know they will. I think it would be a very good thing if we could prevail on the mistresses in our ragged and other schools to come and attend your lectures, that they might become qualified to give the children simple lessons on the laws of health. The children would acquire such knowledge very readily, and would be most anxious to act upon it, and to instruct their parents in the way in which the house may be kept in order, and the way in which their own health may be best preserved. I hope you will do something in a matter to which my attention has been very much directed. It is a very simple thing, but one which is in the long run very important, and that is that the benches upon which the children in church and school have to sit for so many hours should not be made without a support for the back, as they now generally are.* It is astonishing to see the number of distorted and ill-shaped children whose deformity has arisen from this cause. I might go on thus a long while; but I think enough has been said to show that this is an association very peculiar in its agency, and very peculiarly adapted to the time in which we live. I think it is most necessary that ladies should now come forward and take their part in this great movement, especially as I think we can prove to them that it can be efficiently carried on by none but themselves; and I am sure their labours will be attended by the most beneficial results. I hope very great attention will be paid to that most admirable tract upon *The Evils of Perambulators*, which has been lately published by this Association; for although I am not going to protest against these vehicles as occasional means of conveyance from one place to another, I do protest against them as prisons and as cages. It is quite distressing to see children, who ought to be rolling on the grass, or running and jumping about all day long, imprisoned thus, looking like rabbits in a hutch, or wretched sparrows in a cage, while the servants who are intrusted with them are either working, reading, gossiping, or flirting. I hope serious attention will be directed to this subject, which is one of very much consequence to the welfare of children, and which is connected with those interests which we are now endeavouring to promote. I wish now to say, in conclusion, that I think it is a matter of great importance that social and sanitary improvement should go hand in hand with the advancement of Christianity. I think that if you go into the houses of poor persons and there offer a Bible, it is of great and lasting value that at the same time you should instruct them in those habits that will conduce to their decency, to their comfort, and to their civilization; and show them that all the good things which you teach them are part and parcel of that blessed book which you put into their hands for their guidance in time and eternity. I know of nothing that produces a greater effect upon the mass of the working population than to be shown that religion conduces to present as well as

* See page 9 of *Woman's Work in Sanitary Reform*, a tract published by the Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge.

* See *Woman's Work in Sanitary Reform*, page 16.

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eternal well-being. How often it is from pure ignorance that you hear many of them saying, 'What is the use of talking to me about these things?' or, 'Why do you talk to me about religion, or about the Book? don't you see the state in which we are? don't you see the wants that surround me? Look at my children, see how naked and dirty they are!' and words of that kind. It is a great thing to show them that the principles of that Book have actuated you to come and help them on a way leading not only to eternal, but also to temporal welfare; and if you do this they will receive you, depend upon it, with deference and affection. The manner in which women can impart such instruction, and give advice, and sit down and enter into all the little domestic wants and grievances of a family, the manner in which they can hear complaints, in which they can fondle the children, and through the children reach to the hearts of the parents, is entirely different and far better than men can do. I am sure that the operations of the Association will be very beneficial both to the ladies who teach and to the poor women who are taught. On the one side you will have influence and kindly authority; on the other, deference and attention, and there you will realise the words of Burke in a Christian and most elevated sense, you will there see 'power made gentle, and obedience made beautiful. I have now to call on the Rev. Charles Kingsley to move the first resolution."

The Rev. Charles Kingsley.—"I have been called upon to move the first resolution:—

"'That the report just read be received, adopted, and printed for general circulation.'

"Really, after the admirable speech and *resumé* of the whole intent of this meeting that you have just heard from the chairman, there seems at first sight very little to be said. But let me say one thing to the ladies who are interested in this matter. Have they really seriously considered what they are about to do in carrying out their own plans? Are they aware that if their Society really succeeds they will produce a very serious, some would think a very dangerous, change in the state of this nation? Are they aware that they would probably save the lives of some thirty or forty per cent. of the children who are born in England, and that therefore they would cause the subjects of Queen Victoria to increase at a very far more rapid rate than they do now? And are they aware that some very wise men inform us that England is already over-peopled, and that it is an exceedingly puzzling question where we should then be able to find work or food for our masses, they increase so rapidly already, in spite of the thirty or forty per cent. kind Nature carries off yearly before they are five years old? Have they considered what they are to do with all those children whom they are going to save alive? That has to be thought of; and if they really do believe, with political economists now, that over-population is a possibility to a country which has the greatest colonial empire that the world has ever seen, then I think they had better stop in their course and let the children die, as they have been dying. But if, on the other hand, it seems to them, as I confess it does to me, that the most precious thing in the world is a human being: that the lowest, and poorest, and most degraded of human beings is better than the world, better than all the dumb animals in the world: that there is an infinite, priceless capability in that creature, degraded as it may be—a capability of virtue, and of social and industrial use, which, if it is taken in time, may be developed up to a pitch, of which at first sight the child gives no hint whatsoever: if they believe again, that of all races upon earth now, probably the English race is the finest of them all, and that it gives not the slightest sign whatever of exhaustion, that it seems to be on the whole a young race, and to have very great capabilities in it which have not yet been developed, and above all, the most marvellous capability of adapting itself to every sort of climate, and every form of life that any nation, except the old Roman, ever had in the world: if they consider with me, that it is worth the while of politicical economists and social philosophers to look at the map, and see that about four-fifths of the globe cannot be said as yet to be in anywise inhabited or cultivated, or in the state in which men could make it by any common supply of population and industry and human intellect:—then, perhaps, they may think with me that it is a duty, one of the noblest of duties, to help the increase of the English race as much as possible, and to see that every child that is born into this great nation of England be developed to the highest pitch to which we can develop him in physical strength and in beauty, as well as in intellect and in virtue. And then, in that light, it does seem to me, that this association—small now, but I do hope some day to become great, and to become the mother association of many and valuable children—is one of the noblest, most right-minded, straightforward, and practical conceptions that I have come across for some years. We all know the difficulties of sanitary legislation. One looks at them at times almost with despair. I have my own reasons, with which I will not trouble this meeting, for looking on them with more despair than ever; not on account of the Government of the time, or any possible Government that could come to England, but on account of the peculiar class of persons in whom the ownership of the small houses has become more and more vested, and who are becoming more and more, I had almost said, the arbiters of the popular opinion, and of every election of Parliament. However, that is no business of mine here, that must be settled somewhere else; and a fearfully long time, it seems to me, before it is settled. But, in the meantime, what legislation cannot do, I believe private help, and, above all, woman's help, can do even better. It can do this; it can not only improve the condition of the working man; I am not speaking of working men just at this time, I am speaking of the middle classes, of the man who owns the house in which the working man lives. I am speaking, too, of the wealthy tradesman. I am speaking, it is a sad thing to have to say, of our own class as well as of others. Sanitary Reform, as it is called, or, in plain English, the art of health, is so very recent a discovery, as all true physical science is, that we ourselves and our own class know very little about it, and practise it very ill. And this Society, I do hope, will bear in mind that it is not simply to affect the working man, not only to go into the foul alley; but it is to go to the door of the farmer, to the door of the shopkeeper, ay, to the door of ladies and gentlemen of the same rank as ourselves. Women can do in that work what men cannot do. Private correspondence, private conversation, private example, may do what no legislation can do. I am struck more and more with the amount of disease and death I see around me in all classes, which no sanitary legislation whatsoever could touch, unless you had a complete house-to-house visitation of a Government officer, with powers to enter every house, to drain and ventilate it, and not only that, but to regulate the clothes and the diet of every inhabitant, and that among all ranks. I can conceive of nothing short of that, which would be absurd and impossible and would morally be most harmful, that would stop the present amount of disease and death which I see around me, without some such private exertion on the part of women, of mothers, as I do hope will spring from this Institution more and more. I see this,—that three persons out of four are utterly unaware of the general causes of their own ill health, and of the ill health of their children. They talk of their 'afflictions,' and their 'misfortunes;' and, if they be pious people, they talk of 'the will of God,' and of 'the visitation of God.' I do not like to trench upon those matters, but when I read in my Book and in your Book that "it is not the will of our Father in Heaven that one of these little ones should perish,' it has come to my mind sometimes with very great strength that that may have a physical application as well as a spiritual one, and that the Father in Heaven who does not wish the child's soul to die, may possibly have created that child's body for the purpose of its not dying except in a good old age. And not only in the lower class, but in the middle class, when one sees an unhealthy family, in three cases out of four, if one takes time, trouble, and care enough, one can, with the help of the doctor who has been attending them, run the evil home to a very differeent cause than the will of God; and that is, to a stupid neglect, a stupid ignorance, and, what is just as bad, a stupid indulgence. Now, I do believe that if those tracts which you are publishing, and which I have read, and of which I cannot speak too highly, are spread over the length and breadth of the land, and if women, clergymen's wives, the wives of manufacturers and of great employers, district visitors and school mistresses, have these books put into their hands, and are persuaded to spread them, and to enforce them, by their own example and by their own counsel in the course of a few years, this system being thoroughly carried out, you would see a sensible and large increase in the rate of population. When you have saved

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your children alive, then you must settle what to do with them. But a living dog is better than a dead lion; I would rather have the living child, and let it take its chance, than let it return to God—wasted. Oh! it is a distressing thing to see children die: God gives the most beautiful and precious thing that earth can have, and we just take it and cast it away; we cast our pearls upon the dunghill and leave them. A dying child is to me one of the most dreadful sights in the world. A dying man, a man dying on the field of battle, that is a small sight; he has taken his chance, he is doing his duty; he has had his excitement, he has had his glory, if that will be any consolation to him; if he is a wise man, he has the feeling that he is doing his duty by his country, or by his king, or by his queen. I am not horrified or shocked at the sight of the man who dies in the field of battle: let him die so. It does not horrify or shock me to see a man dying in a good old age, even though it be painful at the last, as it is. But it does shock me, it does make me feel that the world is indeed out of joint, to see a child die. I believe it to be a priceless boon to the child to have lived for a week, or a day; but oh, what has God given to this thankless earth, and what has the earth thrown away, in nine cases out of ten, from its own neglect and carelessness! What that boy might have been, what he might have done as an Englishman, if he could have lived and grown up healthy and strong! And I entreat you to bear this in mind, that it is not as if our lower classes or our middle classes were not worth saving; bear in mind, that the physical beauty, and strength, and intellectual power of the middle classes,—the shopkeeping class, the farming class, and down to the working class lower and lower still,—whenever you give them a fair chance, whenever you give them fair food and air, and physical education of any kind, prove them to be the finest race in Europe. Not merely the aristocracy, splendid race as they are, but down and down and down to the lowest labouring man, to the navigator;—why there is not such a body of men in Europe as our navigators, and no body of men, perhaps, have had a worse chance of growing to be what they are; and yet see what they have done. See the magnificent men they become in spite of all that is against them, all that is drawing them back, all that is tending to give them rickets and consumption, and all the miserable diseases which children contract; see what men they are, and then conceive what they might be. It has been said, again and again, that there are no more beautiful races of women in Europe than the wives and daughters of our London shopkeepers; and yet there are few races of people who lead a life more in opposition to all rules of hygiene. But, in spite of all that, so wonderful is the vitality of the English race, they are what they are; and therefore we have the finest material to work upon that people ever had. And, therefore, again, we have the less excuse if we do allow English people to grow up puny, stunted, and diseased. Let me refer again to that word that I used: death—the amount of death. I really believe there are hundreds of good and kind people who would take up the subject with their whole heart and soul if they were aware of the magnitude of the evil. Lord Shaftesbury told you just now that there were one hundred thousand preventible deaths in England every year. So it is. We talk of the loss of human life in war. We are the fools of smoke and noise; because there are cannon balls, and gunpowder, and redcoats, and because it costs a great deal of money, and makes a great deal of noise in the papers, we think, what so terrible as war! I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war, and that is—outraged nature. War, we are discovering now, is the clumsiest and most expensive of all games; we are finding that if you wish to commit an act of cruelty or folly, the most expensive act that you can commit is to contrive to shoot your fellowmen in war. So it seems; but Nature, insidious, inexpensive, silent, sends no roar of cannon, no glitter of arms to do her work; she gives no warning note of preparation; she has no protocol, nor any diplomatic advances, whereby she warns her enemy that war is coming. Silently, I say, and insidiously she goes; she does not even go forth, she does not step out of her path, but quietly, by the very same laws by which she makes alive, she kills and kills and kills. By the very same laws by which every blade of grass grows, and every insect springs to life in the sunbeam, she kills and kills and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn,—that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. And bear in mind one thing more. Man has his courtesies of war, and his chivalries of war: he does not strike the unarmed man; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, and as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity: for some awful, but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child, with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man, with the spade or the pickaxe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventible suffering, the mass of preventible agony of mind and body, which exists in England year after year! And would that some man had the melo-dramatic eloquence to make them understand that it is in their power, in the power of the mothers and wives of the higher class, I will not say to stop it all,—God only knows that,—but to stop, as I believe, three-fourths of it. It is in the power, I believe, of any woman in this room to save three or four lives, human lives, during the next six months. It is in your power ladies, and it is *so* easy. You might save several lives apiece, if you chose, without, I believe, interfering with your daily business, or with your daily pleasure, or, if you choose, with your daily frivolities, in any way whatsoever. Let me ask, then, those who are here, and who have not yet laid these things to heart, will you let this meeting to-day be a mere passing matter of two or three hours' interest, that you shall go away and forget for the next book or the next amusement? Or will you be in earnest? Will you learn—I say it openly—from the noble chairman, how easy it is to be in earnest in life; how every one of you, amid all the artificial complications of English society in the nineteenth century, can find a work to do, and a noble work to do, and a chivalrous work to do,—just as chivalrous as if you lived in any old fairy land, such as Spenser talked of in his *Faerie Queene;* how you can be as chivalrous now, and as true a knight-errant, or lady-errant, in the present century, as if you had lived far away in the dark ages of violence and rapine? Will you, I ask, learn this? Will you learn to be in earnest, and to use the position, and the station, and the talent that God has given you, to save alive those who should live? And will you remember that it is not the will of your Father that is in Heaven that one little one that plays in the kennel outside should perish, either in body or in soul?

The meeting was also addressed by R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. J. Rowsell, incumbent of St. Peter's, Stepney; F. O. Ward, Esq.; Dr. Southwood Smith; and Dr. Edwin Lankester.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Sir,—Allow me, through your columns, to call the attention of my brother managers of Reformatories to a point which I think is becoming one of much importance to us all.

Statistics show a great decrease in the number of juvenile offences, and though unfortunately by a mistake, which will shortly be explained, the diminution proves to be far less than was stated—(the number for 1858 being 10,329, instead of 7,622, making a decrease on the total of 1856 of 25 per cent., instead of 45). Yet, when we consider that this decrease of 25 per cent. is principally of the oldest and worst of the offenders, it rises greatly in importance.

But the fact is shown not only by statistics, but is felt in our Reformatories, many of which, as those of Herts, Glamorgan, and Monmouth, are very far below their number, while others have increased their buildings, but do not find a proportionate increase of applications.

Most counties which have no Reformatories of their own have gone on the only just and fair principle, of taking a certain amount from their own rates to pay a small weekly sum to the Reformatory of any other county that will receive their boys. This was only strictly fair. If the people of county A have voluntarily subscribed to establish a Reformatory, and have diminished their own crime, and have room to assist county B, they will probably be glad to do so; but, certainly, they cannot be expected to do so at their own expense. county B, therefore, raises money from its own rates, and pays, or ought to pay, *much more* to county A than the difference between the 7s. a-week allowed by Govern-

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ment and the actual total cost of the boy in the school.

This has worked admirably hitherto. The counties which have received *foreigners* into their Reformatories have had less to pay for the maintenance of those establishments; and the counties which have paid, have been rid of their young criminals at one-quarter of the sum it would have cost them to establish a Reformatory for themselves. But most of the counties have now so reduced their numbers of cases, that a dearth of *paying* boys is beginning to be felt. I have even *heard* that in West Yorkshire, where they paid most liberally, they find so small a supply of youthful offenders, and so great a demand for them in other Reformatories, that they propose, instead of paying for them, to put them up to auction.

But there is one county which stands on different grounds from others in this point of paying. Middlesex, by an act of its own, put itself on a different system from all the rest of England. Which system will turn out eventually to be the best, remains to be seen. Hitherto London has done *nothing* for itself in the technically Reformatory line. It has many Refuges, and some Reformatories, supported by voluntary subscriptions and Treasury payments; but the public funds of Middlesex have till very lately done *nothing*, even in the way of paying for the admission of their boys into other Reformatories.

Of late, however, this is changed. The Middlesex Reformatory at Feltham is open, and, two months ago, I saw thirty-eight boys within its walls, and the number is probably increased by now. These boys are not supported like ours, by a payment from the Consolidated Fund, but are maintained *wholly by the rates of their own county*. Thus the people of Middlesex pay in their general taxes their portion of the cost of our Reformatories, and we pay nothing towards theirs.

But there is another peculiarity in their Act. It prohibits their receiving any boys above fourteen years of age. I believe it is the opinion of nearly all who have had any practical experience in this work, that the real instructors and tempters to crime among boys are usually those between fourteen and sixteen; so that the merely taking from the streets those below fourteen will for some time but little diminish the evil. But now that many of us have room in our county Reformatories—and now that Middlesex is paying both the whole of its own cost and part of ours—I would ask my brother managers to consider whether we may not fill up our vacancies by receiving some London boys, only stipulating that they shall be *fit cases*. The fit cases for us to receive I should define to be—First, above fourteen years old (as all under may be sent to Feltham): and, secondly, that they should be the *oftenest convicted*. I hope to be able to ascertain, ere long, what number of fifth, seventh, or tenth convictions occur in the year, and only to offer to receive those classes whom we can fully deal with; for instance, if there should be in an average year sixteen boys (above fourteen years old) ten times convicted, sixty boys seven times, and 200 five times, and if the Home in the East, which I trust will confine its admissions to boys above fourteen, can receive twenty boys per annum, and Brook-green say twenty more; if Herts, Monmouth, Cheshire, and Gloucestershire could take about five each, we should be able to convince the young London thieves that *every boy* on a seventh conviction was cleared off; and this would frighten those six times convicted so far that we should soon be able to receive the fifth, fourth, and third convictions. There is a fear with some that London boys may be more difficult to deal with—nay, some excellent theorists (who have never tried it) still assure us that it is dangerous to receive any boys above fourteen. But, as I said, I address myself to my brother managers, who have had real experience in the work, and who know that London boys dispersed through country schools are, after the first month, nearly as easy to manage as country boys; while as to the difficulty of dealing with boys above fourteen, I can but say that those who cannot face the difficulty, are not, as yet, fit for the work.

Our country Reformatories are at present, it is true, sadly apt to be filled with little trifling cases of small boys, committed by kind-hearted magistrates, nominally for cutting some twigs of a laurel, or for swearing at a donkey (two absolute well-vouched-for *facts*), but really in the hope of giving a comfortable home to a poor boy for five years, at no expense to the parish, though at the cost of £100 to the State. But these cases are happily growing more rare, and I trust that ere long we shall be able to offer to receive not twenty, but 200 London boys above fourteen, and of the oftenest convicted class, and this will make a rapid reduction in the crime.

By the way, I have lately been told that the authorities of Birmingham, having taken the matter of *payment* into consideration, have determined to pay nothing! I can hardly think this, as in their own Reformatory, at Saltby, they receive Staffordshire boys, *on payment*, and therefore they cannot expect other Reformatories to receive any more Birmingham boys without it, as the plea I have made for Middlesex can in no degree apply to Birmingham. In 1856 and 1857, forty-four boys were received gratuitously into Reformatories; but if they still refuse to grant any pay, when an Act of Parliament has enabled them to do it, I fear there will not be many found to respond to the cry of "Please give a trifle to poor Birmingham."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. B. Ll. Baker.

Hardwicke Court, August 20th, 1859.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Sir,—I have received the following letter from Mr. Redgrave, the head of the Statistical Department of the Home Office, on the subject of the number of commitments of juveniles under sixteen for the year 1858, given in page 12 of my last Report on Reformatory Schools.

"*Home Office, August 15th*, 1859.

"My dear Sir,—I am very sorry to say that I find the total numbers which I gave you in the progress of my work (*the compilation of the Judicial Statistics for the year* 1858,) as 7622 are erroneous—that on the revision of the returns I discovered an important omission had been made, and that the numbers should be as stated in the Judicial Statistics, 10,329. I can hardly tell you how vexed I am by this mistake, which I must take entirely upon myself—for having given you the totals from the tables in progress before I had had time to verify them—a work of some labour.

"Yours faithfully,

"Samuel Redgrave."

"Rev. Sydney Turner."

The correction of this total for 1858 makes the numbers for the three years 1856-8, given at page 12 of the Report, stand as follows:—

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Under 12—			
Boys	1,674	1,622	1,352
Girls	816	255	201
Between 12 and 16—			
Boys	10,134	9,200	7,485
Girls	1,857	1,424	1,291
Total	13,981	12,501	10,329

The decrease in juvenile commitments for the year 1858 was therefore 17·4 per cent. on 1857, and 26·2 per cent. on 1856. This reduction may appear at first sight less satisfactory than that which resulted from the totals formerly given, and which amounted apparently to 40 per cent. on 1857, and 45 per cent. on 1858. It is in reality more so. A decrease of 40 per cent. in one year was scarcely explicable, and seemed so unlikely, that I did not venture to dilate on it, or argue from it. It was the more difficult to understand because the commitments in the districts where reformatories had been established, and which Mr. Redgrave furnished me with at the same time, and which I gave on pages 14 and 15 of the Report, shewed a considerably less rate of diminution, averaging only from 20 to 28 per cent. The result now established of a general reduction of about 18 per cent. on the whole of England and Wales, and a reduction in the counties in which reformatory agency has been brought to bear, averaging 22 per cent. is natural and intelligible in itself, and gives surer and more lasting ground for expecting a steadily increasing reduction for the present and succeeding years, especially as it follows on a decrease of 5 per cent. already established for 1857, as compared with 1856, and as it is accompanied by a corresponding reduction of 24 per cent. on the numbers *committed to reformatories* during the year.

I shall hope to circulate in a few days a short appendix to my Report, giving the corrected total and entering more fully into the details of the juvenile commitments in the different localities, as the publication of the "Judicial Statistics" will now allow of. In the meantime I shall be much obliged by your insertion of this letter in your columns.

I remain, Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

Sydney Turner.

15, Parliament Street, S.W.

August 20th, 1859.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

The Advertisements in "*The Philanthropist*" will henceforth be confined to Charitable Institutions, and such as bear immediately on the social improvement of the community. Existing contracts will, of course, be concluded.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 18th of each month.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorized to give Receipts.
Jan. 1st, 1859.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with the "Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** *Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3*d.* per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1*d.* per line extra.

The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,
August 1, 1859.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

THE third annual meeting of this increasingly important Association, will be held at Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in October, on Monday the 10th and the five following days. Our readers will hardly need to be informed that the Association was established to aid the development of Social Science, and to guide the public mind to the best practical means of promoting the Amendment of the law, the advancement of education, the prevention and repression of crime, the reformation of criminals, the adoption of sanitary regulations, and the diffusion of sound principles on all questions of Social Economy. The Association aims to bring together the various Societies and individuals who are engaged or interested in furthering these objects; and, without trenching upon independent exertions, seeks to elicit by discussion the real elements of truth, to clear up doubts, to harmonise discordant opinions, and to afford a common ground for the interchange of trustworthy information on the great social problems of the day.

Lord Brougham, at the earnest request of the council, has consented to accept the office of permanent president of the council; and in that capacity his lordship will deliver an address at the Bradford meeting, reviewing the progress of the Association, and the leading questions of social interest that have arisen during the past year. An annual president for the year has been selected in the person of the Earl of Shaftesbury, whose long and various experience in social questions, acquired during a lifetime of zealous effort for the physical and moral improvement of our population, will be productive of signal benefit to the Association, and to the objects which it seeks to pursue.

The following are the regulations of the Association, to which we gladly append the appointments for the various departments, and the various classes into which the papers are to be divided, by which it will be seen that the field of enquiry will embrace almost every conceivable topic which can affect the well-being of society, or in which anyone can take interest :—

REGULATIONS CONCERNING PAPERS.—All communications concerning papers, or other business of the meeting, must be addressed to the general office, 3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Every paper must be sent to the general secretary, on or before the 20th of September next. On the first page of every paper must be written the subject, the name of the author, and his address.

The Council reserve the right of rejecting any paper which they consider inappropriate.

No paper must occupy in reading more than twenty minutes.

No paper already published can be read.

No paper, when read, can be published by the author (unless by permission of the Council) previous to the publication of the transactions of the Association for 1859.

The Council may print any paper, either in whole, or in part, or may exclude it from the transactions, as they see fit.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES.—Any person becomes a member of the Association by subscribing one guinea annually, or ten guineas as a life payment. Every member is entitled (without further payment) to attend all the meetings of the Association, and to receive a copy of its transactions.

Any person becomes an Associate for a year by a payment of ten shillings. Every Associate is entitled to attend all the meetings.

Any public body, such as a chamber of commerce, a mechanics' institute, a working men's college, &c., becomes a corporate member by paying an annual subscription of one guinea. Every corporate member receives (without further payment) a copy of the transactions, and may nominate two representatives to attend the meetings of the Association.

General Office.—3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Local Office and Reception Room.—St. George's Hall, Bradford.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—JURISPRUDENCE AND AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—President: Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD. Vice-Presidents: H. W. RIPLEY, Esq., President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce; ROBERT COLLIER, Esq., Q.C., M.P. Secretaries: J. NAPIER HIGGINS, Esq.; A. RYLAND, Esq. Local Secretary: JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq.

In this department is discussed the science of Civil Jurisprudence; its bearing on the social condition of the people; the advantages derivable from a wide diffusion of its principles; the practical defects in our laws; the evils arising from such defects; and the fitting remedies.

Papers may be classed under the following heads :—

I. The principles of Jurisprudence and Legislation. Province of legislation—Adaptation of law to social changes, &c.

II. The method of legislation. The preparation and passing of bills—Minister of justice—Judicial and legislative Statistics, &c.

III. Administration of Justice. Superior and Local Courts—Procedure and evidence—Professional regulations, &c.

IV. Laws relating to property. Mercantile law—Real property law, &c.

V. Laws relating to persons.

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION. President: the Right Hon. C. B. ADDERLEY, M.P. Vice-Presidents: Rev. J. BURNET, LL.D., Vicar of Bradford; EDWIN CHADWICK, Esq., C.B.; W. E. FORSTER, Esq.; Secretaries: Rev. G. D. BOYLE; Rev. NASH STEPHENSON. Local Secretaries: Rev. H. J. BURFIELD, M.A.; Rev. H. B. CREAK, M.A.

This department deals with the various questions relating to Education, both industrial and intellectual, whether of the upper, middle, or lower classes of society.

Papers may be classed under the following heads :—

I. The objects of education.

II. The means and methods of educa-

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tion. University education — Grammar and foundation schools—Competitions for the civil service—Middle class examinations—Privy Council system—Voluntary system — The principle of supporting schools by local rates—Factory schools—Union schools — Ragged and feeding schools—Agricultural and industrial training as an element in school instruction—Schools of art—Mechanics' institutions, &c.

[It is proposed, in accordance with a Resolution passed by this department at Liverpool in October last, to make method in teaching a subject of special treatment.]

III. The effects of education.

Better training of all classes for their mutual duties — Increased efficiency of public services, professions, &c.—Increased productive powers—Saving in criminal expenditure, poor rates, &c.

Third Department.—Punishment and Reformation.—President: R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P. Vice-Presidents: E. B. W. Balme, Esq.; Rev. Sydney Turner. Secretary: Martin Ware, Jun., Esq. Local Secretaries: Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A.; M. W. Thompson, Esq., M.A.

In this department are discussed the various question relating to the prevention and repression of crime; the reformation of the criminal; the best mode of secondary punishment; prison discipline; the management of reformatory schools and institutions, &c.

Papers may be classed under the following heads:—

I. Incentives to and Prevention of Crime. Receivers of Stolen Goods—Marine Store Dealers—Beer Houses, and Disorderly Houses.

II. Criminal Law and Procedure.

III. Treatment of Adult Offenders. The Convict System—The Prison System—Remunerative Work in Prisons—Public Supervision of Discharged Prisoners—Prisoners' Aid Society—Adult Reformatories.

IV. Treatment of Young Offenders. Reformatory Schools—Ship Reformatories Reformatory for Incorrigibles—Certified Industrial Schools—Methods of enforcing payment from Parents—Mixing of Criminal and Destitute cases in Refuges—Teaching of Trades in Reformatories and Refuges—Disposal of Boys and Girls on leaving Reformatories.

Fourth Department.—Public Health.—President: The Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P. Vice-Presidents: H. W. Wickham, Esq., M.P.; J. Simon, Esq., F.R.S.; T. Southwood Smith, M.D. Secretaries: W. Farr, M.D., F.R.S.; Philip H. Holland, Esq. Local Secretaries: Dr. Macturk; H. F. Lockwood, Esq.

This department considers the various questions relating to the public health: it will collect statistical evidence of the relative healthiness of different localities, of different industrial occupations, and generally of the influence of external circumstances in the production of health or disease: it will discuss improvements in house construction, (more especially as to the dwellings of the labouring classes) in drainage, warming, ventilation; public baths and wash-houses; adulteration of food and its effects; the functions of government in relation to public health, the legislative and administrative machinery expedient for its preservation; sanitary police, quarantine, &c.; poverty in relation to disease, and the effect of unhealthiness on the prosperity of places and nations.

Papers may be classed under the following heads:—

I. The Condition of the Public Health. The subjects, chiefly statistical, referred to this head, will comprise everything that relates to the past or present state of the public health. Papers descriptive of the general state of health of particular districts, or of the same districts at different periods, or under different circumstances, and of persons engaged in the several industrial occupations, as well as of the special diseases to which particular localities, and modes of life or of occupation, are most liable, will be classed under this division.

II. The Causes which modify the Public Health. To this head will be referred papers that treat of the causes which, whether favourably or injuriously, affect the public health, and the mode in which these causes act. This division will thus include the consideration of the production of disease by external causes to which persons, either individually or collectively, are liable to be exposed; such as climate, soil, locality, habitation, diet, occupation, station, or habit.

III. The Improvement of the Public Health. Communications that suggest plans for the amendment of the public health, whether these have reference to legislative enactments, and the machinery requisite for the administration of sanitary law; to the removal of causes of disease by engineering or other mechanical appliances; or to the prevention of disease by hygienic precautions, will be classed under this head.

IV. Social and Economical Aspects of Public Health. This division will include inquiry into the effect of diminished death-rates upon the Population — the effect of Sanitary Improvement on the National Wealth, the Diminution of Pauperism, and the general Moral and Physical Elevation of the Community.

Fifth Department.—Social Economy.—President: Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart. Vice-Presidents: E. Akroyd, Esq.; Titus Salt, Esq., M.P. Secretary: Professor John Wilson. Local Secretaries: Rev. J. P. Chown; George Wood, Esq., M.A.

In this department are considered the various questions relating to Social Economics; the conditions of industrial success, whether of nations or individuals; the relation between employers and employed; strikes and combinations; legislative interference with the hours and wages of labour; legislative regulation of professions, trades, and employment generally, and of price and means of supply; emigration, its effect, and true conditions; industrial employment of women; industrial and economical instruction of the labouring classes; public amusements; social economics in relation to education; exercise of public and private charity; relief of the poor.

Papers may be classed under the following heads:—

I. Conditions of industrial success. Accumulation and employment of capital—Freedom of trade—Apprenticeship System—Trades' unions—The effects of science and machinery on industrial success—The factory system, &c.

II. Condition of the working classes. Habitation—Domestic Economy—Provident habits—Recreation, &c.

III. Charity and relief. The effects of charitable endowments—Workhouse Relief and Management, &c.

It is considered desirable that one or two papers in this department should be devoted to the more abstract questions of economic science; to generalizations of ascertained facts, and enunciation of the laws to be deduced from them.

[The following special question has been proposed for the consideration of this department at the Bradford meeting:—How far, and in what way, can the National census of 1861 be made available for procuring information on the moral, material, and social condition of the country?]

The Committee, Public Health Department, in the Social Science Association, have issued the following judicious hints, by way of suggesting, as subjects particularly requiring additional proof and illustration, the connexion of Sanitary Science with Religious and Moral Culture, with Patriotism, and with Industrial Economy.

It is almost self-evident that whatever renders the population more healthy, by increasing their domestic comfort and bodily purity, must improve also their domestic morality and moral purity: and must also remove formidable impediments to moral and religious culture. It is important that these effects should be illustrated by examples, with which Clergymen, Town Missionaries, Medical Officers, and others, who have had opportunities for observation, are familiar; either of the good effects of this nature which have followed successful sanitary improvements, or of the evil effects, where such improvements are neglected, though most urgently required.

It is of special interest to the Politician to consider the diminution by unnecessary disease of the numbers, strength, and working ability of our countrymen, upon whose industry we depend in peace, and on whose valour in war; and by whose loss or deterioration we must be impoverished, and may be endangered. Also, the political danger of a large class living in a state of habitual discomfort and barbarism—prone to folly, crime, and social disorder. Good government may be endangered, if, by numerous premature deaths, the number of the experienced and prudent is diminished, and the proportion of the young, and the inexperienced and reckless, increased.

The Political Economist will have to inquire the effect of diminished death-rate upon the population. Does it cause, simply, increased numbers, with diminished comfort, or does it increase both numbers and

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means of subsistence, or must it be accompanied by emigration or over-population?

Does the cost of sanitary improvement equal the saving it produces? Is it wasteful or profitable? Does it impoverish or enrich the community? By what class is the cost chiefly borne? and what class will be chiefly benefited? Is the value of property depreciated or enhanced? Is pauperism increased or diminished? Is it true that the increased rent necessary to pay sanitary improvements causes as much misery as the improvements themselves relieve?

Increase in the size and number of towns necessarily diminishes the natural facilities and inducements which the inhabitants of the country enjoy for outdoor occupations and amusements, producing both increase in diseases, arising from deficiency of bodily exercise and fresh air, and excess of mental and nervous excitement; and also moral and social evils, from want of healthful, cheap, and harmless recreation. How can this effect of the growth of towns be best counteracted?

The growth of towns diminishes to continually increasing numbers, constant and easy access to those natural objects of interest and beauty by which all would be gratified and improved, and these increasing numbers are compelled to pass most of their lives amidst dull, gloomy, and monotonous streets, to the injury of both mind and body. Attention should be directed to the need for gratifying and cultivating the sense for beauty, by artistic architecture, and by obtaining public gardens and walks in and near towns. One great impediment to rendering towns agreeable places of residence, is the prevalence of smoke, and in many towns, of dust, which compels the inhabitants to keep their windows closed. Smoke disfigures buildings and destroys plants. This evil is susceptible of very great abatement, as has been proved in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere.

An important subject of inquiry, especially in a manufacturing district, is the direct and indirect influence of particular employments, on the health of workers and their families. If health suffer, what part of that effect is due to the employment itself? what to other circumstances? such as the sanitary conditions of the homes and of the district. If the occupation be itself injurious, is it from its nature, or its duration, or from the condition of the places of work? Are women much employed, and are many of them mothers of young children? Does the health of the children suffer from neglect of nursing or otherwise? If the families of any particular trade appear unhealthy, to inquire if all are nearly equally so, and whether more so than others inhabiting the same streets, and in similar *domestic* circumstances: and also whether those of the families who are, or are not, old enough to work, suffer most sickness. What evidence is there of deterioration of the young from the ill-health of the parents?

What is the connexion between density of population and a high death rate? How much is the supposed effect really attributable to other causes which may be removed or greatly diminished?

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

WHATEVER may be the exertions made by benevolent persons to ameliorate the general condition of society, no decided improvement can take place so long as women, the future mothers of our workmen in peace and defenders in war, are left to battle, unaided, against the present difficulties which surround them, and in too many cases driven to degradation or reared in neglect and poverty for want of employment adapted to their necessities. It is not to be denied that much of what is called "the Social Evil" arises from this very inability to procure proper means of living; the proper spheres for women's work, in many cases, are occupied by young men; and this in many cases will, we fear, continue to be the case; because it is well known that ladies will attend by preference, and without apparently a feeling of shame, where they are served with silks, satins, and other less mentionable things, in linendrapers' shops, by young men. Let it be admitted that the work is too laborious for the delicate fingers and slender forms of females; and that the latter must, therefore, yield these places; then, we say, it is at least justice that in those lighter places which require not so much strength as tact and skill, women should, if possible, have the preference; such as ticket-taking at stations, book-keeping, letter-writing, printing, composing, &c., &c. We were delighted to find that the first meeting of the London District Telegraph Company, which took place on the 23rd of August, Mr. R. Taylor, who occupied the chair on the occasion, called attention to the fact, the pleasing fact, that the work of the company was carried out by females, and that the announcement was received with well-merited cheers. He stated that:—

"The Directors had received applications for those situations from a number of well-educated and apparently well-to-do young ladies. He was pained and astonished at seeing such a class of persons amongst the applicants to learn the business of manipulators of telegrams. He deeply regretted to find that persons of such capacity and respectability of appearance were asking for such situations as they could offer them. They positively began at nothing, and when pupils could manipulate five words in a minute they got 5s. a-week. After making further progress they got 8s. a-week, and ultimately they got 10s. a-week when they could take charge of an instrument. They had engaged fifty-five young females, of whom forty-five were under instruction—that being the largest number that the instruments in their possession, at the present time, enabled them to instruct. They were under the instruction and supervision of an experienced matron, with submatrons under her, and the rules laid down by other telegraph companies were adopted by them, namely, that any male clerk or officer who held communication with them would be instantly dismissed."

This is a picture which would give unmixed pleasure, were it not for the reflection of the very sad condition to which those must be reduced who could contentedly enter upon such poorly paid situations as are here described. Similar was our gratification at receiving a circular put forth by the Hospital for Sick Children, in Great Ormond-street, containing regulations for "pupil nurses," to the following effect:—

1st. All candidates for admission as pupil nurses must be between the ages of seventeen and thirty-five years; in good bodily health; and able to read and write.

2nd. No person can be admitted as a pupil nurse without a certificate from the clergyman of the parish in which she resides, or a recommendation from a subscriber to the hospital.

3rd. The pupil nurses will be lodged and boarded in the hospital on payment of a weekly sum of six shillings.

4th. They shall discharge in the wards and nursery—under the superintendence of the nurses, matron, and medical officers—all the duties of a nurse, including the preparation of food for the sick.

5th. The period of training shall not be less than two months. No fee will be required.

6th. They shall be under the same authority, and subjected to the same regulations, as the other nurses; and those who conduct themselves satisfactorily, and prove themselves competent to discharge the duties of a children's nurse in sickness, will receive a certificate, signed by the chairman of the committee, the medical officers, and the matron.

To this fresh calling or avocation young women would do well to turn their attention. There is a great dearth of efficient nurses for children, and if the attendants of these little fragile and helpless beings were better trained to tend them in health, the sick wards of hospitals, &c., would not be so full as they are at the present time.

It is because we so think, that we hail with very great satisfaction the formation of a society expressly for "promoting the employment of women." Nothing can be more gratifying than its object, and we feel satisfied that it will commend itself to the public sympathy and support. The committee have put forth a statement of the views and plans of the society, from which we gladly make the following extracts:—

"It appears from the Census, that there are two millions of unmarried women in England, who work for subsistence. It is of no use to tell these persons that domestic life is the best position for them, and that a woman never appears to such advantage as in her husband's home, for they have no

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husbands belonging to them, and though any individual of the number may marry, yet the proportion of two million of single women must remain for ever, gradually increasing with the numbers of the population. These must be their own bread winners, and earn money in some way or other, unless they are contented to take up their abode, for life, in the union workhouse.

The three great professions open to receive them—Teaching, *Domestic Service*,* and Needlework, are over-crowded to such a degree as to render competition excessive, and to beat down wages to a point at which it is difficult to live, so that we hear of maids of all-work earning from three to six pounds a year, (a sum barely sufficient to furnish them with the scantiest raiment, and which makes any attempt at laying by money, against old age, or a time of sickness, utterly impossible ;) or, more cruel still, till we read of women toiling for sixteen hours a day, at their needles, and earning fourpence ! One who is an excellent judge, says 'the payment for the labour of females in this country is so small, as to demand for obtaining an honest living a greater power of endurance and self-control than can reasonably be expected.†

As is natural under these circumstances, the workhouses are full of able-bodied women ; the parish-officers, urged on by the over-taxed rate-payers, treat them with rigour, affecting to believe that their idleness is voluntary, and so drive them forth into the world, to live as best they may. And all this misery is inflicted on them for no fault, but that of having come into a world where there is no employment for them.

"But can this state of things be natural ? Could Providence have created several thousand superfluous women, for the purpose of rendering them useless burdens on society, as inmates of our prisons, workhouses, and charitable institutions ? Or is it that there is something wrong in our social arrangements, whereby they are unfairly deprived of occupations that were intended for their peculiar benefit ?

"If this want of employment extended to the men, it would be a sign that the country was in a state of decadency, but happily this is not the case, for everywhere we hear how high their wages are.

"Government is obliged to raise the bounties for soldiers and sailors, or they could procure none, and even then finds it difficult to obtain enough, occupations for men being so plentiful and so well remunerated. From the Colonies, letters declare they are at a stand-still for want of workmen. "We want nothing," says a newspaper from Cape Town, "but more men, more carpenters, more blacksmiths, more bricklayers. If we had twice as many as at present, they would all find full employment." Is it not somewhat strange, that while men's labour is in such demand, women should experience a difficulty, (often amounting to an impossibility) in earning a living by honest industry ?—That while in some departments of labour, men will only work three days a week, because in that time they can earn enough to provide food for their families, and the means of drunkenness for themselves, *women should be glad to work sixteen hours a day for fourpence !*

Surely there must be something wrong in this disproportion, something unnatural, and that was never intended. Let us then look round, and see whether men are never to be found occupying easy, remunerative places, that could be as well or better filled by women ; places that originally belonged to them, and that they would have remained in possession of to this day, had not artificial means been used to displace them. We refer to those departments in the great shops, which are devoted to the sale of light articles of female attire. Why should bearded men be employed to sell ribbon, lace, gloves, neck-handkerchiefs, and the dozen other trifles, to be found in a silk-mercer's or haberdasher's shop ?

The *Edinburgh Review*, in its April number, gives us the reasons. One is, that women are too ill-instructed in arithmetic for the purpose ; the other is, that ladies prefer the services of men. The first reason, however, is sufficient, and fully explains the second. Ladies would rather be waited on by a man who understands his business, than by a woman who keeps them waiting for ten minutes, while she is trying to make out their bill. The cause of this great ignorance among women, is told us by the Rev. J. P. Norris, the Government School Inspector, in his Report to the Committee of Council of Education :—

"But I much fear the chief reason that more is not done in this direction, is the very general apathy that prevails in the matter of girls' education. Why is it that, where you find three or four good boys' schools, you will find barely one efficient girls' school ? Why is it that in pamphlets, and speeches, and schemes of so-called national education, they are almost uniformly ignored ? The reasons are twofold ; a very large number of the people who are interested in the progress of education think of it only in connexion with our national wealth ; they mean, by education, the extension of skill and knowledge as essential elements of productiveness, and, therefore, with them, girls' schooling is a matter of little or no moment. Another still larger class of persons, who, from native illiberality of mind are opposed to all education, though ashamed to confess this generally, do not blush to own it with respect to girls. So that on either hand the girls' school is neglected. And what is the result ? For want of good schools for girls, three out of four of the girls in my district are sent to miserable private schools, where they have no religious instruction, no discipline, no industrial training. . . . . My belief is, that England will never secure the higher benefits expected to result from national education until more attention is paid to girls' schools. . . . . We must multiply over the face of the country girls' schools of a sensible and practical sort. The more enlightened women of England must come forward and take the matter into their own hands, and do for our girls what Mrs. Fry did for our prisons, what Miss Carpenter has done for our reformatories, what Miss Nightingale and Miss Stanley are doing for our hospitals."

"Mrs. Jameson, too, in her *Communion of Labour*, page 127, states that out of every eighty women who are married, 68 are unable to sign their names in the register ; of the 12 who can write, some are probably not acquainted with accounts, and as a certain small proportion necessarily consists of persons in a high station of life, the tradesman cannot have a large choice among those left, and the same amount of ignorance must of course exist among single women. Thus if he would, he could not find a sufficient number of educated females to wait in his shop, and we see here the true reason why women have been excluded from their proper station behind the counter. Pains have been taken to fit boys for the place, but none have been bestowed on the girls, who, taught only to read and sew, have sunk down into miserable, starving sempstresses. The master of an old-established lace shop, in Oxford Street (who employs several women to wait), told the writer that he experienced no little difficulty in finding persons well qualified for the position. He added, 'You may be sure tradesmen employ as many women as they can, for their wages are half those of men.'

"We are told, however, that there are other objections to their employment, besides the want of education. 'Women,' it is said, 'could not possibly lift the weights, for in those places where tapes are sold, bales of sheeting require to be moved, and where gloves are found, there is also a demand for heavy pieces of velvet.' Now there is an error here, as everybody who frequents shops will be aware, after a moment's reflection. Different articles are sold in the different departments ; if you ask for velvet at the glove department, you will be referred to another counter, where you will be attended to by another young man ; and if you then ask for muslin, you will be sent on to a third. Two or three men might therefore be kept in every shop, to do the heavy work, while the great bulk of the business, which is light, could be transacted by women. There can be little doubt of their being able to stand the number of hours, for thousands of women in England now work, standing in manufactories for ten hours a-day, and if medical men are asked, we believe their opinions will be generally found to be, that the active life of a shop-girl is less injurious to health than the sedentary one of a sempstress.

The objection, that ladies prefer the services of men, we regard as frivolous. If the ladies themselves are inquired of, it will be found that by far the greatest number are entirely indifferent by whom they are served, provided they are well attended to ; they regard the shop attendant as a machine, and do not care, and scarcely know, whether it is habited in a coat or a gown ; others decidedly prefer the services of persons of their own sex. Yet a few old-fashioned people doubtless exist, who object to all change on principle, and these will certainly oppose any reform, in any respect. A few selfish ones too, may perhaps be found, who will say, 'Why should we change ? we are well served by the men now ; we are quite contented, and as to what becomes of the girls who can get no employment, what is that to us ? It's no affair of ours.' Ladies, you mistake ; it *is* your affair ; wealth and influence are talents

* The dregs are left, a fresh supply of *good* servants is much needed.

† *Crime, its Amount, Causes and Remedies*, by F. Hill, Prison Inspector.

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bestowed on you, for which you will one day find yourselves answerable, and you need not think to escape responsibility, by saying, 'Am I my sister's keeper?' Much is in your power. If you will give your money to educate girls better, and your influence to convince your tradesmen that you would rather be waited on by women, they will gradually employ them more and more: they will not suddenly dismiss their male assistants, and take women in their stead, nor is it desirable that they should do so; but as each young man retires from service, he will be succeeded by a woman. Let the remark of the Prison Inspector not be forgotten—'Much I believe would be done towards securing the virtue of the female sex, if the practical injustice were put an end to, by which women are excluded from many kinds of employment for which they are naturally qualified.'

"But perhaps it may be said, that as the shopmen must maintain their wives, just as many women are in fact supported by the shops as though they waited in them themselves. To this we reply, simply, that the shopmen are very rarely, if ever, married; indeed, we have been told that they are frequently required to enter into an engagement to remain single as long as they stay in service.

"We will answer no more objections, though we do not imagine we have replied to half those that may be brought against the proposed change. It is always easy to point out difficulties in the path of improvement. For instance, in France, where it is the custom to employ men as housemaids, we are gravely assured, that women are morally and physically unsuited to the office, and incapable of the work. So hard is it to overcome a long-established prejudice. We will now proceed to the details of our plan.

"It is the intention of the Society to establish a large school for girls and young women, where they may be specially trained to wait in shops, by being thoroughly well instructed in accounts, book-keeping, &c.; be taught to fold and tie up parcels, and perform many other little acts, which a retired shopwoman could teach them. The necessity of politeness towards customers, and a constant self-command, will also be duly impressed upon them. Girls educated in this school would be capable of becoming clerks, cashiers, and ticket-sellers at railway stations.

"It is also contemplated to establish workshops in connexion with the school, where the girls might be taught other trades—trades well suited to women, but now almost exclusively in the hands of men, such as printing, hair-dressing, &c., for instance, and possibly, even watch-making. As the means of the Society increased, so would the number of workshops, and the variety of trades taught.

"No girl would be admitted to either school or workshop, who did not bring with her a certificate of good character from the clergyman of her parish, or from two respectable householders; she must also bring a certificate of health from a medical man, as it would be a waste of time and money to instruct feeble or sickly girls in trades that require a considerable degree of strength for their exercise.

"Nevertheless, the weakly would benefit by the plan, by being relieved from the competition of their stronger sisters in needlework, teaching, and whatever other resources for the feeble there may exist.

"We are aware that instruction cannot be given to all who require it; twenty schools would not suffice for that; but when it is proved that women are capable of these employments, a demand for them will spring up, which will compel a change in our present one-sided system of education. Our workshops, too, will lead to considerable benefits, and will greatly increase the number of occupations open to women. Thus, if we send out a dozen young women as accomplished ladies' hairdressers other girls will speedily be apprenticed to them; and in a few years the dozen will have become hundreds.

"A list of tradesmen, recommended by the society, will, in the ensuing year, be kept at the office. It should be observed, that a certain amount of trouble and temporary inconvenience will be experienced by those tradesmen whose humanity shall induce them to adopt our views, for it will be necessary for them to see that their female attendants are provided with respectable lodgings, and also because, in some cases, the height of the shelves in the shops will require alteration. On this account, it is expected that many tradesmen will be found adverse to the proposed change; those, therefore, with whom good feeling or the wish to please their customers shall prevail, and induce them to overcome these obstacles, deserve to meet with the special patronage and support of the ladies belonging to this Society, which we hope they will not fail to afford.

It is also the intention of the Society to render their office a depôt for information of every kind relating to the employment of women. Curious and interesting facts will be collected. Extracts from newspapers, pamphlets, and speeches on the subject will be gathered together, and kept for the inspection of members of the Society.

"We are happy to state that the objects of the Society have met with the approbation of the Bishop of London, and the support of a large number of ladies.

"We have only now to add that the Society is in want of funds. It is but in its infancy, and requires support of every kind, —the substantial help of money and the active assistance of energetic minds of both sexes.

"Subscriptions can be received at Messrs. Coutts and Co's., Strand; Messrs. Hoare and Co's., 37, Fleet Street; and at the Office, 26, Castle Street, Regent Street, addressed to Sarah Lewin, *Secretary*."

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

It would be well if more places took a lesson from Manchester, in the foundation and support of an Industrial Institute, specially intended to provide employment for the outcasts of society. We stop not here to enter upon the question of how far this ought to be the function of parish authorities, because that question is surrounded by many almost insuperable difficulties. We have ever held that a man's labour is worth something, and that those who have to support that man have a right to look to his labour first as their remuneration, before they come upon the public at large to pay for his support. It is poor economy to try to save £20 or £30 in procuring for a man or woman such labour as is best adapted to their capabilities, by driving them to crime as an alternative, at an ultimate cost of at least £100 to the community, and of ruin and degradation to the applicant. We hope the fallacious plea of interfering with other labour is becoming exploded. If a man or woman be able, through practice or the innate skill which has been given them, to earn a sufficiency for their support and advancement, no right-minded person would hesitate to admit that they should be enabled to do so, whether the means be supplied as a gift or a loan. Their labour and skill is gain to the community, and it is a suicidal error to condemn them to useless or unremunerating labour, lest they should interfere with the trade of others. An institution similar to that at Manchester has, it appears, been conducted with very evident success at Wakefield, some statistics from which will be found in Mr. Adshead's speech at the meeting of the Manchester Industrial Institute. We could wish there were many such in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis. Certain we are that a large portion of the expensive criminals which we have to support would be diminished. It appears that such institutions would mainly affect the discharged prisoners, though many others would avail themselves of its aid. Everyone knows how hard, if not impossible, it is to procure employment for one who wears the prison brand. Our reformatory institutions step in as a help in time of need, and with these such industrial institutes would not interfere. Our readers will better understand the advantage of such an establishment, on perusing the account of the Manchester meeting, to which we gladly draw attention.

HOME IN THE EAST.

The report for the year ending March 31st, 1859, shows that this institution is doing its work well and thoroughly, and while making extracts from it, we draw attention particularly to that part in which reference is made to the report of 1854, which will be found to be interesting.

During the year ending 31st March, 1859, twenty-six boys have been received into the Institution, viz.:—

25 committed by magistrates for terms varying from two to five years.
1 on payment by friends.

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Of these youths it will not be necessary to add more than that they all belong to the juvenile criminal population.

27 boys have left.

—

7 to Canada, at the expense of the Home.
14 to situations.
2 returned to parents.
2 removed to other reformatories.
1 discharged by warrant of Secretary of State.
1 dismissed.

The average of inmates during the year has been fifty.

"With reference to the boys sent to Canada, time has only served to deepen the conviction in the minds of your Committee, that they acted wisely in adopting this as a yearly plan; all the boys yet arrived are known to be doing well, and the letters received give evidence that they are not unmindful of those who have helped them. Seven have left since the date to which this report refers, making a total of twenty-two in three years.

The Committee desire to tender their best thanks to those friends in Canada who have given very valuable assistance in receiving the boys on their arrival, and in providing situations for them; the success of the whole scheme is chiefly due to these services, which have been rendered so cheerfully and efficiently.

"The system of training adopted remains the same as mentioned in previous reports:—market-gardening—tailoring—bag-making—shoe-making, with a large proportion of time devoted to education, form the principal employments of the boys, and the Committee would desire to bear their testimony to the efficient aid they receive from the assistants in these several departments.

"Not, however, to be able to notice an advance in the training department, would be a symptom which your Committee would regard very unfavourably. To stand still is virtually to recede, and it is with much pleasure that the friends of the Institution are this day welcomed in a new room, which, by their liberality, the Committee have been enabled to erect.

"New workshops, new palings, and a paved yard, have been long desired, in connexion with the operations of the Home. During the past year, the necessary funds have been obtained, and it is felt that an amount of comfort has been secured, which only those who make this work their daily occupation can adequately value.

"Your Committee have, for some years past, adopted a plan of keeping an oversight over those who have been placed in situations either on shore or at sea; and in the return made by the visitor in 1858, it appears, that of 147 cases,

102 are reported doing well.
26 doubtful.
19 relapsed.

When this statement is carefully considered, it will be found to present an amount of encouragement which calls loudly for continued and increased effort.

"It will not escape notice, that the Treasurer's account contains a considerable sum received from Government for maintenance of boys committed under the 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 86. Your Committee reported, at the last annual meeting, that the Home had been certified by the Government Inspector as fit for the reception of juvenile criminals, and magistrates have now the power to commit boys to this Institution, for terms varying from two to five years, having first secured the consent of the Committee to receive them. A reference to the first report of the Home, presented 1st June, 1854, will, perhaps, aid in placing this matter in a proper light. It was then remarked as follows:—

"'Your Committee cannot help remarking on the extreme desirableness of such a change in our criminal law as will enable magistrates to send very young criminals, not to prisons, but to reformatory schools, with power to enforce their residence for a considerable period; such schools to be remunerated at the public cost for the support of children thus placed under their care. The short imprisonments to which juvenile offenders are at present sentenced, and in reference to which the magistrate or judge has no discretionary power, are universally acknowledged to be often the means of hardening wicked boys in their evil courses, and training them for further crime; and the labours of reformatory institutions can have but very partial and limited influence in the way of diminishing crime, till the criminal jurisprudence of the country undergoes a great change. Your Committee would not propose that Government schools should be instituted to supersede the efforts of private and spontaneous benevolence. But they think, that, to a certain extent, Government stands to the neglected and criminal children who frequent our streets, *in loco parentis*, and should pay for their support and training in approved schools; that to such schools juvenile offenders should be sent by the magistrates; at the very least, that magistrates should have a discretionary power to send them; and that, without any undue interference with the liberty of the subject, steps may be taken to gather off the streets and send to school, at the public expense, the crowds of idle boys who are known to gain their livelihood by dishonest means. Till such improvements are made in the criminal law, your Committee must be content with a measure of success, far below what in other circumstances they might confidently anticipate. The greatest drawback they have to contend with, in relation to those who are actually brought under their care, arises from the fact, that they have no power to enforce continuance at the Home at a period when boys have not been long enough within its walls to appreciate its benefits.'

"Time has shown the soundness of this view, and the wish then expressed has been secured to the full extent. If it is thought that with such aid private benevolence is not needed, the Committee would only refer to the account of expenses for the present year. Notwithstanding the new source of income named, the receipts and expenses only just balance each other, for the amount in hand is the result of a grant which ceased to be available on the 31st March last; and your Committee have good reason to know, that the average expenses of each lad are very moderate as compared with other institutions. The true basis on which the reformatory movement must be conducted, appears now to be established; prison discipline is admitted to be a failure, so far as prevention and reformation are practically concerned.* The Government, therefore, instead of persevering in a plan both costly and inoperative, is willing to avail itself of voluntary service; and the following statistics for the whole of England clearly demonstrate that up to the present time the step has been a right one.

"The commitments of youths under sixteen, for

The year ending—

30th September, 1856, were 13,981
30th September, 1857, „ 12,501
30th September, 1858, „ 7,622

Showing, in two years, a decrease in commitments of nearly fifty per cent.—a result, it is believed, which the most sanguine friends of the reformatory movement never even ventured to anticipate.

SOCIETY AT MANCHESTER FOR PREVENTING THE USE OF CLIMBING BOYS.

On Wednesday, Aug. 11th, by the kind permission of the Mayor of Manchester, a meeting of the members of the Society for the Prevention of Chimney Sweeping by the use of Climbing Boys was held in his worship's parlour at the Town Hall. In the absence of the mayor (Ivie Mackie, Esq.), who was prevented by other duties from being present at the opening of the proceedings, the chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Adshead, who, in introducing the object of the meeting, said it had been convened for the purpose of bringing under public notice the silent, unostentatious, effectual operations of a society which had been formed for the protection of climbing boys, of which Mr. Wood, the honorary secretary, had been the embodiment, indeed the society itself, for a number of years. In endeavouring to carry out the Act of Parliament passed for the protection of climbing boys, Mr. Wood had visited 35 towns in which 120 prosecutions had taken place, of which 61 were dismissed, 41 had paid the fines, nine of the convicted persons had been sent to prison, and nine had absconded. He (the chairman) could not omit that opportunity to pass without bearing his testimony to the devoted labours of Mr. Wood, who had entered upon these philanthropic labours after he had passed threescore years and ten, who was now verging upon fourscore years. He had not only discharged the duties which he had taken upon himself without fee or reward, but he had advanced £70 or £80 of which he was at that moment out of pocket, after paying all the expenses of the Society and labouring for a period of six or seven years.

* This we are far from admitting. Many hundreds issue from prison wiser and better; but popular prejudice habitually distrusts them, and it is rarely that lads can find any opening to obtain employment here, or to get abroad to seek it, unless they enter the reformatory. Many are in all respects as trustworthy, and as willing to work honestly, on leaving a well-regulated prison, as after their additional detention in the reformatory.—Eds. *Philanthropist.*

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An interesting report of the operations of the Society, which had been prepared by the veteran philanthropist (Mr. Wood), was read by the Rev. Mr. Robjohn. Having referred to the popular error that the Act of Parliament had done away with the practice of employing climbing boys, whereas it still existed to a lamentable extent, the report stated that the employment of children as sweeps prevented them from learning useful trades in after-life; was the means of adding largely to the number of the dangerous classes, who lived as beasts of prey upon other portions of society, the criminal population deriving some of its most formidable elements from this source; that female children, even, were immolated on the altar of covetousness, and sacrificed to this cruel trade; that four girls were employed as chimney sweeps in Manchester, and two at Prescot, while there were others so employed at Birmingham, Windsor, and other towns. The report having referred to the amount of fines which the Act empowered to be levied, in cases where children were employed in sweeping chimneys, stated that in carrying out the Act the Society had been instrumental in rescuing 200 children from this British slavery, and that Mr. Wood, in accomplishing these results, had travelled 10,000 miles. The report also asserted the fact that chimneys could be better swept by the machine, when properly used, than by the boys; and it concluded by calling upon the public not to engage master sweeps who employed boys, and also to aid the society by their sympathy and by donations.

The Rev. Mr. Robjohn, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the persecution which Mr. Wood had suffered at the hands even of magistrates, before whom he had carried cases, and who had treated him as a common informer, pursuing the work for the sake of half the penalties, whereas all sums so obtained, with the exception of a portion which had gone into the general account for travelling expenses, had been given by Mr. Wood to charitable institutions, as receipts in his possession fully proved. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gelart seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. dis.*

Mr. William Wood moved: "That the practice of employing climbing boys for the sweeping of chimneys is inimical to the common feelings of humanity, and is a disgrace to this enlightened age, experience having proved that when the machine is properly applied the chimneys are more effectually cleansed by such means." He said his sympathies had been strongly moved in aid of the objects of the society by having seen two children burnt to death; and that, before a select committee of the House of Lords, he had heard details which would excite his audience painfully were he to repeat them. Having described the various efforts made during the past century to alleviate the sufferings of chimney sweeps, Mr. Wood said that, in carrying out the objects of the society, he had received much abuse by persons on the magistrates' bench, who had called him a common informer, and who had so excited the people in the court against him that he had been followed into the street, hooted, stoned, and threatened with death; and on one occasion, to save his life, he had to seek the protection of the police, while he got to the railway station as quickly as he could. Mr. Wood then adduced several facts which had come under his own observation, illustrative of the hardships and enormities arising from the practice of employing children to sweep chimneys. One of these was the case of a child who was stolen from his parents at Keighley, when he was only six years old, was taken into a town in Cambridgeshire, where he was subjected to the greatest cruelties for ten years, when he escaped and found his way back to his native place to find that his mother had died of a broken heart soon after he was stolen, and that his father speedily followed her to the grave.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Brown, and carried unanimously.

Ralph Chapman, master sweep, of Salford, then gave a sketch of his life, showing the hardships he had undergone. He said, My father was a chimney sweep years before I was born. It is known that boys have been sold frequently and taken from their native place to a strange part of the country. My father was one of those. He was taken out of Salford with my grandfather who was a master bricklayer. He laid the foundation of St. Peter's Church. He was, however, fond of drink and became a beggar. My father was sold for £10 to a chimney sweep in Rotherham. When I was five years old I was taken and put up chimneys. I remember this was before the Town Hall was built. I was a climbing boy then. I am a master sweep now living in Salford. Thanks be to God I am living, although all the punishment I have gone through is unknown. I have still marks on my body caused by climbing chimneys, which I shall never get rid of to my dying day. I was once in a chimney, not 500 yards from here, two hours and forty-five minutes. That was in James's Square, and I recollect I was then five or six years of age. The chimney was that narrow that a boy could hardly get up; but my father thought that if any boy could sweep it I could, and he made me go up. For three months after that I was not able to sweep another chimney. I have been carried in the soot-bag on my father's back eight miles to sweep chimneys at two or three o'clock in the morning. With running about in frost and snow my feet became so hard that I cried when I first had to wear clogs; the frost had no effect upon my feet, but the clogs pinched them. That was in my younger days. In manhood I have followed the same occupation. I have a little boy thirteen years of age. Some years ago I attended a meeting for the prevention of climbing boys, and so much was brought forward then that I said with a clenched fist, "This boy shall never go up a chimney again as long as I live!" (Cheers.) And he hasn't been. That boy now works for the Mayor of Salford (Mr. Harvey), instead of running alongside of me, which he formerly did. I have had the sweep's cancer; and I was so bad with it a few years ago that I went to the Oldfield Lane doctor, who performed an operation and gave me certain directions for a week. I walked to him on the third day, and he said as I came into the surgery, "Here is a dead man walking!" He told me when I went out of his surgery, after the operation, he did not expect to see me alive again. That cancer was growing for nearly twenty-five years, and it kept growing larger and larger until I became alarmed. I have known boys to be sold to chimney sweeps for 5*l.*, 10*l.*, and 12*l.*, and the sweep who had bought them paying for them by instalments as they sold their soot. After some further statements, Chapman said, in answer to a question, that he had entirely given up employing climbing boys, and now used nothing but the machine.

John Booth, another master sweep, also gave his experiences, which were not of so varied and interesting a character as those of Chapman, although they bore out his statements as to the severity and hardships of a climbing boy's life.

The Rev. Mr. Stokes moved: "That public opinion ought to be brought to bear upon the subject of the great evil of employing climbing children; and that in small towns and villages where there is not a strict surveillance exercised their employment prevails; and this meeting desires to urge the great importance of the amendment of the same to meet the necessity of the case." Mr. Stokes was convinced that the object of the society was highly philanthropic, and deserving of a large amount of public support. He was equally convinced of the pure, disinterested principles under which Mr. Wood acts, in conducting all the operations of the society, and that his name would go down to posterity amongst the benefactors of mankind. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alley seconded the resolution which was carried *nem. dis.*

The Mayor, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Adshead for his conduct in the chair, took occasion to express his high sense of the services of Mr. Wood, to whom they were much indebted for the zeal he had displayed in his labour of love.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and Mr. Adshead having responded, a vote of thanks was accorded to the patrons of the society—the Mayor of Manchester, the Mayor of Salford, Mr. Bazley, M.P., Dr. Brown, Dr. Burton, &c., and the proceedings terminated.

THE LIVERPOOL GRAND JURY AND THE BEERSHOP EVIL.

At the Liverpool Assizes a few days ago the following presentment was made by the grand jury:—

"In the charge with which your Lordship opened this assize you directed attention to those acts of violence which occupy a prominent place in the calendar. You informed them that it contained 'thirty-five cases of cutting, stabbing, and wounding, by which eight persons had come to their deaths.' Your lordship concluded your charge by directing attention to those means of prevention which might be wisely adopted to check the growth of crime. The grand jury have carefully borne in mind both parts of your lordship's charge.

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They find that the acts of violence to which your lordship directed their attention have been of an aggravated description. A large proportion resulted from quarrels commencing within the walls of licensed public-houses, after drinking prolonged for hours, and, indeed, until it had produced a brutal frenzy. The grand jury desire emphatically to express their opinion that, apart from the moral mischief which the excessive use of intoxicating drinks occasions in families and in society, all the poisons sold to malefactors, or wantonly or carelessly used, cause far fewer deaths than the unregulated sale of beer and spirits. The chaplains of our gaols have for many years called the attention of the magistrates of this county to drunkenness as the chief source of crime. But the magistrates have only a very limited power over beerhouses, inasmuch as they cannot limit the number of licences; and their discretion as to the suspension or removal of the licence of public-houses is subject to embarrassing restrictions. It is especially to be regretted that the law does not enable the magistrates to secure the personal residence of the licensed victualler in his public-house. The grand jury, nevertheless, suggest that in all cases of intoxication causing any breach of the peace the police should be directed to ascertain and report to the justices in petty sessions what were the houses in which the several parties had been permitted to obtain drink in excess. They would urge that the justices should pursue these inquiries, so as to impress on all who are entrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors that they become parties to disorder—to much moral mischief—to breaches of the peace and acts of brutal violence ending in homicide—by permitting drink to be taken in excess. They, therefore, frustrate the intention of the Legislature that the licence should be held on condition of co-operation with the justices of the peace to prevent the abuse of intoxicating drinks, and should be withdrawn if this condition were not fulfilled. The grand jury conceive, that the justices not attending may be strengthened in the discharge of such duties, if from this assize their attention be called to all those cases of violence caused by intoxication, and commencing in public-houses, which have been sent for trial by your lordship, and that they be requested to consider whether they should take such measures with respect to the licences of such publicans as may issue in their suspension or removal. Some such immediate exercise of the authority of the justices, followed by a vigorous and persevering administration of the law, has become indispensable. The grand jury, however, feel that if these efforts were successful, they would leave untouched the mischievous influences of beerhouses kept by a ruder class of persons than the licensed victuallers. Either on the one hand the sale of beer and spirituous liquors may be safely made an open trade, both without reference to the character of the dealers, or to any guarantee for their good conduct; or, if such a trade cannot be suffered without control, then the security which the Legislature has required from the licensed victuallers should be rendered thoroughly effectual, and extended to beerhouses. The present law neither effectually promotes wholesome restraint nor is it consistent with an unfettered trade. It is administered by two classes of functionaries, on two conflicting and ill-defined principles, so as to cause a confusion most injurious to the well-being of those who are supported by manual labour, and to become a fruitful source of crime. The grand jury are of opinion that the laws as to the sale of intoxicating drinks in beerhouses and public-houses should be assimilated, and that the authority administering the law should be made uniform, and should be such as to secure a prompt, pure, and faithful enforcement of the intention of the Legislature. The grand jury cannot conclude this presentment without expressing their earnest concurrence with your Lordship as to the supreme importance which you attached to all the moral means for the prevention of crime afforded by the religious bringing up of our youth, by private example, and in efficient schools."

ENTERTAINMENT TO AGED GOVERNESSES.

On Monday, 25th July, Mrs. Tait most kindly invited the aged ladies of the Governesses' Asylum, at Kentish-town to spend the day at Fulham; and accordingly they drove down the avenue about three o'clock in several carriages. Besides the resident members of the Bishop's family, there were present, also, Mr. Spooner, the clergyman whose ministry the ladies attend; Mr. and Mrs. Laing, the honorary secretary to the Society for Governesses, and his active wife; and Mr. Baker, the venerable vicar of Fulham. The visitors were received on the lawn by their kind hosts, and were soon scattered under the splendid old trees of that fine old episcopal residence. After an early dinner, the lawn again received the company, and the little children of the family playing freely with their new friends—new in time, however old in years—gave a character of *Home*, which was truly delightful. After tea followed evening prayers in the chapel; and then the guests drove home, fatigued, perhaps, as to the bodies, which they have worn from sixty to eighty years; but greatly refreshed in spirit by the great kindness and courtesy of the invitation, and by the manner in the kindness and the courtesy were maintained in the most minute details of the entire day.

Domestic Service.—In accordance with the recommendation of most who are interested in this subject, the intended meeting has been postponed until a later period in the year, when many now absent will be returning to town.

Preliminary steps have been taken to establish a free library in Birmingham. A meeting has been held on the subject, Sir John Ratcliff in the chair, and there is every prospect of good success.

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September 1, 1859.

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.
October 1, 1859.

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MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

A MEETING of the friends of this institution, for the employment of discharged criminals, was held in the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, on Tuesday the 2nd of August, to take steps to ensure its more extended and efficient working. His worship the Mayor of Manchester, Ivie Mackie, Esq., presided, and amongst those present were the Lord Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Robert Gladstone, Mr. Robert Barnes, Mr. C. Worsley, Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. Edward Ovens, Mr. J. M'Clure, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Robert Gardner, Mr. Joseph Adshead, Mr. S. Fletcher, Mr. Joseph Heron, town-clerk, and others.

The MAYOR said they had met to have a conference respecting the interests of this institution, rather than to propose any definite course. It was a very important institution, and one that was very much needed in Manchester. No one could doubt this who had visited the institution, and knew its objects. He had been there on two or three occasions, and had been exceedingly pleased with the decorum and decency with which the men conducted themselves. He understood that they were really industrious, and had given great satisfaction to Mr. Walker, the originator and manager of the institution. There had been about seventy men in the place since it was opened, and only two had been discharged for misconduct. Judging from their appearance, nothing out of the common way would be discovered in these men, whose conduct was very praiseworthy. Next in importance to the prevention of crime was the reformation of the criminal, and therefore an institution of this kind, with the avowed object of providing employment for the outcasts of society, had a first claim upon the inhabitants of Manchester. (Hear, hear). The men were found in steady employment so long as they conducted themselves well, and on leaving they received a certificate of good character. It must not be expected that this institution could give employment to a tenth part of the discharged criminals from Manchester prisons, but the object was good, and it was desired now to put the institution on a proper footing before the public, and relieve Mr. Walker of his anxiety. He (the Mayor) hoped, from the presence of so many influential gentlemen that the desired object would be accomplished.

The TOWN CLERK read a statement respecting this useful institution, the entire credit of the formation of which belonged to Mr. Walker. Seventy discharged prisoners had enjoyed the benefits of the institution. Four had by their conduct fully justified the successful exertions made to obtain them employment; and to many others assistance had been given in self-maintenance which there was no doubt would result in permanent good. Thirty, of whom six are females, still remain connected with the institute, and their steady application to work, and cheerful observance of the rules, give the best hopes of their reformation. It was felt that it was now decidedly time for the institute to pass under the control of a committee representing the public; and although some preliminary expenses would be involved, it was confidently anticipated that they would not have to be repeated.

Mr. ROBERT GLADSTONE moved a resolution to the effect that it was desirable to transfer the management of the present Industrial Institute from the hands of Mr. Walker to a committee, representing the public, in order to secure its permanent and increased success. He thought that many gentlemen were unaware of the existence of this institution, because it had been working its way so quietly and been in existence but a short time. He had paid several visits to the institution, and could corroborate what the Mayor and Mr. Heron had said as to the efficient manner in which it was conducted by Mr. Walker, who was the right man in the right place. The position of the institution was as follows: Mr. Walker had paid away £542, and had received £409, leaving a balance due to him of £133. This was a satisfactory result of the experiment, for many of the hands were inexperienced, and could not earn enough to maintain themselves. The estimate made was that a thousand pounds would be needed to pay their debts and lay in a stock of materials; also that there should be subscribed annually about £400 to pay the salaries of a superintendent, foreman teacher, schoolmaster and bookkeeper, and assistant, rent, taxes, &c. He did not suppose there would be any difficulty in raising these amounts in Manchester, to give the thing a fair trial. He should be happy to give £50 and subscribe five guineas annually. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Robert Gardner, Mr. H. Philips, and Mr. Robert Barnes had also promised £50 each. Our ragged schools and juvenile reformatories were doing a great work, and, to complete it, this effort was necessary to provide honest employment for discharged criminals. The recorder, Mr. Armstrong, had sent a donation of £5, and expressed his willingness to become a patron of the institution, the object of which he considered most excellent. A kindred society had been established in London with unequivocal success. (Applause.)

Mr. ROBERT GARDNER seconded the motion, and said he thought that Mr. Walker had peculiar qualifications for the management of such an institution. With such a scarcity of labourers surely this industrial institution deserved to be supported.

Mr. OVENS (Chairman of the Salford Hundred Sessions) mentioned the case of a discharged convict who had returned to criminal ways from the difficulty of obtaining work. Such cases showed the necessity of something being done to provide work for this class. He feared there might be danger from collecting too large a number of criminals together, and having so expensive an establishment.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the London institution relied upon the report of the chaplain, who was very likely to be imposed upon; but in the Manchester institution a certificate of character depended upon good conduct during the period of probation, which Mr. Walker thought should be twelve months.

The TOWN CLERK remarked that the ultimate object of both the London and Manchester institutions was the same; but here employment was found directly, and in London indirectly. The salary of the London secretary was £500; if, therefore, a staff cost only £400, they would be working economically.

The LORD BISHOP thought both plans commendable, but it would be best to leave details to a Committee. (Hear.) No one could doubt the benevolence of the scheme and its importance, but it was necessary to go to work in a business-like way. They must consider how they could prevent undue competition with regular tradesmen, and other matters, for it was a large question. He had watched the institution from its commencement, and visited it once, and all he had seen was in its favour. The privacy and retirement of the institution was one of the most necessary elements to ensure success. (Hear, hear.) If they were to parade these persons as objects of sympathy, and draw public attention, the very worst effect would be produced. (Hear.) He quite agreed with Mr. Gladstone, from personal experience—for his first sermon was in a gaol—that they ought invariably to distrust the report of the chaplain. (Hear, hear, and laughter). He had known many excellent chaplains, and he was more than usually intimate with the late Mr. Clay, of whom it was impossible to speak too highly; at the same time, he had known instances of such continued and confirmed simulation carried on, not for days or weeks, but months and even years, when everything was thoroughly rotten, that he believed the best man was capable of being deceived. (Hear, hear.) He cordially concurred in the scheme, and should be most glad to give it any measure of support in his power; but he urged strongly that something more definite was necessary to secure the public confidence, without which an institution of this kind could not flourish. (Applause.) The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. J. MORLEY moved a second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. JOSEPH ADSHEAD, nominating a committee to carry out the foregoing resolution. Mr. Adshead said there could be but one opinion as to the importance of such an institution. Those who had mingled with prisoners found that their great complaint was their inability to obtain employment

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on dismissal from gaol, therefore employment was the main agent in reformation. He ventured to hope that Manchester would not be slow in setting a good example in this matter. He quoted from the statements made by Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., at the Liverpool Social Science Meeting, the experience of the Wakefield Industrial Home, under the able management of Captain Shepherd, which had been in operation three or four years. Up to July 1858, 350 destitute persons, chiefly discharged prisoners, had been admitted into the establishment, the disposition of whom is thus classified :—

1. Left without assigning reason ...	95 or	27·00
2. Discharged for Misconduct	73 „	20·75
3. Left from Objecting to Regulations	36 „	10·50
4. Committed to Prison	45 „	13·25
5. Left to seek Employment	34 „	9·50
6. Obtained Employment.....	67 „	19·00
Average number in the Institution	30	
Average Earnings per week	9s. 3d.	
Average Time in the Institution ...	58 days	

The inmates are chiefly employed in making cocoa-nut fibre mats, carpentering, tailoring, shoe-making, &c. Mr. Adshead considered that considerable caution would be required to carry on such an institution satisfactorily. In Sweden the State undertook the office of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Feeling that some intermediate provision was absolutely necessary, the Swedish law consigns the prisoner on his discharge to the authorities through whom he was committed, who keep him under surveillance and assist him in obtaining employment; during this interval he is supported by the money he receives on his discharge and which is not, as has been stated, a premium to felony, but a reward of industry, and is considered of such importance in Sweden that a prisoner is not discharged, even though his sentence be terminated, before he has earned a certain sum, which is about £5 for men and £3 for women. Great difficulty is sometimes experienced in securing them employment; so much so that, at times, a list of their names is read from the pulpits, and the congregations are exhorted to afford the applicants a chance of reformation. This enactment passed the full Diet, through the influence of King Oscars* who was early impressed with the necessity of aiming at the reformation of criminals. The great difficulty experienced in this and other countries was the feeling which society entertained against the employment of persons without characters. In many workshops, the honest artizans objected strongly to work with those who had been convicted of crime.

Mr. Robert Barnes said he was one of those who had from the first taken an interest in this movement, but he had been impressed with the feeling that it required very great caution, and one that must have mature consideration. Great praise was due to Mr. Walker for his benevolent and Christian feelings towards this unfortunate class of society. (Hear.) Mr. Barnes counselled further consideration by the committee before making the institution public.

Mr. Philips reminded Mr. Barnes that something must be done immediately to place the institution on a safe financial footing.

Mr. Barnes quite concurred, and expressed his willingness to give according to his position and the wants of the institution—(hear)—and he had no doubt that other gentlemen would do the same.

Mr. Ovens: How many persons are there at this place?

Mr. Gladstone: Seventeen at present.

The Town Clerk gave Mr. Barnes credit for being one of the best friends of the institution. (Hear, hear.)

The original resolution was modified so as to leave the matter entirely with the committee.

Nine gentlemen put down their names for donations of £50 each, and an annual subscription of five guineas.

* As a further proof of the sympathy felt by the late king of Sweden upon such subjects, his Majesty sent an autograph letter to Mr. Joseph Adshead of Manchester, accompanied with the *Memoriæ Pignus* gold medal, as an expression of appreciation of his works upon penal treatment, &c.

PROSTITUTION.

Our cotemporaries in the Southern Hemisphere have entered heartily on the subject of the Social Evil. We find the following in the Melbourne *Age*, May 7, 1859 :—

"'Feeling that it is a false and mischievous delicacy, and a culpable moral cowardice, which shrinks from the consideration of the great social vice of prostitution, because the subject is a loathsome one;—feeling also, that no good can be hoped unless we are at liberty to treat the subject, and all its collaterals, with perfect freedom, both of thought and speech; convinced that the evil must be probed with a courageous and unshrinking hand before a cure can be suggested, or palliatives can safely be applied;—we have deliberately resolved to call public attention to it, though we do so with pain, reluctance, and diffidence."—*Westminster Review*, July, 1850.

"'I propose to inquire whether, in the interest of society and civilisation, on what are commonly called sanitary and social grounds, some compromise which I should term Recognition, may not be effected between sanction and pretended ignorance of vice, and whether some useful means may not exist between unbridled license and despotism, which, for want of a better name, might be called Regulation. I intend to advance that a large class of our women should not be ignored or excommunicated, and to show why they should be as worthy of improvement, regulation, and even special legislation, as murderers, thieves, gamblers, and other male members of the dangerous classes. Their amalgamation with the population seems, notwithstanding contrary impressions, to be so regular, so extensive, and to all appearance so much upon the increase, not owing to the spread of vicious desires alone, but also to the sanction of society itself, that, it seems to me, we must no longer hold them outlaws during their passage through their furnace of purification. Granted their admission within the pale of the law their better regulation and the amelioration of their state will, I think, follow as a matter of course.'—*William Acton, M.R.C.S.*

"The recent perusal of Mr. William Acton's valuable monograph, entitled 'Prostitution, considered in its Moral, Social, and Sanitary Aspects, in London and other large Cities,' and the favourable disposition now evinced here for dealing with the subject in a rational, humane, and Christian spirit, have induced me to collect some facts as a basis for action on a "social problem, which, of all philosophy has to deal with, is the darkest, the knottiest, and the saddest." In a subsequent communication I may feel myself justified in giving my own views on police supervision, sanitary regulation, prevention, and so forth, for what they are worth; always permitting myself to make free use, with due acknowledgment, of Mr. Acton's invaluable pages. At present it shall be my business to deal with the extent, causes, and the results of prostitution; and for this purpose present a series of statistics and observations which though not actually official may safely be relied on.

"The number of prostitutes living in Melbourne and its suburbs whose names and residences are known to the police, is computed at about five hundred. Of these, two hundred reside in the block of houses enclosed within Spring, Russell, Latrobe, and Bourke streets. In this quarter also should be included seventy or eighty women who have been ejected from their houses, and whose new residences have not yet been noted; as also several who are in gaol under the operation of the Vagrant Act. The next block, extending westward to Elizabeth street and including a further section of Little Bourke street, numbers sixty women. Those residing between Bourke street and Flinders street might be computed at about forty. Collingwood and Richmond are adopted by the less obtrusive of the class, as places of residence. Here they number about fifty. At St. Kilda eleven or twelve may be found in the summer season, for in winter time they return to town. Prahan registers seven, and Emerald Hill as many. About the same number of women of the most abandoned character reside at Sandridge. This computation, it must be understood, is irrespective of vast numbers of *clandestinaires*, who, under various disguises, swell the ranks of abandoned women.

"Referring to Melbourne proper, it will be seen that the north-eastern quarter of the city is the chosen haunt of this unfortunate section of our population; and that in Little Bourke, Stephen, Latrobe, and Little Lonsdale streets, they are the most thickly congregated. I will also have to show that, with few exceptions, they are the most abandoned of their order. In the former of these narrow streets, and in its numerous still narrower lanes, running right and left into Bourke and Lonsdale streets, as far down as Russell street, are no less than one hundred and six houses occupied as brothels, besides single apartments tenanted by women who choose to live apart from the rest. Of these one hundred and six, I find that about thirty-five are frequented by low thieves; nine by professional burglars; six by sharpers; nine by fighting and fancy men; two by American coloured men; five by Jew dealers and petty tradesmen; two by foreigners; six by cabmen exclusively; and twenty-two by bushmen, diggers, employées in business premises, and "flash"

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men generally. Of twenty houses in Little Lonsdale street, nine are frequented by thieves, burglars, and 'old hands;' six by sharpers; three by cabmen; and there are two dwellings in which prostitutes 'huddle.'

"It remains for me to particularise the locality of Stephen street, Punch's lane, the mass of houses towards Russell street (exclusive of Little Lonsdale street), and the whole of Latrobe street east. In this district there are fifty-nine houses, of which seven are usually frequented by unmistakeable thieves; twelve by the lowest class of diggers, and coach-drivers; eight by those who, in the language of the police are known as 'swells;' and the residue by persons of the better class, including idle men about town. These latter thirty-two houses are occupied by a superior grade of women, who have received a fair education, and who usually exhibit a greater amount of decorum than the rest. Speaking generally as to numbers, the English and Irish preponderate, while the Scotch form a decided minority. The lowest class is all but uniformly Irish. About ten houses are almost exclusively supported by the various ranks of the Chinese, viz:—merchants, store-keepers, gamblers, and lucky diggers. The women are all Irish, and by no means the least personable of their class. Direct importations from the London streets number about eighty.

"From all that I can make out the proportion of abandoned women in Melbourne and its suburbs correspond pretty closely with that of older cities in England and on the continent of Europe. In 1857 there were in London 8600 notorious women (exclusive of *clandestinaires*) to a population of 2,500,000; and in Hamburg in 1846 there were 500 registered women to a population within the walls of 120,000—this latter an almost exact parallel to Melbourne.

"The houses which these women occupy vary according to the class, from the most wretched hovels to well-built and furnished two-storey dwellings. They are very frequently owned by 'old hands' and other persons of that class, who made money on the first flush of the diggings, and are those who come forward as 'householders' to give bail for persons as disreputable as themselves when such fall into the clutches of the police. Other of the better class of dwellings are rented of their owners by certain pawnbrokers, who furnish them with flashy articles and then let them to these unfortunate creatures at usurious rates. The police have not hitherto had adequate support from the bench in suppressing brothels superintended by vagabonds of the male sex. I know one where daily may be seen an old wretch sitting at one end of the table, and his wife at the other, serving out dinner to rows of wretched women ranged on either side—women from whom this scandalous pair wring their miserable earnings.

"After careful inquiry, I find that a very large proportion of the prostitutes now in Melbourne were free emigrants, and persons of loose character when they were selected by the Government agents at home. Others, previously virtuous, have been seduced on board of vessels; while a third class have been contaminated by their companions on the voyage. Government ships are now, however, under much stricter regulations than formerly; the matrons appointed are responsible for the conduct of females under their charge, and the consequence is that cases of seduction are comparatively rare. The discredit mostly lies with private ships, over whose passengers there is exercised little or no salutary control. On board some of these vessels after nightfall, scenes may be witnessed well calculated to deter fathers, brothers, and lovers, from venturing the honour of any they hold dear, in such keeping. Indeed one of the most fertile sources of prostitution is to be found in the contaminating influences to which unprotected young women are subjected on the voyage hither; for, even should they manage to leave the vessel's side unscathed in honour, the indolence and enervation contracted during three months of unwonted ease and abandonment of all self-reliance often meets with so sudden a shock on facing the stern realities of their new position as to compel them, sooner or later, to seek a livelihood by means unfortunately far too facile. Deprived of the advantages of a home, and the counsel and wholesome restraint of parents or guardians; charmed with her newly-acquired freedom, and possibly indulging in the expectation of matching herself with some rich colonist (as the immigrant has been led to believe by English writers on Australia will be her most probable lot), she refuses to go into servitude, or, if she does, is speedily disgusted with it, and either indulges her vanity by accepting a situation of an equivocal character, or passes at once into the gaudy flaunting ranks of open prostitution. To say the truth, there are many employers who make the lot of their servants as little palatable as can be imagined, and who often, by their harsh and ungenerous treatment, break down the last barriers of virtue which remain in the heart of the poor creature who has to apply to them for the means of an honest subsistence. The chief blame, however, in this colony, must be attached to servants themselves.

"Young women of all classes of society and degrees of education and refinement come out hither, or are dispatched by their *friends* in Britain just to get them out of the way. Others find their way to Australia to fulfil long-standing contracts of marriage, but owing to the instability of colonial employment, and other mutations of fortune and residence peculiar to the place, too often find their intended husbands unable to support them when they arrive, if they do not learn to their great dismay that their recreant lovers have gone to the diggings, or are already married. There are large numbers of married women now in Melbourne and its suburbs who, in consequence of their husbands having betaken themselves to the diggings and giving no note of their whereabouts, are compelled to resort to prostitution as a mode of obtaining a subsistence. An instance of a somewhat similar character recently came under my notice, and I am afraid it is but the type of a class. A gentleman, who, on the faith of his holding a Government appointment, had married a respectable lady, suddenly found himself deprived of the means of subsistence, not by any misconduct of his, but by a necessary reduction in the staff of his department. For months did he make the most strenuous efforts to obtain the only class of employment for which his education and habits fitted him. The diggings were the last resource, and his successes there were so indifferent as not to enable him to remit to his wife more than a tithe of her requirements. Unable to remove her to the gold-field on which he was engaged or to support or lodge her if there, he was compelled to abandon her to such means of subsistence as her forlorn condition suggested.

The mass of Melbourne prostitution, however, is not, as in London and other ancient and crowded cities, attributable to ill-paid labour, but to a variety of circumstances which render marriage, if not undesirable, at least impracticable. The enormous rental of houses, the expenses of furnishing, the high rates still attaching to most articles of consumption, the inordinate recompense demanded by servants—all these, in the face of great mercantile depression and reduced salaries, tend to deter otherwise well-intentioned men from contracting marriage, and this naturally leads to a disreputable mode of life. A taste for domestic habits and for the enjoyment of a home have yet to be formed in Victoria."

SALTLEY REFORMATORY, BIRMINGHAM.

The Staffordshire magistrates have agreed to add a new wing to this Reformatory, for the reception of the juvenile criminals of their county; and the first stone was laid by the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, on Monday, September 5.

The present building is adapted for the reception of fifty boys, and the addition will accommodate fifty more. The ground-floor will be chiefly occupied by shoemaking and tailoring rooms, and the upper storey by two large dormitories, the minor apartments being devoted to the masters and to lavatory, bath, and infirmary purposes. Alterations in the existing building will also be made, so as to adapt it to the prospective requirements of the establishment as a whole; but everything will be done in the plainest and least expensive way. The architect is Mr. Martin, and the builders Messrs. Webb and Son, Great King-street, Birmingham.

A goodly number of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the occasion, to witness the ceremony, including the Right Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Adderley, the Countess of Aylesford, Lord Lyttelton, Lord and Lady Naas, the Hon. Miss Leigh, the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, A. McGeachy, Esq., Mr. Charles Ratcliffe, Mr. Charles Couchman, Dr. Birt Davies, Thomas Bagnall, Esq., J. N. Bagnall, Esq., Thomas Jesson, Esq., the Rev. W. Gover, Mr. Tarleton (the indefatigable surgeon to the institution), the Rev. F. Williams, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Postgate, Mr. Boyce, &c.

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By way of introducing the ceremony, Mr. CHARLES RATCLIFFE said he had been asked to say a few words respecting the arrangements and origin of the institution. He was sure there were some present who could remember, that in 1851, when the Conference was held in Birmingham, many noblemen and gentlemen attended it for the purpose of investigating the causes of juvenile crime, and the best means of checking it. Soon after that time Mr. Adderley most generously assisted in establishing a small school in the Ryland-road. The funds required for that institution were not great, but the operations they were the means of carrying on were sufficient to show the great advantage which would result from their being carried out on a more extensive scale. Mr. Adderley was convinced of this, and, without saying much to the Committee, he set apart the five acres of land on which they were then met, and built a house, with school-rooms, &c., sufficient for the accommodation of twenty-five boys. It was not long before larger buildings were found necessary. In four years from the commencement of the experiment, accommodation for fifty was secured. For the last eighteen months the Staffordshire magistrates had taken an interest in the school, and the requirements of that county being greater than was at first anticipated, the Earl of Lichfield, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, had undertaken to raise the whole money required for the wing of which the corner-stone was about to be laid. During the six years the school had been in operation there had been 158 boys in the institution. Of that number nineteen had been transferred to other schools, twenty-seven had been discharged or returned to their friends, and were doing well, twenty-eight had been apprenticed or placed in situations, twenty-six had emigrated, one had died, ten had absconded and not returned, and a few had been imprisoned—making a total of 112 who had passed through the school and been accounted for, and leaving forty-four now in the school. Six months ago the Rev. Sydney Turner, Government Inspector of Reformatories, visited the school, and reported that he was much pleased with what he had seen, and that a great improvement was manifest. Since then the boys had been well-conducted in every sense. Contracts had been entered into with the Birmingham Corporation for clothing, and large orders for clothing and boots had just been completed. As for the land which the boys cultivated, that spoke for itself. The crops this year had been very plentiful, and two or three times each week Mr. Humphreys and his assistants had gone to market with large loads of vegetables, the money received for which formed a good item in the income of the institution. He (Mr. Ratcliff) felt persuaded that the statistics of the school, both as regards its expenses and the advantage to the boys, as well as the general arrangements, would meet with the approbation of all who inspected it. (Hear.) In conclusion, he had much pleasure, on behalf of the Committee, in asking Mrs. Adderley to lay the first stone of the Staffordshire wing.

This she forthwith proceeded to do in a graceful manner, trowel and mallet being duly used. Inscriptions on the stone recorded the fact of its having been laid by Mrs. Adderley, and of the funds for the erection of the wing having been contributed by the magistrates and other inhabitants of the county of Stafford, through the exertions of the Earl of Lichfield. The trowel, a very handsome one, in silver, bore the following inscription:—"Presented to the Hon. Mrs. Adderley by the Committee of the Saltley Reformatory School, on the occasion of her laying the foundation-stone of the Staffordshire wing of that building on the 5th of September, 1859. Wm. Morgan, Chas. Ratcliff, Hon. Secretaries."

After a few words from Mrs. ADDERLEY, the company present adjourned to one of the large rooms of the institution, where, by the kindness of Mr. Ratcliff and Mr. Thomas Bagnall, a *recherché* luncheon had been provided by Lisseter and Miller, of Bennett's-hill. As a matter of course, the two hosts presided, Mr. Ratcliff occupying the chair and Mr. Bagnall the vice-chair.

After some remarks from Lord LYTTELTON and others, in acknowledgment of various toasts, the CHAIRMAN in proposing "Prosperity and success to Reformatories," gave a number of interesting statistics on the subject. He stated that, while in 1856 the number of juveniles sentenced to imprisonment was 13981, and in 1857, 12,501; in 1858 the number had sunk to 7,622; and that while in 1857 the number sentenced to detention was 1,119, in 1858 it was only 849. The amount contributed by the Treasury was in 1858 £43,846, and by the Council of Education £8,557 (since withdrawn); but the amount contributed by private sources in that year was £13,102, while the total private bounty to certified reformatories could not have been less than £150,000.

Sir John Ratcliff, the mayor, was unable to be present, being at the sea-side for the benefit of his health.

THE GIRLS' LAUNDRY AND TRAINING INSTITUTION FOR SERVANTS.

ON the occasion of the annual meeting of this valuable institution in the grounds of the establishment, West-end House, West-end-lane, Hampstead, the house was thrown open to the inspection of visitors, and specimens of the laundry-work were also shown, forming a striking practical argument in favour of the institution. The Earl of Shaftesbury (president) paid a lengthened visit in the course of the day, but owing to Parliamentary duties was unable to remain for the meeting. The result of his investigation was expressed in brief but emphatic terms:—"He had never seen anything to equal it." Shortly after four o'clock the company assembled under a tent, and prayer having been offered, the report was read by Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P. It appeared that West-end House, which is commodious and admirably situated—combining country air and scenery with proximity to town—is capable of accommodating between forty and fifty girls. Thirty-four are now inmates. The institution was not so much a refuge for those who had lost character as a home for girls of good character but in adverse circumstances. The girls were retained for two years, during which time they were effectively trained in laundry work, and in the various duties of domestic service. The receipts up to the present time had exceeded £1,600, and the expenditure, including liabilities, had been over £1,500. Deducting the probable amount of earnings for laundry work (from £8 to £10 per week), and other sources of income, it was estimated that about £300 a-year would be required from subscriptions and donations. Mr. Hanbury explained that, from the nature and benevolent objects of the institution, it could not be expected to be entirely self-supporting. He passed a warm eulogy on the services of the ladies of the Managing Committee and others who had rendered aid. Short addresses were also delivered by Mr. W. J. Maxwell, Mr. C. Moody, M.P.; the Rev. J. Bolton, of Kilburn; and Mr. A. D. Chapman. Mr. Bolton referred with much praise to the character of the religious instruction given to the girls. Their knowledge of Scripture was, he said, quite remarkable. They attended his chapel (St. Paul's, Kilburn), and he might say that he felt amply repaid for the space they occupied, by the sweetness of their singing. Evidence of this was given by hymns sung by the girls at the commencement and close of the meeting. Among the company present on this interesting occasion, we observed (besides those already mentioned), Mrs. Tait (the lady of the Bishop of London), Lady Gainsborough, the Hon. Mrs. B. Noel, Lady S. Whitbread, Lady Susan Smith, Lady Townshend, Mrs. R. Hanbury, Mrs. Thomas Hankey, Madame de Bunsen, Mrs. A. D. Chapman, Mrs. J. Meadows White, Hon. Miss Waldegrave; Mr. R. Hanbury, sen; Mr. G. H. H. Oliphant, Mr. Meadows White, Mr. Fordham, &c., &c. A liberal collection was made at the close of the day's proceedings.

Review.

The Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquency especially in reference to Monmouthshire: being the substance of an Address delivered in the Town Hall, Newport, before the Mayor and Borough Magistrates, on the occasion of the opening of the Reformatory School for the County. By the Rev. STEPHEN CATTLEY BAKER, B.A., Incumbent of Monkswood and Chaplain to the County House of Correction at Usk. Monmouth: Printed by Thomas Farror, Beacon Office, Agincourt square.

IF Mr. S. C. Baker is original in many of his views and remarks, he is at any rate sound and correct; and it would be impossible to peruse this little work of his and not feel that he is forcible in his remarks. In it he deals with crime as

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a disease, and adds a few words on its remedy. Next he shows that we may fairly assume, that the annual plunder by the mass of criminals is not less than three millions and a half; he shows how a tax of 7s. 1d. a head for each of us and our families is abstracted from the resources of commerce by the vices and crimes of the profligate, the ignorant, and the idle. He naturally speaks well of all attempts to *reform the boy* before he grows to maturity in crime. Then he enters into some exceedingly interesting statistics, tending to show of what materials our juvenile delinquents, more especially in the county of Monmouth, are composed; what they do, whence they come, and whom they belong to. All these are treated in the way which few can better do than Mr. Baker. We venture to quote the following from his concluding remarks:—

"Crime is so deeply-seated an evil, and the work of counteracting it so great, that I am sure every effort in such a work will come to nothing if it refuses to seek the guidance of God, to rely on his strength and blessing, and to ascribe to Him the glory of success. If crime is a social malady, three great prescriptions exist for its cure. They are—PUNISHMENT, REFORMATION, and PREVENTION. The last is the best; but I must dismiss that one altogether, for we are now supposing our patient to be suffering from the malady, and are taking up the subject from a point when it is too late to speak of prevention. Punishment is the first and indispensable thing to be prescribed as a remedy. Nothing should be suggested to supersede it. Justice exacts it, and public security demands it. Whatever else be proposed, I trust punishment may never be ignored, for without it we shall want that 'Righteousness which exalteth a nation,' and every proposed remedy will only be 'pampering crime.' But, for age after age, punishment, in its worst forms, was the only antidote for the crime that was known or thought of. Till very recently it held, even in our own humane land, an undisputed sway. The rod alone was used or asked for. 'Death, which pays all debts,' was the chief form in which it was administered.

"Thank God this Draconic system has passed away, and death is now retained, and very properly, only as the just penalty for murder. For many years, however, after this demand for blood had ceased, *punishment* was the only known corrector of crime. John Howard did not depose it from its undisputed position; he mitigated its severity, and showed that it was not inseparable from cruelty; he allied mercy with justice in a close (and, I trust, indissoluble) embrace. He went down into the damp and filthy cell; he purified it, dried it, and aired it; he supplied food and clothing to its inmates, and brought to light abuses which he began to rectify, and which, though he died seventy years ago, his successors have gone on rectifying to this present day.

"But Howard's peculiar mission was to *ameliorate the condition* of prisoners. It was left for those who followed to attempt, the *reformation of their characters.*

"The mission of the philanthropists of the present age has been directed towards the *mind* and the *heart* of the man who is punished, to seek through these avenues to improve and reclaim him, and to restore him to society a different being. In the state in which prisoners once were, to attempt a reformative system would have been a mockery. The prison itself had first to be reformed, nor till that was done was the way opened systematically to reform the *prisoner.* The first and great reformation, however, has been, I conceive, most effectually accomplished: there are about 160 prisons in England and Wales (exclusive of Government ones): of these, twenty are strictly separate of the rest, 120 combine separation and association; and very few, indeed, of the old disorganized character remains. Now every appliance is brought to bear that can aid in the reformation of the prisoner, and favour his escape, not from prison, but 'from darkness to light, from the power of Satan unto God.'

"Much success of a marked and definite character in reformative efforts is known and undeniable; much more, I am confident, is secret and undiscerned. 'It is as if a man should cast seed in the ground which should spring and grow up he knoweth not how.' But the very perfection of the arrangements *now adopted* has made it evident that one thing has been wanting, and that is, *a means of punishing, and a place for reforming, boys and girls.*

"Prisons under the very best arrangements (much more under the old and worst) have proved themselves totally unfit for *juvenile offenders.* When all, old and young, were huddled pellmell together in one undistinguishable mass, the incongruity of treating little children as grown-up men and women was not, in the multitude of abominations, perceived; but now, when such admirable order prevails, and such a flood of heaven's light is poured in upon the lonely captive's cell—now that each inmate of a prison is made a separate study, and moral treatment, if not material, is provided to suit his peculiar case, it is seen most plainly, that arrangements accommodated to the stature of a man are wholly disproportioned to the miniature model of a child. What would you think, to see a little lad of ten years old enlisted in one of her Majesty's regiments of the line, and standing in the ranks with the rest of the men—(every child is called "a man" in prison)—clothed in the full-sized uniform regulation shako, and shouldering a musket twice as long as himself? Not less incongruous is it to see the boy of ten years old clothed in the prison dress, undergoing all the prison discipline, the sole tenant of his cell, and the sole object of the stated visits of governor, chaplain, magistrate, surgeon, and officer. All who understand the subject, from the judge, who gives his dictum from the bench, down to the chaplain, who tells his experience in an annual report, agree in the opinion, that the only effect of such treatment (when continued or repeated) is to harden the boy in crime, to puff him up with pride, and to hasten him on by a forcing process to a criminal maturity. A week or two, even in solitude, could do no bad boy any harm; but when he commits offences for which a week or two is not sufficient punishment, then a great mental and moral injury is inflicted upon him if he be shut up for a longer period, or receive no correction but that of a short imprisonment. It is the discovery and admission of this fact (this great though simple fact) which has proved the origin of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

"They differ from prisons chiefly in this respect: that, in prisons, punishment is the chief thing, reformation the second thing; but in Reformatories the order is reversed,—for, in them, reformation is the chief thing sought, punishment is a thing lost sight of, unless bad conduct or a new offence should call it forth.

"When a lad of fifteen or under breaks the law and is convicted, he will first be sent to prison as his punishment (and, if the magistrate pleases, there be whipped), he will stop there at least fourteen days, and when his imprisonment is ended, his period of punishment will be considered as *complete;* he will leave the prison gates with his crime expiated—its penalty paid—and satisfied justice will, contentedly, bow him out of the place. But just where punishment ends, there reformation begins. The law from that point gently retains him, but it is in the silken bonds of love, and, handing him over to mercy and religion, leaves them to carry on and complete the process of reformative training, the law, meanwhile, merely circling him round at a distance to prevent his escaping from his kind and new benefactors. In the Reformatory the boy will be treated as a boy at school; he will be fed, clothed, taught, and employed, as a boy of the working class; he will receive all these benefits with some additional circumstances of hardship and restraint, which will make his position no enviable one to a free and honest boy, though at the same time the very hardships and restraints will be of a character that will tell beneficially on his future course, and be to him blessings in disguise.

"The law of kindness is, and ever must be, the law of the House; but not that kindness which pets and spoils, but that which protects and controls. It is the prudent parents' place which the managers of the Reformatory wish to occupy, and it is parental treatment that the boy will receive at their hands. 'Reformatories,' says Mr. M'Callum, 'should be places where early rising, unremitting industry, plain fare, and a common education, prevail. The attraction of the Reformatory to boys should consist, not in sloth or indolence, but in the conviction that they are there learning by manly toil and self-denial honestly 'to earn their bread with the sweat of their brow;' to uproot those pernicious principles by which they forfeited their place in society, and to acquire those habits of industry which will again restore them as useful and upright members of the community. The motto should be legibly read in all their arrangements—'*No idleness permitted here.*'"

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

The Advertisements in "*The Philanthropist*" will henceforth be confined to Charitable Institutions, and such as bear immediately on the social improvement of the community. Existing contracts will, of course, be concluded.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 18th of each month.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorized to give Receipts.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with the "Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

**** *Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements :—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3*d.* per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1*d.* per line extra.

The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

October 1, 1859.

THE RESCUE SOCIETY AND THE SOCIAL EVIL.

England is essentially a Christian country; and in no one thing is this more clearly shown, than in the vast extent of its charities, both public and private. There is scarcely any phase which misfortune or distress can assume, which is not met, on one side or the other, by a disposition, as far as means will allow, to mitigate its severity. A stranger totally unacquainted with our habits and customs, suddenly placed in the midst of us, might indeed call us a "nation of shopkeepers," might be struck with the indomitable zeal and energy with which the English people embrace the opportunity of earning money; but he would, at the same time, acknowledge that the English money, when earned, is distributed with princely liberality in an endeavour to meet and alleviate distress in all its forms, and in all places, not only in our own country, but also in other and even stranger lands. Probably that which would cause the greatest amount of wonder in the mind of our visitor, would be, that, concurrently with the millions which are spent, both publicly and privately, in charitable attempts to relieve distress, there should yet be so much misery and distress unrelieved. The real solution of this is, that while, as a body, the English are bold and daring in speculation and foresight in earning money,—in their charitable works there is a total absence of the same qualities. Our benevolence is not sufficiently *preventive*. A few pounds would cleanse and repair a filthy alley fraught with malaria, fever, cholera, &c.—the few pounds cannot be got. The fever and cholera rage—hospitals are put into requisition, and thousands are forthcoming, without a murmur, to meet an evil which might have been prevented at a tenth of the cost of its cure. But it is rarely until an evil has grown to such a magnitude as to threaten the vitality of society, that any attempt is made to cope with it with anything like vigour. This has been signally the case with what has been justly termed *par excellence*, "*the* social evil." It was peculiar in its kind, and while, on the one hand, delicacy held back from commenting on it; on the other, it was an evil which so pandered to the vicious tastes of the careless and indifferent, that it grew daily more and more malignant, and well nigh baffled any attempt to meet it. Attempts *were* made, however; and though, at first, slightly spoken of—nay, even ridiculed—they were persevered in; and, as the Great Ruler of the Universe saw fit to give great encouragement, and to vouchsafe many signal proofs of success, the public cannot be sufficiently grateful for the attempt, and the perseverance under such very great difficulties as clearly encompassed it. Among all the attempts to cope with this gigantic evil, not one merits public approbation to so great an extent as the Rescue Society, in 11, Poultry. Other attempts have been made to form institutions and refuges, which have done a very large amount of good; but the great secret of the success of the Rescue Society lies in what may be termed its *home* system—the subdivision of its numbers into small manageable orders. The condition, character, age, and disposition of the unfortunates, who apply for relief must, of necessity, be so varied that concentration into one, or even two, different refuges would fail to meet the requirements of most cases. The Rescue Society has judiciously endeavoured to collect into some twelve or more "Homes" those who appeared to be more nearly assimilated to each other in ideas and habits; while many, unfitted for association, are dealt with by placing them under the care of well-known and tried friends, who thus endeavour to do their little towards the great work of reformation of their fallen fellow-creatures. The Homes of the Rescue Society are arranged in small families, and conducted as privately as can possibly be, without ostentation or indiscriminate display; yet where these poor girls, who are too often regarded as the waifs of society, may, when desirous to give up their sinful and corrupting trade, literally find a home. In many cases they have never known what it means; in far more they are completely ignorant of the softening influences of a well-conducted family. Hence the wonderful success which has attended its system, which, besides the good effect it has upon these forlorn ones, has this great advantage, that it is capable of perpetual extension when and wherever circumstances may seem most to require it. The operations of the Rescue Society have now become large, and exercise a most important influence on the social system; nor can we believe them to be unknown to most of our readers. It would be, on the one hand, impossible to insert in this place any such fair extracts from the last Report as would convey an adequate idea of its interest: it would be, on the other, unjust to the Society to omit due mention of it. It embraces a year, ending March 31, 1859, and there is not one page of it which will not amply repay perusal to such as feel any interest at all in the great work which the Rescue Society has taken in hand. That we are not alone in our appreciation of its labours is sufficiently evidenced by the fact, that the public have contributed

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to the support of the Society at a continually increasing rate; the increase of its funds having been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
In 1853	250	5	1
1854	1547	11	6
1855	2120	16	10
1856	2867	13	4
1857	4341	5	6
1858	5246	9	10

Making a total of 16,374*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* in six years, during which period 1640 inmates have been received, and, with very few exceptions, subsequently provided for.

Mr. E. Carlton Tufnell, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, makes the following observations on the Society's family system, of which he gives his unqualified approbation, in his second report of it:—

"In my last year's Report I mentioned in terms of praise the establishments founded by the Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children, and I continue to think them worthy of commendation. In the Camden Town Family Home, which belongs to this Society, of the twenty inmates whom I found in it last year, twelve had obtained respectable situations, and were doing well. The expense of maintaining it had been 15*l.* 15*s.* per head, which includes rent of the house and every other expenditure. In the Wandsworth Family Home, which contains only sixteen girls, twelve have got out to service since last year; and the cost of the establishment has been only 16*l.* per head. In the Hampstead Family Home, though they never had more than twenty-six in the house, twenty have been satisfactorily disposed of since last year; and not any failure in character in those who have been sent out has been discovered. The cost has been 17*l.* 18*s.* each inmate, but this includes the outfit of the twenty girls sent to places. One proof of the real success in reformation that has been worked in these homes is, that there is a demand for servants from them much greater that what can be supplied; a proof which, I am sorry to say, cannot always be alleged of workhouse schools."

Those who feel friendly disposed towards their less fortunate fellow-creatures, and desirous of knowing how they may help them, should by all means read carefully the Report to which we are now alluding, which can be had by application to the Secretary, at 11, Poultry. It would be unjust to dismiss this subject without observing, that though a liberal public is beginning substantially to appreciate the effects of the Rescue Society, still as it becomes more widely known among the rich and benevolent, so does it also among the wretched objects of its bounty and care; and as applications continue to multiply, a continued exercise of increasing love and charity is required on the part of the more wealthy public. Appended to the Report is a long list of—we may call it an appalling one—applicants rejected for want of funds and room. The books are admirably kept, and any single one of the cases, whether accepted and dealt with or rejected, can be at once pointed out, and all information given. This alone should give, as it does, satisfaction and confidence to the public. We recommend the Society strongly and confidently; let it be well supported, and the public will find, that while doing a truly Samaritan work of kindness to those who have literally fallen among thieves, they will themselves reap the benefit, by a serious diminution in the great evil, which is so destructive to our social peace and well-being.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

It may be within the recollection of some of our readers, that when discussing the case of Mr. Barber some time since, we concluded our observations by strongly advocating the institution of a Court of Criminal Appeal. The circumstances which have followed the recent trial of Dr. Smethurst have again brought this subject before the country, and aroused a very strong feeling in favour of a change in our existing system. If no other good results from that trial, it seems probable that it will, at all events, have the effect bringing this important question to a decisive issue. Most of our contemporaries have written more or less warmly on the subject. The language of one of them is so precisely in accordance with our own view, that we gladly avail ourselves of it. *The Press* argues, that in Smethurst's case "the law does not allow the prisoner fair play. Even those convinced, like ourselves, of the prisoner's guilt, must concede that the opposite view may at least be maintained very plausibly; and it is clear that a little matter—a slight hesitation on the part of an important witness, a little extra scrupulosity in two or three jurymen, an abler defence, a more favourable summing-up—might have freed Smethurst from punishment, if not from suspicion. Now, it is undeniable, that any one cast in a merely civil suit would at least have had the opportunity of demanding a new trial, and, were his case but as strong as Smethurst's, would probably have obtained it. Why, then, cut off the possibility of remedying injustice in the only instance where justice is irreparable?" Our contemporary ends by maintaining that the "movement for a Court of Criminal Appeal ultimately resolves itself into the more urgent demand for the creation of a Ministry of Justice—a measure to be desired, both as a judicious reform in itself, and as the probable source of many others." It is scarcely within our province to touch upon this larger question, nor is it for us to define the safeguards and limitations by which the institution of a right of appeal should be accompanied. All we are concerned in asserting at present is, that our law on this point is now in a most unsatisfactory state, and demands an immediate change.

While on this subject, we may remark our very decided objection to the manner in which, in cases of suspected poisoning, the analysis has been hitherto consigned to one man. The life of an individual should at no time be placed within the power of one man, however upright, honest, and conscientious; and, in any case where human life and justice are likely to hang upon the issue, we are strongly of opinion that all examination for the discovery of poison, if not made in the actual presence of a coroner's jury, should at least be publicly made before proper authorities, who could testify to the identity, so far as may be, of the portions to be examined, and the complete cleanliness and freedom from poison of all and every article employed in applying the test. Dr. Smethurst's case may have apparently ceased to create the interest of the public, as an individual case, and may die out of recollection, as a nine days' wonder; but as an example of a very decided deficiency in the administration of our criminal law, it will take its place beside the memorable case of Mr. Barber, and afford ample grounds whereon some of our high and influential legal authorities in either House may argue for a court of appeal in criminal cases.

In passing, we may observe that the compensation granted to Mr. Barber appears to us by no means adequate to his deserts. We still hope to hear, that, looked upon as an innocent man, he may receive from the hands of Government some appointment in addition to the money compensation, which may be agreeable to him, and open the way for him in some degree to recover in his declining years what his unjust sentence of punishment deprived him of the power of earning in the prime and vigour of his manhood.

We shall conclude our remarks by entering a strong protest against what appears to us to be a very decided infringement upon the rights of open trial by jury. A paragraph has been the round of the papers, stating that the Secretary of State has not yet decided as to any alteration of the sentence of Dr. Smethurst; and the reason given is,—not that any

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delay is caused in weighing the additional evidence which has been urged in reference to the recent trial—but that "the police are investigating other serious charges against Dr. Smethurst." We protest against such a proceeding; we have no opinion as to Dr. Smethurst, but any commutation of his late sentence should be made to depend solely upon facts connected with the trial he has undergone: if there be no reasonable doubt that Miss Isabella Banks died of poison administered by him, let him suffer as he justly deserves; if on the other hand there be reason to suppose that that lady *may have died* of natural causes, then let him be forgiven; but let not other malpractices brought against him in his absence, and for which he has, as yet, *had no trial*, no opportunity of refuting, be permitted to weigh in the settlement of this particular issue. It is in the highest degree unreasonable. Had application been made to the Secretary of State to commute the sentence, on the ground of the previous good character of the prisoner, the case might be different, and he would be bound to investigate that character. But this is not so; the protest has sprung from the idea that the trial was not complete, that Dr. Smethurst is an innocent man—and it is upon that, and that alone, that the decision of the Secretary of State should be grounded.

MANNING THE NAVY.

We beg to draw attention to some letters on this subject, which we have extracted from *The Times*. There can be no doubt that much of the difficulty with which dealing with reformed criminals is encircled, springs not so much from want of genuine reformation on their parts as from incredulity in its reality on the part of the public. Many leave both our prisons and our reformatories who are as fully open to trust as the best of the unconvicted, the undiscovered, or even the honest free. They have tasted miserably the bitters of their dishonest practices; they have gone through a wholesome period of discipline; and are, in all points, fully fitted to take service in any capacity, if only they could find themselves trusted. It is very rarely that what is termed a reformed criminal, once raised to a feeling of self-respect by being fairly trusted, has been found to abuse the trust; generally, they have been found to more than answer the expectations formed of them. We are extremely glad to find that the subject of manning the navy, in connexion with the well-drilled of our reformatory lads, has elicited such notice. Let the public once recollect that, when a criminal has performed his allotted punishment, he has vindicated the broken law, and given all the satisfaction required at his hands; and though it may subject him to more careful watchfulness, yet he should not be denied a re-entry into the paths in which he may manifest the sincerity of his sorrow, and do his utmost to make up to his country for the injury he has done to her. There will be found as good and true men in our reformatories and refuges as ever entered into Her Majesty's service, and it is cruel and unjust to deprive them of the opportunity—unless, indeed, there were such a superfluity of applications for the naval or military service that unblemished reputation might safely be demanded. We sincerely thank Mr. Cave and others who have taken this matter up so vigorously.

THE INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORIES' REPORT.

As a matter of considerable importance, we deem it right to give insertion to an amended statement of the Returns of Juvenile Commitments, which has followed Mr. Turner's Report. The mis-statement originated in some clerical errors in Mr. Redgrave's "Judicial Statistics," with which he furnished Mr. Turner, who of course grounded his remarks upon them; but he has now published the following memorandum, in the form of a letter to Sir G. C. Lewis:—

To the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., M.P., Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that Mr. Redgrave has informed me, that, on revising the Returns of Commitments of Juveniles under 16 years of age for final publication in the "Judicial Statistics," he found that the numbers with which he had furnished me, and which are printed in page 12 of my last Report on Reformatory Schools, were incorrect.

The numbers furnished to me were—

Under 12 years of age...Boys 1,018...Girls 144
Between 12 and 16.....Boys 5,551...Girls 909
Total.....7,622.

They should have been—

Under 12 years of age...Boys 1,352...Girls 201
Between 12 and 16.....Boys 7,485...Girls 1,291
Total.....10,329.

This correction reduces the decrease in the number of commitments of juveniles under 16 for the year ending September 30, 1858, as compared with the year ending September 30, 1857, from 40 per cent. to 17·4 per cent., and as compared with the year ending September 30, 1856, from 45 per cent. to 26 per cent.

I enclose a copy of Mr. Redgrave's letter, and would remark, that the corrected totals are more favourable to the agency of reformatory schools than those previously given. A reduction of 40 per cent. on the number of commitments in one year was so great as to be almost unaccountable, especially as the decrease in the commitments in the counties where reformatory schools had been established ranged generally from 16 to 30 per cent. only, and averaged but 20 per cent., showing, as it seemed, that juvenile crime had fallen off more largely in districts where no reformatories had existed than in those where they had been in operation.

The corrected numbers show a decrease at once intelligible, and fairly attributable to the action of the reformatory system. In those localities where the system has been steadily carried out, the parents made to pay, and the schools well managed, the reduction reaches 30 per cent. upon the previous year; in others, where the schools have been inadequate or imperfectly supported, or the inmates received from distant districts, or the responsibilities of the parents evaded, it sinks to 10 per cent. The average on the whole of England and Wales being as above, nearly 18 per cent. This is the more satisfactory, as following a previous reduction of 5 per cent. effected in 1857, and as accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the number committed to reformatory schools of 24 per cent. This last circumstance showing that the amount of the diminution is due to a real decrease in crime, and not to a mere transfer of the criminal from *prison to school*.

I append a Table, showing in greater detail the results arrived at in the counties in which reformatory agency has been resorted to, as given in pp. 14, 15 of the Report.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
Sydney Turner.

15, Parliament Street,
August 26, 1859.

To the Rev. Sydney Turner.

My dear Sir,—I am very sorry to say, that I can only explain the discrepancy you point out in the number of juvenile offenders convicted in 1858, by telling you that I find the total numbers, which I gave you in the progress of my work as 7,622, are erroneous; that, in the revision of the returns, I discovered an important omission had been made; and that the numbers should be, as stated in the "Judicial Statistics," 10,329.

I had subsequently sent you the details of these commitments, which were correct, and I did not advert to the use which you might make of the totals first sent, or become in any way aware of the error into which I had led you, until I read the copy of your printed report, which you were so good as to send me a few days since.

I can hardly tell you how vexed I am by this mistake, which I must take entirely upon myself, for having given you the totals from the Tables in progress

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before I had had time to verify them, which is a work of some labour.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) SAML. REDGRAVE.

Whitehall, August 15, 1859.

Comparative Table of Commitments of Juveniles under 16 for 1856-58.

BOYS.

County.	Commitments.		
	1856.	1857.	1858.
Bedford	46	42	25
Berks	68	62	62
Cumberland	44	22	41
Cheshire	242	179	149
Devon	202	188	153
Dorset	52	47	38
Durham	73	213	158
Essex	175	163	128
Gloucester	382	297	226
Hants	239	255	189
Herts	94	58	65
Kent	285	279	225
Lancaster	1,737	1,539	1,226
Leicester	84	110	139
Middlesex	3,606	3,133	2,644
Norfolk	187	188	145
Northampton	79	63	64
Northumberland	220	162	188
Suffolk	123	104	79
Surrey	1,317	1,437	968
Sussex	150	146	94
Warwick	366	309	221
Worcester	80	61	75
Wilts	37	56	47
York	796	568	510
	10,634	9,691	7,859

Average decrease on 1857 ..... 19·0
" " 1856 ..... 26·5

GIRLS.

County.	Commitments.		
	1856.	1857.	1858.
Gloucester	61	48	25
Lancaster	430	286	202
Middlesex	507	398	368
Surrey	161	144	117
Warwick	63	45	28
York	111	94	129
	1,333	1,015	869

Average decrease on 1857 ..... 19·7
" " 1856 ..... 39·5

It will be seen that the above Table exhibits in almost all cases a steady decrease in the numbers committed to prison; the reduction varying for 1858, as compared with 1857, from the maximum of 40·5 per cent. in Bedford, to 10·2 per cent. in Yorkshire; and averaging for boys 19·0 per cent., and for girls 19·7 per cent. Comparing 1858 with 1856, the reduction is still greater, the maximum in Bedford being 45·7 per cent., the minimum in Worcestershire 6·3 per cent.; the average for boys 26·5, and for girls 39·5 per cent.

The results in the large centres of population and crime—Lancashire, Middlesex, Surrey, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire—are of the most importance. The reduction here is—

		For 1858 as compared with	
		1857.	1856.
Lancashire,	Boys	20·4	29·4
"	Girls	29·4	53·0
Middlesex,	Boys	15·7	26·7
"	Girls	17·6	27·5
Surrey,	Boys	32·7	26·5
"	Girls	28·8	27 4
Warwickshire,	Boys	28·5	39·6
"	Girls	37·6	55·6
Yorkshire,	Boys	10·2	36·0
"	Girls	(—16·0)	37·2

In Cumberland and in Worcestershire the commitments, after decreasing in 1857, increased to near the same amount as for 1856 in 1858. The only reformatories, Carlisle and Woodberry Hill, being full, and the larger part of their inmates being taken from other districts.

In Durham, the alternations have been very remarkable, and point to causes distinct from reformatory agency. No reformatory has existed for the county, the only institution of the kind being the Sunderland Ragged Schools, whose operations are almost wholly confined to the borough.

In Leicestershire, as stated in my Report, the commitments have increased each year, —a circumstance which seems to call for the special attention of the magistrates.

In Northumberland the operations of the North-Eastern Reformatory were interrupted in 1857 by its removal from Newcastle to Netherton. The slight increase for 1858 may be explained by this circumstance.

The only girls' reformatory in Yorkshire is the small school (or Refuge) at Wakefield, accommodating 20 inmates, and circumstances rendered this very inefficient in the years 1857-8.

The reformatories now opened for girls in Devon and Suffolk were not established till 1858. I have not, therefore, inserted the commitments of girls for these counties.

Kent and Sussex subscribe to the Red Hill Reformatory.

THE WRECK REGISTER AND CHART FOR 1858.

(*From the Journal of the National Life-Boat Institution.*)

IN accordance with our custom for some years past, we present some facts connected with the Wreck Register and Chart, prepared annually by the Board of Trade for presentation to Parliament.

It is, as usual, a carefully-arranged document, prepared from official and reliable authorities.

At the outset it is satisfactory to find, that 1,555 lives were rescued in 1858 by life-boats, other boats, and ships, and by the rocket and mortar apparatus, and that out of 1,895 lives in actual peril from shipwreck, 340 only were lost. This number is still too large; and it must not be forgotten, that the average number of lives lost during the past seven years, including the number in 1858, is 745. We believe we are correct in stating, that even now, before the winter has commenced, the loss of life from shipwrecks on the coasts and in the seas of the United Kingdom this year (1859) has already reached the average number. It is, therefore, quite evident, that the strenuous efforts which are now being made by the National Life-Boat Institution in this good work must not be allowed, on any consideration, to relax, for the stormy elements and the carelessness of man can only be counteracted by the best preparations and calculations.

The following statement shows clearly the number and character of the shipwrecks that have occurred in the seas and on the coasts of the British Isles during the past seven years:—

Wrecks and Casualties in	Wrecks.	Collis.	Total Wrecks.	Total Lives Lost.
1852	958	57	1,015	920
" 1853	759	73	832	689
" 1854	893	94	987	1,549
" 1855	894	247	1,141	469
" 1856	837	816	1,153	521
" 1857	866	277	1,143	532
" 1858	869	301	1,170	340
Total	6,076	1,365	7,441	5,020

What a frightful catalogue does this aggregate loss of life and of ships present! How such calamities have been tolerated for so many years in a civilized country without any serious attempt at a systematic remedy, it is not easy to comprehend. With regard to the means of saving life from wreck, it is consolatory to learn that human skill and ingenuity bid fair, if properly supported, to very greatly reduce the number of lives lost from these catastrophes. The Register tells us that there are now 149 life-boats on the coast, 82 of which are under the management of the National Life-Boat Institution, and 67 belong to local authorities. Each boat of that Institution has a paid cockswain and a volunteer crew attached to her, who are promptly paid after they have been afloat in the boats. We fear that few of the life-boats of local authorities are equally well attended to.

We also observe that there are 216 mortar and rocket stations on the coast. These are chiefly under the control of the Board of Trade, and worked by the Coast-guard. We find that the result of these combined and active exertions during the past year in saving life is thus succinctly given:—

	Persons.
By life-boats	206
By luggers, coast-guard boats, small craft, and ships' own boats	719
By ships and steam-vessels	394
From shore by ropes, rockets, mortar apparatus, &c.	210
Individual exertion of a meritorious character	26
Total	1,555

With reference to these results, it should be observed that the services of a life-boat are seldom or never called into requisition except on very boisterous weather, when ordinary boats could not safely be made use of. Hence it is that so large a number of lives are rescued by shore-boats and other craft, mostly in moderate weather, which are always then found in large numbers on the water. We feel per-

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suaded that in future years the services of life-boats will prove still more conspicuously effective.

It may be hoped that the proposed new harbours of refuge will do much to lessen the number of these disasters; but such extensive works must necessarily be far apart, while a life-boat establishment can be formed almost on any part of the coast, and is sure to find the support of active and intrepid seamen. The only real impediment to the multiplication of these works of mercy is *money*, and without that the National Life-boat Institution cannot possibly carry out extensively its truly benevolent work. There seems indeed hardly any limit to the reduction which may be accomplished in these annual disasters by the exercise of vigilance beforehand on the part of those most deeply interested, and the provision of ready succour at all times.

An analysis of the tonnage of the wrecks on our shores during the past year is thus given:—

	Vessels.
Vessels under 50 Tons ...	199
51 and under 100 ,, ...	352
101 ,, 300 ,, ...	467
301 ,, 600 ,, ...	96
601 ,, 900 ,, ...	28
901 ,, 1,200 ,, ...	23
1,200 and upwards	5
Total...	1,170

The exact site of each disaster is given in the Register; and to prevent the possibility of error on this point, the Wreck Chart which accompanies it, clearly and distinctly points out the locality of the wreck. What a vale of woe and misery does this grim chart bring to light! Who can think of it without feeling a desire, by every means in his power, to lessen the causes of those black dots on it? The following is the summary:—

	Vessels.
East Coast—Dungeness to Pentland Frith	514
West Coast—Land's End to Greenock ...	304
South Coast—Land's End to Dungeness...	89
Irish Coast.....	168
Scilly Islands.....	14
Lundy Island.....	15
Isle of Man	6
Northern Isles, Orkney, &c., &c.....	60
Total	1,170

On the coast of Scotland there is a sad want of life-boats. It is along this coast a large portion of our trade with the Baltic, Greenland, Archangel, Davis' Strait, and much of that of the Canadian and United States trade, is carried on. In addition to this traffic the Scotch coast is remarkable for its great herring-fishery. Peterhead has its 250 fishing-boats; Fraserburgh and Buckie more than 400 sail; while further north, off the coast of Caithness, more than 1,200 fishing-boats, manned by 6,000 persons, nightly pursue their calling during the season, exposed to the proverbial suddenness of a north-east gale. About two years ago, during a fearful gale of wind of a fleet of such boats five were lost, from which 42 men were drowned, leaving 27 widows and 79 orphans unprovided for. Since then calamities to Scotch fishermen nearly equal in magnitude have occurred. Within the last two or three months the National Life-boat Institution has made an urgent appeal to the Scotch people generally for assistance to station additional life-boats on their coast; but we lament to say that appeal has met with little response from them.

The number of casualties in each month of 1858 is thus given in the Register for that year:—

	Vessels.
January	124
February.....	116
March	148
April	115
May	48
June	30
July	61
August	88
September	91
October	148
November	120
December	136
Total.....	1,170

Representing 205,243 tons, and employing 8,979 hands, of whom 340 perished.

The cargoes of these wrecks are thus defined:—

	Vessels.
In Ballast, not Colliers.....	151
Coal laden	377
Colliers in Ballast	41
Cotton	7
Fishing Smacks	12
Fish or Oil.....	18
Grain and Provisions.....	101
General Cargo	110
Iron and other Ores	101
Manure and Kelp	18
Passengers.....	14
Potatoes or Fruit	12
Salt	27
Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Tea, Molasses	7
Stone, Slate, Lime, or Bricks ...	75
Timber or Bark.....	63
Various, or Unknown	36
Total	1,170

It is supposed that this aggregate loss of ships and cargoes represents at least £1,500,000. Unquestionably the first step towards effectually checking this truly distressing waste of life and property is to institute immediate inquiry as to the cause of loss in every case of shipwreck. We are glad to find that this step is, in numerous instances, now prosecuted with much advantage by the Board of Trade, and we augur still very beneficial results to arise therefrom.

We further find, that 172 vessels were lost from stress of weather; fifty-eight from defects in ships or equipments, including charts and compasses; and sixty-nine from various other causes, more or less avoidable. We thus see, that 127 vessels were absolutely lost in one year from causes which were clearly controllable by man, and which were, we fear, the product, in some instances, of his wilful negligence. It is not long ago that the master of a ship was tried and convicted in the Old Bailey for scuttling his vessel off the Downs. Who can tell how many more vessels have been thus wilfully destroyed, in addition to those which have been lost through gross and culpable neglect? For it must be remembered, that, in consequence of the almost universal custom of insurance, the shipowner has often no pecuniary interest in the safety of his vessel, and may even be benefited by her loss. It cannot be wondered at, therefore, if here and there an unprincipled man should lend himself to the commission of a fraud for his own advantage. Every English vessel should be thoroughly examined before she leaves port, in order that it might be satisfactorily shown that she was seaworthy and well manned, and that means, both simple and efficacious, were on board for the rescue of the crew in the event of an accident.

On this latter point, it is much to be lamented that the law of the land does not afford that protection to its merchant-seamen which they surely have a rightful claim to, by requiring all owners of vessels to provide the cheap and simple appliance of a life-belt for the use of each seaman in his employ, as by such provision alone undoubtedly many lives would be annually saved from our merchant-craft. We will illustrate this assertion by a case in point:—

A few months ago, the life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution, stationed at Walmer, proceeded off, early in the morning, to the rescue of a sloop's crew on the Goodwin Sands. The crew, three in number, were seen in the rigging; but it was found impossible, from the violence of the sea and the rolling of the vessel, to approach her. As soon as the tide turned, causing the sea somewhat to subside, the life-boat was taken alongside; but at the moment of her being so, the vessel's mast went by the board, falling across the bow of the life-boat. One of the three men in the vessel's rigging had before this been washed off and perished: of the two who remained, one was taken into the boat as the mast fell; the other, the master of the vessel, was thrown into the water. One of the life-boat's crew, John Chadwick, immediately jumped overboard, swam to him, and succeeded in bringing him alongside the life-boat; but on the crew grasping him, his clothes unfortunately tore away, and a sea dashing the boat away from him, he unhappily perished.

In the report of this case received by the Institution, it is remarked, that had the unfortunate master been provided with one of the cork life-belts, such as were worn by the life-boat's crew, his life would probably not have been sacrificed. Indeed, the two other men, previously washed from the rigging and drowned, might possibly have been saved, had they been provided with belts, as they might have been picked up by the life-boat, or by a Deal lugger which was near at the time.

The life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution were manned last year by about 3,000 persons on occasions of service and exercise. They were often afloat during the heaviest gales and in the darkest nights; and it is satisfactory to be able to report, that not a single life was lost from them on these occasions. This happy circumstance is principally, no doubt, attributable to the safety of the boats themselves; but this immunity from fatal results was also owing in some instances to the excellent cork life-belts, one of which each man forming the boat's crew is required, by the rules of the

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Society, to put on before he is allowed to step into her.

Let the reader bear in mind, that the average loss of life from wrecks on our coasts during the past seven years is 745. It is not presumptuous to say, that a very considerable proportion of this large number of our fellow-creatures have been sacrificed through the cupidity and carelessness of their employers. How many of these victims might this day, with God's blessing, be still the solace and support of their families, as well as useful and active members of a busy commercial community like ours, if all had been done for them which justice and humanity dictated! If the shipowner had discharged his duty, by ascertaining the soundness and tightness of his vessel, the fitness of her rigging, sails, anchoring gear, &c., before committing her to the dangers of the sea, how much misery would often have been prevented! Where in the hour of need and distress has been the sufficient number of the ship's life-boats—the means of safely lowering them—the life-buoys and the life-belts? None are at hand; and if found, they are too frequently found to be worse than useless, from want of repair and preparation. We confess that we envy not the feelings of the man who has realized immense wealth, but who has not in his day faithfully discharged the important duties of an employer of labour, and who, by his remissness, probably unconsciously to himself, has consigned many a woman to be a widow and her children to be orphans. The best interests of our country, and the cause of humanity, constrain us to speak thus openly and unreservedly on this important subject. Great difficulty is at present experienced in manning with able seamen Her Majesty's ships. Now, in seven years 5,220 valuable lives, or nearly 800 annually, mostly seamen, have perished from shipwrecks on our coast; and that very large number would, unquestionably, have been nearly doubled, had not strenuous and brave exertions been made to rescue shipwrecked persons. Whosoever, therefore, contributes, either by his individual services or in any other way, to this philanthropic work, is not only the friend of the cause of suffering humanity, but he also renders important services to his country.

"The preservation of human life," it has been well observed by a contemporary, "has in all ages been considered as an act deserving of the most enthusiastic meed of gratitude. If he who makes an ear of corn to grow where it never grew before, merits public applause, how much more deserving of praise is he who rescues a fellow-creature from a violent and an unprepared death! The highest and humblest are made widows and orphans by ruthless shipwreck. To-day it is the great admiral, in his proud war-ship, who goes down 'with twice five hundred men' into the ocean's bosom. To-morrow it is the poor woman, with her children round her, who, on the desolated beach, mourns for the embrowned face, the tarry hand, the manly heart that will return no more; for the night has been stormy, the smack was capsized, the fishermen are 'drowned.'"

Ten thousand nine hundred and two persons have been saved from shipwreck by life-boats and other means since the establishment of the National Life-Boat Institution: 28,061*l.* have been expended by it on life-boat establishments, and 11,651*l.*, besides gold and silver medals, for saving life have been voted. The Committee of the Institution make, therefore, a confident appeal to the generosity of the public, on whose support the continued efficiency and extension of the Society depend. Many new life-boats are yet needed on the coasts. The cost of several recently placed, as well as of the carriages and boat-houses required for them, has in some cases been defrayed in full by charitable persons, admirers of the Institution, or anxious to afford substantial testimony of their personal gratitude for rescue from shipwreck by means of life-boats. Only the other day Lord Bury and his fellow-passengers, returning in the *Asia* from the United States, presented 21*l.*, the profits of an amateur magazine they had started to relieve the tedium of the voyage, to the National Life-Boat Institution. A prettier or more graceful thanks-offering for a "good deliverance" from ocean's perils could not well be conceived. Only recently the journeymen sawyers and boat-builders in the employ of Messrs. Forrest, of Limehouse, subscribed 30*l.* for the same purpose. Equally as touching and appreciated was the gift to the Society of 1*s.* 6*d.* in stamps from a sailor's orphan. It only remains for us to appeal to the public at large for their continuous pecuniary support to an Institution at once noble, patriotic, and merciful in its design, and which is so constantly affording practical illustration of its useful character and successful working.

CORK INDUSTRIAL RAGGED SCHOOL.

Owing to the withdrawal of the support and provision, both for instruction and maintenance, hitherto received from the Irish Church Mission, but which that Society, in its necessary retrenchments, finds itself reluctantly compelled to withdraw, this valuable and well-conducted school is now thrown upon its own resources.

It will be remembered, that, though the dormitories are open to all creeds of destitution, Protestants are well and carefully attended to. The institution is struggling on in the midst of a thickly populated city, where much ignorance, vice, and spiritual poverty abound. Let some help be sent over to the Hon. Secretary, Miss Whately, 16, Waterloo-place, Cork. There are in the Institution at present twenty-five children wholly provided for by the Committee, and a small sum has been set apart as the commencement of a fund for apprenticing the boys as they become suited to it. The Committee would gladly extend their numbers to fifty, for whom they have ample accommodation. The average attendance at the day-school for the past year has been forty-one, and at the Sunday-school there have been over seventy, kindly and sedulously watched over by W. Hall, Esq., and where the truths of the Gospel have been carefully and patiently inculcated.

Surely Christians will uphold an institution thus calculated to meet the wants of those who are emphatically "the dangerous classes," and to rescue from idleness, crime, or degraded superstition, the children of all professing creeds of their poorer brethren.

It must be borne in mind, that the Committee of this School have no Government aid to look to; they are, therefore, compelled to appeal to the public, and we gladly do what lies in our power to succour them by thus drawing attention to the School, and we shall close our remarks by adding the appeal which the Committee have issued:—

"The Committee earnestly desire to call the kind attention of their friends and the public to the increased responsibility and additional obligations of their present position, alluded to in the close of the report. The Irish Church Missions, who had hitherto relieved them of the care of the children's education, and had lent other kindly aid, are now obliged to withdraw that support; and the whole provision, both for their instruction and maintenance, will for the future devolve upon this Committee.

"Convinced that the work is of God, they desire to uphold the institution in all its efficiency, as well as to increase its usefulness. The dormitories are open to all creeds of the destitute and the perishing, Protestant children being eligible only on the recommendation of the parochial minister.

"An evening school will be held for the instruction of out-door children, to whom supper will be given, and the Sunday school will be carried on at the usual hour on the Sunday afternoon.

"The Committee hope to apprentice the boys as they grow up, and have commenced a special fund for the purpose. Some of the boys are already employed in situations of trust in this city. The Committee appeal with earnestness, but with confidence, to their friends for increased support in this time of difficulty.

"The clergy they would ask to open their pulpits, and from all they would solicit annual subscriptions; and thus they trust this valuable and interesting institution will, through God's blessing, be established upon a basis firmer and more permanent than ever.

"'Go quickly out into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind.'—Luke xiv. 21.

"Contributions will be gratefullly received by the Treasurer, Mrs. Sarsfield, Doughcloyne; the Secretary, Miss Whately, Waterloo-place; or they may be left at the Tract Shop.

"Donations of clothes, meat, vegetables, &c., will be thankfully received at the institution, George's Quay."

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—No observant person who has walked through those quarters of our large towns which are chiefly inhabited by the working classes, can fail to be impressed with the truth of Lord Shaftesbury's speech at the meeting of the "Ladies Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge;" of which I have just read the report in your September number. Last evening I had occasion to visit a family living in a district of this city, where some of the largest mills are situated, and the population of which is therefore almost entirely composed of mill hands. As usual, I was struck by the sickly appearance of the people, whom I met in large numbers returning from their work. An erect well-made figure, and clear healthy complexion, were notable exceptions to the general rule of stunted growth and pallor. It was, moreover, observable, that the younger men and women were, on the whole, less healthy-looking than the middle, aged, or elderly, *i.e.*, than their parents, and it was natural to conclude, that the rising generation are deteriorating in physical vigour. On entering the house which I sought, I found the mother of the family tending a child which had, she told me, been left by a neighbour in her charge for a few hours. In size it was about up to the mark of a moderate-sized baby of ten months, but the expression of the face made me suspect that it was older. On enquiry, I learnt that its age was about three years. My informant added, "I think it has been a good deal *thrown about*. It has been put out to nurse, and they've been giving it too much of that sleeping mixture, I suspect." Here, then, doubtless, was the cause of much of the degeneracy so apparent in the younger members of the surrounding population. The married females employed in mills have had to pay persons to take charge of their babies for them. From bad nursing many die, and most of those who survive carry about them the evil effects of early neglect, and become puny, sickly men and women. It is a comfort to find that this great evil has at last attracted the attention of influential and benevolent persons, and that something is doing to remedy it. One plan which occurs to me I will take this opportunity of suggesting.

If I understand rightly the functions of the association, it will endeavour to stir up the ladies of large towns, such as this, to form local societies for the encouragement of the objects which it has in view. Now, would it not be possible for these associated bodies to promote the establishment of nurseries, under the direction of competent nurses of respectable character, where the babies of working women might be properly cared for, and so protected from the ill-usage to which they are liable, when placed, as at present, under the care of ignorant and careless persons. These nurseries might be supported out of the payments made by those whose children were received there, and the principal trouble which they would involve would be that of periodical visitation and the appointment of experienced and conscientious persons to manage them. I have seen the plan which I suggest, in operation, on a small scale, in a village where many of the women are employed at a neighbouring factory, and I do not see why it should not be conducted on a larger scale in our great manufacturing towns.

I enclose a post-office order for £1 1s., an annual subscription to this Association, for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge, from which I expect great things. May I ask you to pay it to the Treasurer for me?

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. P.

I enclose my card.
Manchester, Sept. 6, 1859.

MANNING THE NAVY.

The following letters have already appeared in *The Times*:—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—Several boys have gone into the army and navy from the North-West London Reformatory, the majority of whom have turned out well.

My object, however, in addressing you is, to direct attention to the recent establishment of a Reformatory School Ship in the Thames, on the plan of the *Akbar* at Liverpool, for the purpose of training for the sea boys answering the description given in your article to-day.

An old frigate, the *Cornwall*, and considerable assistance, were given by the late Board of Admiralty, and the vessel lies off Purfleet, with about a dozen boys on board, and room for 200 more.

They ought, at present, to be all convicted boys, because the Treasury allowance will go towards our heavy expenses; but, when our numbers are larger, we hope to have a free list also.

There is considerable prejudice, both in the navy and merchant service, against boys of this class; but a naval captain, who took, *sub rosa*, several from the *Akbar*, said that they were the best boys in his ship, and that, after all, they were in many instances of the same class as, and and no worse than, the other boys, with this difference—that, having been found out, they had had two years' good training.

A merchant captain wrote to me, that his boys were not worth their salt the first voyage, and ran away at the end of it; "but your boys," he said, "will be valuable to me from the first."

I cannot trespass on your space further than to say, that all particulars may be obtained by addressing a letter to Captain Burton, R.N., School Ship *Cornwall*, Purfleet,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
STEPHEN CAVE, Hon. Sec.

Wilton-place, Sept. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—In consequence of your second leading article of *The Times* of to-day, I am directed by the managers of this Industrial School to state, that from this institution, during the past year, one boy has enlisted into the Royal Artillery, two boys into the 84th Regiment, two boys into the 85th Regiment, two boys into the 6th Regiment, and three boys into the Royal Navy. All these, who once were destitute, vagrant, and starving, are now strong, healthy, and steady lads, able to mend and wash their own clothes and to cook their meals, with a fair rudimentary education, and some little knowledge of carpentry tools or of shoemaking. The whole of them have joined the above services at their own special desire.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE BELL, Secretary.

The Boys' Home for the Training and Maintenance, by their own Labour, of Destitute Boys not convicted of Crime, 14, Euston-road, St. Pancras, Sept. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Cave's letter on your second leading article of the 16th instant, I beg to bear testimony to its truth, and solicit your insertion of the following:—

During the past year fourteen lads from this ship have joined the army, and six have entered the navy. All are doing well.

There are at present on board many fine "strapping" boys of sixteen and upwards, some of whom have been at sea. Many have been convicted of only trivial offences, such as desertion from ships, vagrancy, sleeping in outhouses, &c., but all have undergone a careful course of moral training and discipline for an average of two years, by which their antecedents, however bad, are thoroughly eradicated.

They have also been instructed in the various duties of a sailor, and are considered by most of the shipowners of this port to be worth the wages of an ordinary seaman. (Two have to-day joined the ship *Alexander* as ordinary seamen.)

But, alas! in addition to their other faults, they have broken the eleventh commandment, and, unlike their more fortunate, though not more honest, brethren, have been contaminated by the Reformatory, and are considered unfit to be openly received into her Majesty's naval service.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. FENWICK,
Commander, R.N., and Captain of the *Akbar*.

School Frigate *Akbar*, Birkenhead, September 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—All wise men must admit that when you are in real difficulty there is nothing so fatal to success as attempting to "shirk" it. We are now face to face with a riddle which we as a nation must either solve or die. The question of manning the navy is well understood by every thoughtful person in the country to be that on which our political existence depends, and it is the duty of everyone to do what he can to prevent the public from

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being led off on a false scent. As I cannot but think that Colonel Simmons has, with the best intentions, done something of this kind in your columns, may I be allowed a few words of criticism?

How are we to find the means of meeting on the sea a nation which has its whole maritime population under an efficient system of conscription? This is the question, or rather only one part of it, for it may be our fate to have more than one such nation on our hands. We have had quite lessons enough to show us that this can be no longer left to chance, and your columns, sir, have contained many excellent suggestions on the subject. Those which are at all likely to be useful may be resolved into two. We must either subject our seafaring classes to a system of registry and ballot, applying the same principle to the whole non-seafaring population for the supply of local militia, or we must induce by very high pay a large number of men to enter the ranks of a permanent reserve force. I should myself prefer the former, and believe it to be quite feasible. No one has much hope from the plan which the authorities are about to adopt at present, and which is neither one nor the other. But Colonel Simmons proposes that we should cease to trouble our heads about seamen at all, and supply their places to a great extent by marines. This would be, indeed, an easy solution of the problem, if it were a solution; for marines are the cheaper commodity and more easily obtained.

But has Colonel Simmons really considered what the effects of such a wholesale change would be? Take his own case of 700 marines out of a crew of 1,000 in a line-of-battle ship. He must be well aware that we dare not reduce our masts and sails on board ship, in spite of the introduction of steam, because in war time coal must be reserved for action, and the cruising must be under sail. When he has taken the officers, the engineers, the ship's boys, and the so-called "idlers" out of the 300 who are not marines, how many will he have to go aloft? He would, I suspect, be very sorry to be in such a ship on a lee shore. Merchant ships afford no parallel. They have not to brave the risks of cruising men-of-war; their safety does not depend on celerity of movements; as it is, many of them are lost for want of a proper number of hands. Or, take the manning of the ship's boats into consideration. Who is to perform this duty? There will be but a small number of the 300 available, and it cannot be expected of the marines. If, indeed, it is meant that the marines are to do the duty of sailors, then we shall have to call them by their right names. They must have the same pay, and will belong to the same class of men. Their distinctive character as sea-soldiers, in which they perform so admirable a part, would then disappear, and the service would sustain a very grievous loss.

But, it may be said, that Colonel Simmons has overstated his case, and that instead of a proportion of about one-fourth marines in a ship's company, as at present, we might safely increase it to one-third, or even one-half. Mr. Lindsay differed from the rest of his brother Commissioners on this point, and proposed something of the sort. Now, I believe that a change, even to this extent, would be most dangerous. We shall be called upon to match ourselves against a fleet manned for the most part by seamen. It will be a fatal error if we attempt to oppose them at sea with soldiers. A marine may be excellent at gun drill under ordinary circumstances, and as a small-arm man; he will be also—at least those who have been embarked—proof against sea sickness; but in the emergencies of a general action, and especially in bad weather, it cannot rationally be expected that he should have the qualities of one to whom the sea is his natural element. The thousand critical contingencies which may occur under such circumstances demand the activity and the resources of a man trained to depend on himself in a life-long contest with the winds and waves. The very qualities of the marine which make him so valuable an auxiliary on board ship and so useful when landed—his training to act as part of a machine and his excellent discipline—interfere with the power he is required to exert as an individual. Let any one, for instance, study our naval actions in the great war, and ask himself whether soldiers could have performed the feats of our seamen in boarding the enemy. Steam can make no essential difference in this respect, nor the long-range guns. As in the late Italian battles, there will be all the more vigorous endeavours to get to close quarters.

I cannot either subscribe to Colonel Simmons' assertion, that even in time of peace "the best gunners on board ships of war at the present day belong to the marines." I have shown, I think, no disposition to under-rate the real value of that body, but I cannot in the course of a pretty long experience recall the name of any ship I served in where such was the case. There is no one like a trained seaman for naval gunnery, though a trained marine among a number of untrained seamen will be, of course, their superior until they are brought up to his mark.

No, sir, with all our shortcomings, we have been, I am convinced, on the right tack in adding as many of the soldier's accomplishments as possible to those of the sailor. It was that which gave us our superiority in the great war. May the day be far distant when we shall attempt to reverse the process. There is no necessity, either, for such a downward step. There are plenty of the old stock to be got, if we only set about it in the right way. But we want a reform within the service as well as measures to connect it with the mercantile marine. We want the abolition of corporal punishment, except under sentence of court-martial; we want a total reform of the Board of Admiralty, and its freedom from all connexion with political parties; we want the re-adjustment of our half-pay lists; we want a better system of education for our officers, and the total abolition of promotion by interest. These are the "points of our charter." We all have our nostrums; these are mine. I should state them with more diffidence if I were singular in my opinion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A Naval Officer.

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October 1, 1859.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 54.] LONDON, NOVEMBER 1, 1859. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.
November 1, 1859.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The third annual meeting of the Social Science Association commenced on Monday, October 10th, at Bradford. The first public meeting of the Association took place in St. George's-hall. The lower part of the hall was not quite full, but the two galleries were well occupied, and among the audience were a large number of ladies. It must be borne in mind, that all the places were paid for. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the President of the Association, and the platform was filled by a large body of the leading members of the Association, including Lord Brougham, the Bishop of Ripon, Sir J. Ramsden, M.P., the Mayor of Bradford, &c. The proceedings commenced with the Earl of Shaftesbury delivering the opening address, from which, as it has not only been printed but commented upon in most of the papers, we can make a few extracts only :—

TEMPTATIONS ON LEAVING SCHOOL.

But then comes the time when the poorest sort go out into service, and mingle with the world. Then begins the principal danger. Utterly inexperienced, fresh in appetite and passion, with all the wildness of youthful liberty, they are surrounded by every form of allurement. Depend upon it—surely I may speak without fear of contradiction—that temptation to vice and licentiousness, in its manifold and various phases, makes tenfold, aye, fifty-fold more delinquents than all the poverty and ignorance put together (hear, hear). It would be endless to enumerate the sources of temptation: I name but a few,—money left carelessly about; goods recklessly exposed in shop windows; low theatres; fairs; low company; dancing taverns; gin palaces with measures for the least and the youngest; dealers in marine stores, which is the euphonious term for receivers of stolen goods, with the certainty of prompt payment for the thing stolen; and for a class somewhat higher, casinos, betting-clubs, low races, and the like. Now none but those who have seen them, heard them, and, as it were, felt them, can estimate the fatal power they exercise over all, and especially the young. . . . . Let us endeavour to meet one influence by another — establish counteracting attractions. They may be comparatively feeble, but you will save some. There are lectures, "grave, gay, lively, and severe;" unions for mutual improvement; here many of the members may commence, or recommence, the study of the first elements, may fasten on the subject they like best, and pursue it with all the zeal and delight that belong to a natural, and not a forced, undertaking, proving, in the issue, that the education which a man gives to himself is ever the most lasting and most effective. There are reading-rooms, coffee-clubs, Young Men's Christian Associations, lending libraries, and penny banks.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE STREET ARABS.

I still persist in the opinion that I ventured, some years ago, to embody in a bill, in which power was given to the police to take any vagrant or begging child before a magistrate, who, according to the evidence, might send the child to the workhouse, or any place open to receive it; make the parents responsible for the charge; and imprison them in case of refusal or non-payment. The bill passed the House of Lords, and was rejected by the Commons; but I had the testimony of most of the London magistrates, the police, and many others of great experience, that such a system would, in little more than twelve months, have dried up one great source of juvenile delinquency; for in this, as in other cases, poverty is not the cause; many of the parents, or guardians, if they may be so called, live in clover on the earnings of those wretched striplings, and have, as I have learned on investigation, resources of their own to the extent sometimes of 30s. a week!

PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF SANITARY REFORM.

Let me now earnestly recommend to your attention the report for 1858 of the Macclesfield Local Board of Health. Here you will see at once what a zealous and enlightened body of men can do. They tell you that their system has been in operation for five years. The results, therefore, are beyond question. The rate of mortality in the borough was, before they began, 33 in 1,000; for the last five years it has been 26 in 1,000; so that 1,015 lives have been saved. In funeral expenses alone, calculated from the returns of 232 burial clubs, £8,729 have been saved. But there have been 23,420 less cases of sickness; and the cost of these cases being estimated, according to the data of the benefit societies, at 1s. a-day for 20 days, there has been a further reduction of expense of £28,420. Again, observe the increased average duration of human life. The average age of all who died in the first period was 24 years; while in the surrounding agricultural district it was 34 years. In the last five years it has been 27 years. Each year gains an accession, the last year's average being 28½ years. Thus it proceeds; length of days by three years have been added to each inhabitant. "A few years ago," says the reporter, "statements such as these were received with little favour; indeed, many people affected to ridicule them. Now, however, such vital statistics have assumed an authority which prevents even the most ignorant from questioning their real value." One more fact. "The deaths of children under one year of age have decreased 16 per cent.; and those under five years 4 per cent." This is a sample of what had been already achieved in many parts, and of what might be achieved in every part of the United Kingdom; and well have we a right to say to everyone—"Go thou and do likewise." But the benefits of improvements of dwellings, streets, courts, alleys, of drainage, ventilation, supply of good water, removal of nuisances, piggeries, hay stalls, bone-boiling, poisonous manufactures, with the whole array of noxious agencies, are now almost universally admitted. Yet many pause at the preliminary expense. It will, therefore, be a part of our inquiries to examine the pecuniary bearings of the whole subject, and show, as we most undoubtedly can show, that a financial outlay on works such as these will be amply compensated by a financial return in "good measure, pressed down, and running over."

NECESSITY OF RECREATION.

We must improve and direct the taste of the people, and check, in some measure, the reviving appetite for the detestable amusements of the bull-bait and the prize-ring. Harvest-homes, excursions, and things of that sort are admirable, if duly managed; and I would call attention to the "Olympian Games" at Wenlock, in Shropshire (tested by the experience of ten years), for encouragement of athletic exercises. Sure I am that this manifestation of interest begets a sympathy between all classes. A man will oftentimes be more gratified by your attention to his amusement than by your regard for his necessities. And (if the instance of the Ragged-school may be quoted) we may assert that the prospect of a summer treat on the river, or in the fields, is far more effective for discipline during the whole preceding year than would be twenty times the duration in length of punishment.

LORD BROUGHAM'S ADDRESS.

On Tuesday the great attraction was the delivery of Lord Brougham's annual address, as President of the Council. The body of the hall was, on this occasion, about two-thirds full, and the stalls were entirely occupied. The noble lord commenced by alluding to several topics which had been discussed at the meeting of last year:—

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

At that meeting it appointed a committee to consider the important subject of the means of preventing adulteration of food; and the council made an elaborate report, referring Mr. Scholefield's Bill to the committee, which approved the bill, suggesting some material amendments. It was, however, unfortunately dropped in the Commons; but the Committee's report will be of great service to Mr. Scholefield in preparing the measure for introduction.

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1857.

The same department took into its consideration the unsatisfactory footing upon which the responsibility of Government, as well as that of the local authorities, for the sanitary state of the country, had been left by the Public Health Act of the session 1857, and especially by the want of system which inevitably resulted from the Act being only temporary. The council entirely agreed in this view, and presented an elaborate petition to both Houses, through Lord Shaftesbury and Lord John Russell, setting forth in detail the evils complained of, and strongly urging the making of the Act permanent, with some few alterations. This application to Parliament was attended with success, and the Act of 1857 is now perpetual.

OUR HOSPITALS—MISS NIGHTINGALE.

But the most remarkable papers then read in this department were unquestionably those of Miss Nightingale in which she communicated in a most striking manner the results of her experience upon the construction and economy of hospitals. The council, deeply impressed with the importance of these papers, had them printed in a separate form, and sent copies to all the hospitals in the United Kingdom, and to many medical officers. There is every reason to believe that the best effects have followed from this proceeding; and that this great benefactor to her suffering fellow-creatures will not much longer have to lament, with a feeling of shame, our free country being left behind those under despotic Governments in so material a branch of sanitary policy. Let us pause for a moment to declare, that the choicest notes warbled by the "solemn bird" of night never sounded more sweet to vulgar ears than now sounds to the philanthropist the name consecrated to undying fame by the wise beneficence and generous self-sacrifice of her who bears it [here the noble lord was visibly affected]—a fame far less precious in her estimation than the delightful reflection on pain assuaged and sorrow averted.

OUR WORKHOUSES—MISS TWINING.

When we consider how many thousands of the poor are unfortunately inhabitants of the workhouse, we at once perceive the importance of its better regulation, both as regards its economy, its arrangements, and the labour of its inmates. But the tendency of the governors to exclude the public, and to prevent a full examination of what goes on within the walls, has been found to prevent the improvements which humane and well-informed persons have repeatedly urged. Two most valuable papers from Miss L. Twining were read at our meetings in Birmingham and in Liverpool; and at the former an important discussion led to the appointment of a sub-committee on the proposition suggested by her experience and full knowledge of the whole subject—namely, the formation of workhouse visiting committees. This received the entire approval of the Poor Law Board. The consequence has been the institution of a system of regular visiting of workhouses, especially of their schools and sick wards.

SUCCESS OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

That no legislative interference can be contemplated until the public mind is prepared, we must admit; such was the course in America, and our palliative measures tend to afford the required preparation. The evil of drunkenness had reached such a height, that in the State of Maine, 25 years ago, associations to promote temperance were formed; they spread through the country; they influenced by degrees the whole community; they induced the magistrates to refuse licenses; and, finally, they obtained a law of rigorous prohibition. Six other States, having a population of 4,500,000, followed the example of Maine. Other States, or districts, with a population of 7,500,000, having made considerable progress towards the same end, more or less rigorously discouraging the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the greatest benefits have resulted to these portions of the Union. But the most important fact is the attempt to repeal the law in Maine, and its signal failure. Like all subjects in a country which, from the nature of the Government and the changes in the holders of all offices, is under the influence of perpetual canvass, this of temperance became a party question, and governors were chosen and removed upon it. Four years ago its supporters were defeated, and a stringent licensing system was substituted in its place. For two years and upwards this plan was tried, with every disposition of the authorities to favour its success. Pauperism and crime, which under the prohibitory law had been reduced to an incredible small amount, soon renewed their devastations; the public voice was raised loudly and with rare concert against the licence plan; a resolution was passed at the State Convention, that the Liquor Law should no more be treated as a party question, and the repealing act was, without opposition, itself repealed. Another effort was made to restore the repeal, but the resolution of the State Convention was referred to, which stood unrescinded, and all attempts to get rid of the Liquor Law were abandoned thenceforth as hopeless. The happy result has been a continuance of the same diminution of pauperism and of crime which had followed upon the original enactment of the law. Upon this very remarkable passage in the history of social science, it may be observed, that at least it affords proof of the experiment having been made, and successfully made, of dealing vigorously with the evil; and if the same preparation of the public mind which led to that experiment being tried, and secured its success, takes place in other countries, the great example may there be followed safely and successfully.

THE STRIKE.

That which regulates all prices, whether of commodities or labour, is the higgling of the market; and there is a kind of individual instinct by which dealers in labour, as well as dealers in other things, adjust their demands. A combined action of 100 or 1,000 substitutes for this individual instinct a fixed rule, conceived without the least regard to the rate of supply and demand, to the circumstances of the party offering and the party accepting or refusing, and enforces that rule in an arbitrary manner, and by no natural appliances.

GREAT EVIL OF FACTORY LABOUR.

The effects of promiscuous association without due superintendence are, most unhappy upon the young of both sexes, but more especially upon females. The constant wages, too, tempt married women to eke out their income by this kind of work, and leave their children unattended to; these children at a very early age are themselves drawn into the same employ. The good feeling and good sense of master manufacturers can alone interpose to rescue the numerous and important class, especially the female hands, from the contamination to which they are exposed, and which is spreading the worst kind of dissoluteness over the working classes. Nor will all the care of the masters suffice, unless they are assisted by the generous and rational co-operation of women in the middle and upper classes of society, moved by pious zeal and acting upon a well-considered plan, for the good of their fellow-creatures in by far the most important of human concerns. . . . . A worse disease than ever filled the wards of hospitals, a moral plague, desolates the haunts of our most gainful industry. Let the spectacle or report of it call into existence a sisterhood that may meet the enormous evil, to prevent which is far better and far easier than to cure.

"INNOCENT" CANDIDATES AT ELECTIONS.

It is said that they only give the money to be expended in a lawful manner; that they have confidence in their agents, and that they even direct them on no account to practice corruption. But the existence of the practice in question is notorious, and they can have no reason to doubt the zeal and the activity, and the unscrupulous nature of those they employ—the jobbing attorney is as well known for an electioneering agent as others of his craft are known for money-lending agents; the publican who bargains that his house shall be used—whose accounts, the bill of the one and the score of the other, are paid without any scrutiny. These things cloak from the candidate's eyes the particular course pursued in spending his money; but that the corrupt deeds have been done he must be taken to know as well as he knows how much they have cost him, and the state of the poll, which is the result. Let him not doubt, then, his own criminality, or flatter himself that he has not spread corruption among his fellow-creatures, sapped their morals, produced fraud and falsehood, ay, even perjury, merely because he has wilfully shut his eyes to the acts of those by whom he has done the deed.

HOW WE DEAL WITH "INNOCENT" M.P.'S.

The loss of the seat is all the penalty that we denounce to deter the great malefactors. I speak here from some experience of the inefficacy of such penalties. While the African slave-trade was only punished by the forfeiture of the ship, it mocked the law, because the profits of a successful voyage covered the loss of many failures. The wrong-doer was content to

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run the risk in the eager quest of great gain. So the candidate and his agents in their eager desire of a seat will run the risk of defeat, and encounter any cost of money. But when I made slave-trading felony, the pirate who had cheerfully run all pecuniary hazards would not expose himself to be transported as a felon, and the execrable traffic ceased. So it is clear that candidates and their agents, whom no dread of defeat or expense can restrain, will shrink from the hazard of an infamous punishment, when they see the treadwheel as well as the House of Commons at the end of the path which leads from the hustings. It may be objected, that the severity of the infliction would prevent the execution of the law; and, no doubt, as long as the enforcement of it is left to a tribunal like the election committee, this result is to be apprehended. But how much longer are we to continue the only nation which leaves the execution of its penal laws to private individuals, inflicting upon the party injured by an offence the additional injury of prosecuting the offender?

THE LUDICROUS SIDE OF BRIBERY.

For, unhappily, the offence of bribery is treated too lightly, both by parties and by the public. It seems to be taken for granted, that all men would bribe if they could; the only shame is being found out, and that sits very lightly. In a late newspaper discussion on the subject, the comparison between drunkenness and bribery in this respect was very ingeniously and very soundly instituted. There is something ludicrous in both; as the crowds flock to see an actor play the drunken man, so do they flock to an election committee to hear of a kitten sold for £50, and a £20 bank-note found in the teapot of a voter's wife. But serious—truly serious—nay tragical, are the consequences of the one fault and of the other. They who laugh at the mimic exposure of intemperance would be shocked to witness the real midnight orgies of the gin-palace, and would perhaps shed tears over the wretched home, forlorn wives, and starving children of its frequenters; and they who have made themselves merry at the committee with the gibes of counsel or the tales of witnesses, may shudder to reflect on the consequences of electoral corruption, itself a great offence, and leading to dishonest courses that end in still greater delinquency.

The proceedings of the Conference terminated on Saturday evening. The Council and friends of the Association have reason to be gratified at the success of the Bradford Congress. There is, however, something to be regretted, which is, that owing to the large number of papers sent in, and the limited time allowed to the Conference to get through the business, many contributions remain unread.

SIR J. K. SHUTTLEWORTH'S ADDRESS.

Sir J. K. SHUTTLEWORTH, president of the Social Economy Department, delivered a lengthened address at eleven o'clock on Saturday. We have only space for the concluding remarks. The first effect of a rise of wages (said Sir James) among a rude people has commonly been the increase of the coarser forms of sensual enjoyment. Thus, Mr. Porter some years ago estimated the amount of beer, spirits, and tobacco consumed by working men in the United Kingdom at £53,411,615, the spirits amounting to £20,810,208, the beer and porter to £25,383,165, and the tobacco and snuff to £7,218,242. "Now," says Mr. C. Morrison, "without going the same length as those who would proscribe stimulants altogether, it may be assumed, without much contradiction, that nine-tenths of the spirits stated in this estimate, one half the beer and porter, and half the tobacco and snuff, were either actually pernicious in the use, or at least 'superfluous' (p. 43). The evidence of the amount of crime and pauperism fluctuate so much with the state of the law and its administration, that probably no standard of the moral and intellectual condition of our population is so sure as this inordinate and unnecessary use of intoxicating drinks and tobacco. This is fatal proof that though the pauper, bound by the law of settlement, is our last actual slave, some of the worst consequences of serfdom remain. The workman is free to emigrate from the moorland cottage, or the hut in the fens, or the mud hovel in a stagnating agricultural district, or from an Irish bog. He may settle in the midst of the vigorous life of the English coal fields; he may be trained gradually with better food, lodging, and clothing, by the discipline of toil, till he has a muscular energetic frame for out-door work, or has gained a wiry, highly nervous organisation for the skilled manipulations of the factory; he may submit his will to the regulated system of the division of labour, and to the influence of opinion on society. He may combine with perfect respect to the law to adjust the relations of labour and capital. But though in all this there is gain, the animal nature of the ancient serf reappears. Ages ago his progenitor was a beast of burden—sold as a chattel of his owner, when life was subject even to his caprice. He has not risen to real freedom until he has acquired self-control. Emancipated from the 'mund' of his lord, he has become his own master without the power to control his own appetites. In his new life, the mind of the workman is mainly developed by his industrial and social training. The workshops and the press have done more for him than any other agency, and next to these the Sunday school. But it is to be confessed that that portion of the workmen who spend their evenings in sensual excesses have not yet become freemen. The tendencies to democratic change are obvious, and are so strongly indicated by the origin, history, and theory of our constitution, that they are in some form ultimately irresistible. We have, therefore, to determine for ourselves whether we value the personal liberty of action which we enjoy under the mixed political power of this country, and whether we cannot preserve it, while we proceed to fulfil the apparent destiny of our race, by completing the freedom of the mass of our countrymen, by raising them to the dignity of freemen in the power of self-control, and to the intelligent exercise of the rights of freemen by the recognition of their claim as a class to a more direct influence in our representative system. Something has been done towards this result. The cities, towns, and villages of our coal fields, into which in the last century the population has emigrated, were irregularly constructed, unpaved, unsewered; the houses often rude and unhealthy. There was bad scavenging, little lighting, no sufficient water supply. Though we had suffered from the warnings of typhus and of an excessive infantile mortality, we needed to be aroused by the visitation of cholera to the condition of our towns. That disease shocks by the appalling mystery which shrouds its advance, and the rapidity of its action; and by the suddenness with which it ravages the population, the singular manner with which it marks by its path where the foulest squalor, the thickest miasma from filth, attacks the frame wasted with want, and the deepest moral degradation, combined with the lowest condition, herd together, attracted public attention to the sanitary regulation of our towns. Great advance has been made during the last twenty years in these forms of improvement, both in town and country. The physical condition of the people has also been greatly ameliorated by the cheapening of food and clothing, and all the other necessaries of life, while their habitations and wages have improved. The protection of women and children under thirteen from excessive hours of labour, the prohibition of the employment of women in mines, have had a practical effect beyond the mere letter of the law. Excessive hours of work for men are discountenanced by public opinion; factories and mines are subject to regulations for the protection of life and health; and what the law does not require, an intelligent sense of Christian duty often effects. The new hamlets, villages, and towns, have in the last half century, and especially in the last 25 years, been organised as centres of Christian influence, by the building of churches, and chapels, and schools. We have spent many millions on these buildings. We probably now expend £2,000,000 annually on the education of the people. In the last quarter of a century, literature has been cheapened for the use of the masses by such societies as that for diffusing useful knowledge, over which Lord Brougham has presided since its origin. The press has become the great instructor of the people in all social and political topics. An earnest practical effort has been, within the same period, made to foster in the working population, habits of prudence, by savings banks, in which £30,000,000 are accumulated; by building and benefit societies, in which large funds are accumulated; by the possession of cottages and small freeholds; by temperance leagues; by societies of mutual improvement and mechanics' institutions; by advice, remonstrance, and example. The chief object of this brief review of the social history of the most numerous class of our fellow-countrymen will have been attained, if it tend to inspire a lively faith in their destiny: if it teach us to recognise in our history how all the elements of our social state react on each other; how each advance in order, in peace, in social policy, in civil and religious freedom, in the powers of mind over matter, and especially

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in the divine influence of charity,—has slowly but surely emancipated our humblest classes from serfdom, from villanage, from pauperism, and now tends to lift them up to the enjoyment of all the privileges of intelligent freemen. Nor have I been without hope, that while such a review may thus strengthen in the beneficent tendency of all providential laws, we may, in contemplating their operation, learn to restrain a short-sighted impatience. Fifteen hundred years have elapsed in our history, and yet the theory of our Saxon constitution is only partially realized. The schools of Edward V. and Elizabeth only partially educate our middle class. Some generations must pass before home education in the cottage will generally worthily co-operate with the elementary school. How long a time will be required ere the vast annual waste on intemperance is converted either into a means of rational enjoyment, domestic comfort, or into capital, for the elevation of those who work with their heads! Whatever be the time required, we have to maintain our faith in the beneficent tendency of all great providential laws, whether in the great eras of material forces and animal life, or in the epochs of social change. All history teaches us the earth was in the vast ages of development slowly prepared by one great design for the habitation of man. So in the history of our race, whatever have been the catastrophes which have overwhelmed empires—the internal ferments which have appeared for a time to cause a social chaos, slowly, but surely, in the eye of Him with whom a thousand years are but as one day, man has been making a conquest of nations—asserting and exercising the dominion of mind over matter—emancipating himself from debasing animal instincts—raising class after class from serfdom, ignorance and brutishness—and prefacing for that reign of Christ in the hearts and institutions of mankind, when every man shall sit under his own vine and his own fig-tree, none daring to make him afraid.

CLOSING GENERAL MEETING.

The closing general meeting of the Conference was held, Oct. 15, at twelve o'clock to-day, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding.

Lord Brougham announced that at a meeting of financial reformers held in the course of the week—one of the largest meetings of the Conference at which he had been present—the important subject of direct and indirect taxation was very carefully considered. The indirect taxation of the Country fell with the most pressure on the great body of the people. The bulk of it was paid by the working classes on five articles—tea, sugar, malt, spirits, and tobacco—and the produce to the revenue was £50,000,000 annually. The question was how to raise that money, if the indirect taxation on those articles was given up. If he said to his right hon. friend Mr. Gladstone, "You ought to give up the duty on those articles," that right hon. gentlemen would say, "I am quite with you on that point, but what are we to do for the money? Now, the meeting to which he was referring had come to the conclusion, that, "as far as possible," indirect taxation should be replaced by direct—meaning by "as far as was possible," as far as was consistent with justice to all classes of the community, to all sorts of properties—as far as was consistent with the exigencies of the public service—of our army and navy, and of our civil Government, and also as far as possible consistently with keeping good faith with the public creditor. The words, "as far as possible," covered all those matters. The general feeling of the meeting was, too, that the best sort of direct tax was what they called a wealth tax—a tax on all sorts of capital, whether in land, in money, in goods, in furniture—on, in fact, every species of feasible tangible property. That certainly was the opinion of the great bulk of the meeting. Whether it was his or not, he would not say. He thought that the general opinion of the meeting was also decidedly in favour of a tax on wealth rather than on income, for various reasons, and, amongst others, on account of the inquisitorial character of the latter impost. It might be asked, "What would you do with the man of £5,000 or £10,000 a-year, and who has no capital whatever?" Well, if such a person saved his income, or a portion of it, his savings would become wealth, and would therefore be taxable; but if he spends it, and that indirect taxation were abolished, he would escape taxation altogether with his £5,000 or £10,000 a-year. It had, however, been suggested, that in such cases the man himself should be assessed. That was, that his income might be estimated at an annuity, and that annuity taken as equivalent to a certain capital, and the wealth tax applied to the recipient. That seemed to be the general feeling of the meeting. Besides the five articles which he had mentioned as producing so large an amount of indirect taxation, there were 485 articles which paid duty, and which only produced £700,000 a-year to the Country. Surely the duty on those articles ought to be done away with. He wished to mention that he had received from his reverend friend the Rev. Vernon Harcourt a copy of a resolution passed at Aberdeen during the meeting of the British Association, declaring that the present mode of taking scientific evidence in courts of law was most defective. He (Lord Brougham) fully concurred in that statement, not only as regarded medical, but any kind of scientific evidence. He wished to mention that he had received from his right rev. friend the Bishop of Oxford a letter, in which that right rev. prelate expressed his regret at not being able, owing to a pressure of episcopal duties, to accept the invitation of the association, and be present at the Bradford Conference. The noble lord concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Hastings, the general secretary of the association.

Mr. A. Kinnaird, M.P., seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Mr. Hastings returned thanks, and announced that the number of members had been 3,978, and of associates 645, besides which 324 transferable tickets had been issued, making a total of 1,366. The number of papers read was 175—namely, in the jurisprudence section 22, in education 38, punishment and reformation 30, public health 30, social economy 50, and at special meetings 8. The council had accepted the invitation received from Glasgow to hold the next conference there.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the mayor and magistrates of Bradford, and other local authorities who had assisted in forwarding the views of the association; a vote of thanks was also passed to the Press, Lord Shaftesbury taking occasion to pay the London and provincial journals a high compliment.

A vote of thanks, passed by acclamation, to the noble president concluded the proceedings of the Conference.

MEETING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

A meeting of the working classes of Bradford was held Oct. 14, in St. George's Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Brougham, Lord Radstock, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., the Right Hon. B. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., and other leading members of the Social Science Conference, attended. The great hall was densely crowded on the occasion; and, amongst the audience, was a large number of females.

The chair was taken by the Mayor of Bradford, who, having said a few words, introduced Mr. Adderley to the meeting.

Mr. Adderley, who was very warmly received, then addressed the assembly. He said that all classes at that meeting had a mutual interest in the proceedings and objects of the Social Science Conference. They were all working men, whether they laboured with the head or with the hands, and their interests were the same. All classes in society were necessary to each other. The screw and the nut did not fit because they were like each other, but because they were not like. He hoped they were not all screws. Two screws, if brought together, would be of no use; but if the screw and the nut were used together they served an excellent purpose. They had all different duties to discharge, but they ought to endeavour to serve each other.

Lord Radstock observed that the members of the Social Science Conference were working for those who composed the bulk of that meeting, as well as for themselves. On examining the subjects discussed in the various sections, it appeared manifest that the working classes had great duties to perform in respect to those subjects. He had ascertained that there are in this kingdom from 600,000 to 700,000 factory workers, whose wages amounted in the aggregate to £20,000,000 annually. Here was enormous amount of money which the employed in factories had under their control. The great cause of misery and destitution was improvidence; but if every one of the factory people would only lay by 4*d.* a-week, a fund of £500,000 would be provided, and this would be amply sufficient to maintain all in distress. The United States had been described as the paradise of the working man. There was no doubt that wages were high and provisions cheap in that country; but pecuniary prosperity did not of itself give happiness; and certainly there was not more happiness in the United States than

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in Old England. In some parts of the United States the taxes were such as people here would be very unwilling to pay. He had been in America, and some time ago a friend of his in New York told him that the taxes he paid there amounted to 13*s.* 4*d.* per cent. on his assessed capital, which was equal to 25 per cent. on his income. A man with £100 a-year paid £25 to have the streets swept, yet he (Lord Radstock) had seen streets in New York where the mud reached to his knees, and in Broadway he had seen a hole large enough to take in the whole of the platform. It had been found, on inquiry, that £700,000 of the money raised by the city of New York was unaudited and unaccounted for. That led to further inquiry, when it was found that the contractors for sweeping the streets had been paid two or three times over for work which had never been done. There were many things which he admired in the States; but the most intelligent men there considered that all their wealth and prosperity did not give them more true liberty and happiness than we had in this country. There was a right kind of liberty and a wrong. They had plenty of the latter in the United States. A little man, opposed to slavery, was walking down one of the streets in a town in a slave State, when a tall, strong man attacked and knocked him down. On the reason of such an assault being asked, the answer was, that America was a free country, and a man could do as he liked. The fact was, wealth had deprived the people of America of the power of self-control. The working men of England should look to these things, and learn that the greatest gift to have was the power of self-control, that enabled a man to grapple with difficulties.

The Right Hon. J. Napier said he had been a working man all his life, and had never complained of his lot. He frankly confessed that he had been accustomed to regard the manufacturing population with apprehension, as persons who were ready, when an opportunity occurred, to turn everything upside down; but he was bound to say that he had never seen a better foundation for society than since he came to Bradford. The chief, if not in reality the only, source of a country's happiness was an industrious and moral population. He was himself the victim to a kind of strike; for he had been turned out of employment against his will. It was just as that event occurred Mr. Cassell sent him a number of essays, written by working men, to read, having made him one of the judges for awarding the prizes which he had offered. He must say that the ability with which some of those productions were written astonished him. When in Parliament he had always given his vote for the working man; but there was one vote of his in which he specially rejoiced. It was a vote to preserve one day in seven as a day of rest.

Mr. Cowper, in some brief observations, referred to the advantages which accrued to the working man from the promotion of social science.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who was greeted with loud cheering, said he and his friends on the platform now occupied a very different position in respect of the working men to that which they had done some years ago. Then they had to ask the working man, "What can we do for you?" Their question now was, "What can you do for yourselves?" On themselves depended their present and their future welfare. He delighted in meetings of this kind, when men of all degrees and ranks in England met together. He liked also to see men from foreign countries come and hear with their own ears, and see with their own eyes, that England was not a country in which the rich man trembled and the poor man frowned. He advised the working classes to make good use of the boon they enjoyed in the shortened hours of labour. He trusted that their leisure time would not be given to drunkenness, but applied in social improvement. Nothing so much impressed him with a sense of true dignity, or gave him higher hopes for the future, than to go into the house of a working man and see happiness and piety prevailing there, and the parents devoting themselves to bringing up their children in the love and fear of Almighty God. This was what showed the true strength of a nation. This was what Burke would have called "the cheap defence of nations." He earnestly recommended the working men to elevate their own intellects by reading works calculated to improve the mind, and to carefully educate their children. He would also call on them to be attentive to their wives. There were in society depraved and abandoned women who would lead their husbands astray; but, as a rule, women were able to advise their husbands. The wife had often more discernment, more quickness, more feeling than the husband, and the latter would do well to take her advice in all matters, and to follow it too. He thought the working men might have little social science conferences of their own: and amongst other questions they might discuss this: Whether it was not desirable to keep married women at home instead of letting them go to work in the factory? He would ask whether the working man does not lose more by the absence of his wife from domestic duties than he gains by her earnings in the factory? Then, he would say, avoid strikes. He did not deny their right to combine and strike; but the exercise of a right was often anything but advisable. If they had a grievance, let them go boldly and state it, and if justice were on their side, he believed they would be listened to. He had never known a strike answer; but he had known a great many to bring irretrievable ruin on those engaged in them.

After some observations from Mr. W. Chambers of Edinburgh, and Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.,

Lord Brougham, who had just returned from Sheffield, whither he had gone to attend a meeting, next presented himself, and was received with very warm demonstrations of applause. He said that he could not address a meeting of the men of Bradford without expressing his admiration at the good conduct they had exhibited. It was always more useful to point out defects than to indulge in panegyrics, and he would take the liberty of alluding to one defect which the working men of Bradford, in common with all operatives, were chargeable with. It was that they did not sufficiently estimate the absolute necessity of provident and prudent conduct. The particular kind of improvidence which he was going to specify might be called comparatively trifling, and was easily remedied. It was that they did not sufficiently reflect that they were not entitled to any relaxation or amusement whatever till after their day's work was done; that they were not entitled to even the relaxation of reading or instructing themselves till after they had finished their day's work. Their highest interest and duty was to follow their regular callings, and so secure their independence. Now he was speaking as a working man himself, and that was the rule he had always followed. He never considered even one hour or minute his own, or considered himself entitled to relaxation even in the way of instruction—out of the line of the profession he followed—till his day's work was honestly and entirely done. He had been a working man all his life, and what was more, he had all his life lived upon wages. Yes, it so happened that he had never spent one halfpenny of any little property he enjoyed, or of any sum that might have come to him; he had always lived by the sweat of his brow. Another subject to which he would refer was the kind of relaxation in which the working classes should indulge. He entirely agreed with what had been said by other gentlemen since the commencement of the conference, on the subject of reading. It was a great misfortune that at one time they had so large an issue of inferior works of fancy and imagination. He did not at all object to works of fancy. The proverb was that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy:" so, if reading was all dry, hard reading, unrelieved by anything that was light and fanciful, the mental stomach would not digest well. Therefore, he did not object to works of fiction, but to those that were not of the purest kind—to novels of a light kind, full of extravagant descriptions, of impossible scenes and sickly sentiment, and all kinds of things that never could have occurred among men and women in this world, he had a decided dislike. There had, however, of late years been a great improvement. Few of these trashy works were now circulating, while there were in circulation many excellent works of fancy, the perusal of which might be productive of much good. Now, seeing that he had been a working man all his life, and was so at present, it might be said that he should at his time of life—and he was a good deal over thirty years of age—take a little rest, and that he had earned a title to a little repose. But the great Christian poet Cowper had said with truth—

"A man unoccupied is not at rest,
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed."

And he had resolved, that so long as Providence allowed him to retain his faculties, he would not fall under the description of "a man unoccupied," or a "mind quite vacant." He would continue, as far as he was able, to live a life of labour, to which he had been so long accustomed. He had heard of anticipated political changes;

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but on that point he would not enter further than to say, that such changes might possibly be improvements, but that they ought to be adopted only after much forethought and circumspection, and they ought to be moderate in their character. And this he would emphatically say, that it was the duty of every class, and of none more than of the working class, to be content in the meantime with things as they were, and not to lift up hand or finger to alter the law by force.

A vote of thanks to Lord Brougham and other distinguished persons present on the platform was carried with acclamation, and the meeting separated.

The above addresses were listened to by at least 3,500 persons.

THE condition of many parts of London and the suburbs remains very bad; overcrowding increases, and there is the greatest difficulty in obtaining healthful lodgings at a reasonable rate. One poor man writes to us—"What is the cause of the exorbitant price we all of us have to pay for our homes? I, with my family, live in a room barely four yards long by three yards wide, for which we pay 3s. a week unfurnished; and notwithstanding much floor-scrubbing, bedstead-cleaning, and clothes-washing, we are devoured with bed vermin, through the necessity of keeping a fire close to the beds all day for cooking purposes. The dwellings of the poor are horrible dens of disease and discomfort. The cursed single-room system produces fever and consumption among children, and drives parents to the public-house and to sin." In the pleasant suburb of Brompton, with its wide roads, admirable museum, good schools, front gardens, squares, crescents, and trees, there are rows of houses just behind all the gay, airy surface, which are absolute hot-beds of disease. Each room is occupied by a family, at a high rent, and the doctor is a constant visitor. In the heart of London abominations maintain their places for generations, and improvements are effected with the greatest difficulty. On a recent hot Sunday we passed down Drury-lane. There was no air stirring, the footways were full of women and children sitting and standing about the various courts behind; there was nothing bright but the gin-shops, which were ablaze with gas, and were driving a roaring trade. The condition of the atmosphere was disagreeable everywhere; but on passing the end of a narrow turning on the west side of the way, at the north end, called Ashlin's-place, the effluvium was sickening; and, when led by the nose we passed down it, this became worse and worse. It was too dark to discover much of its condition, so we returned soon after, in the morning, when the sketch of a block of building in it was made; a building which was doubtless erected before the date of the great plague of 1665. It is asserted, with reference to that terrible pestilence, that the first case occurred in Drury-lane, opposite to the coal-yard. Now this house, which is situated in Drury-lane exactly opposite to the coal-yard, is perhaps the very house in which the plague first showed itself.—*The Builder.*

Notices to Correspondents.

Our correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

The Advertisements in "*The Philanthropist*" will henceforth be confined to Charitable Institutions, and such as bear immediately on the social improvement of the community. Existing contracts will, of course, be concluded.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 18th of each month.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorized to give Receipts.

Jan. 1st, 1859.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with the "Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

**** Attention is called to the following scale of charges for Advertisements:—*

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

November 1, 1859.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE AT BRADFORD.

WHATEVER may have been the interval which in former times separated the upper from the lower classes of Society, it cannot be denied that it has gradually been bridged over of late years, by mutual good-fellowship and understanding. In the present state of feeling it ceases to be a novelty to find a noble Earl shaking hands with a shoe-black, acknowledging, both by word and act, that true nobility consists not so much in rank and position as in the honest and conscientious performance of those duties which belong to a man's station, be it what it may. This is a wholesome state of things, the consummation of which may be, in a great measure, attributed to the truly noble conduct of the Earl of Shaftesbury. But the persevering endeavours of the noble Earl, from his earliest years, have had important accessories; prominent amongst which will stand the spread of cheap literature, combined with increased amount of education. In early ages the lower classes, with few exceptions, appear to have submitted the right of thought to their superiors in station. Now all classes combine to prove that "man is a thinking animal." There is clearly a vast amount of elevation in the tone of the humbler classes. Mechanics' Institutes, with cheap newspapers, and instructive periodicals, have called forth in many of the humbler classes very considerable latent powers, and these have received their encouragement by the kindness and rightmindedness of those well-educated noblemen and gentlemen who have not scrupled to attend these institutes and give lectures on popular and instructive subjects. The result has been that the powers of thought in the lower and middle classes have been called into action. It may be true that, in too many cases, a wrong and even evil bias has been given to many minds by pernicious publications, or ultra democratic periodicals; but, on the whole, there is to be found in all classes of British subjects sufficient good sense on which we may rely that an increased extension of sound practical information, on all subjects affecting the welfare of the general body of society, and tending to bring about a better understanding of their mutual responsibilities and dependence one on the other, will go far to counteract the pernicious influences to which we have alluded. In proof of this we may without hesitation adduce the interest taken by the lower or working classes in the Association which lately held its Conference at Bradford; their evident appreciation of the honest endeavours of such men as Lord Brougham, Lord Shaftesbury, and others, to better their condition; the attention they invariably paid to the remarks addressed especially to them at the meetings of the Association, at Birmingham,

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at Liverpool, and at Bradford, and their hearty acknowledgement of the justice of those remarks even when their errors were pointed out. It is this conduct which proves that the combined sources of instruction now before the public of all classes are not misplaced, and that the people are in a ripe condition to receive information on any one of the various departments into which the Social Science Association has rightly divided its operations. Lord Shaftesbury's opening address, of which we give elsewhere large portions, will be read by all with satisfaction. Without at all disowning the difficulties which beset the growth and progress of such an association, he gives, in a clear and graphic style, his own remarks on each separate branch of its labours—remarks on which it would be almost presumptuous in us to enlarge. Let them be read, and the reader cannot fail to be instructed and improved. It is no small testimony of the public appreciation of the probable value and usefulness of such an association that, in spite of the depreciatory tone in which the leading journal of the day spoke of the Association, it yet attracted together a large number of persons, whose standing, worth, influence, and knowledge, form a sufficient guarantee to the general public that the Association is no mere clap-trap, but one formed and adapted to supply a real want; that it may be safely relied upon for practical information on such points as affect the general welfare of the public. But not merely does it attract the high and noble. At Birmingham, at Liverpool, and at Bradford, successively, large and crowded meetings of the working classes were held, patiently, nay, thankfully, listening to the pointing-out of their faults, and their remedies, by those whom for years they as a body have looked upon as indifferent to their troubles, but now begin clearly to recognize as their friends and well-wishers. What glorious opportunities such meetings hold forth for the promulgation of hints, which may sink into the minds of the more thoughtful among the working men, and produce fruits of inestimable value to their future welfare. Such a hint we take to be the noble Earl of Shaftesbury's remarks to the working classes in St. George's Hall, on the 14th October, when he told them "he thought the working classes might have Social Science Conferences of their own; and, amongst other questions, they might discuss this—Whether it was not desirable to keep married women at home, instead of letting them go to work in the factory? He asked, did not the working man lose more by the absence of his wife from domestic duties than he gained by her earnings in the factory?" There are many thoughtful practical men among the working classes able to prove an affirmative to his lordship's questions, from whom the truth would be more palatable than from any others. The Social Science Conference, on the whole, was a very decided success, and a clear proof of a very extended interest in social matters, and that there are few subjects connected with social amelioration which have not been separately pondered upon by various intelligent persons, whose thoughts required but circulation. The Social Science Association will elicit *thoughts*, and, by the free publication of them, excite thought in others, and thus truth will make its way and be established. It gave us much satisfaction to find that the subject of intemperance received so much more attention than it had done at the two former meetings. Very little real improvement can take place in the condition of the poorer classes until vigorous measures shall have been taken to deal with intoxication. It stands foremost by a great deal amongst the causes of crime, of disease, of poverty, of degradation, and of death. It is the origin of by far the greatest part of the public expenses in dealing with these evils. Christianity, economy, and public welfare alike demand that this subject should not be let alone, and we have great hopes that when such a body as the Members of the Social Science Association shall have well weighed the subject in all its bearings, the causes which produce it, and the best method of checking it, their powerful influence will have the success which has been denied to the painstaking individuals who have so nobly battled against this great and fearful evil; backed, indeed, by thousands of the poor and middle classes, but almost unsupported by those whose duty it should be to help them.

Lord Brougham's remarks are, as might be expected, full of his practical knowledge, and will add, if it be possible, to the estimation he has earned on all hands by his wonderful mind. Many are the deeds for which a grateful public will ever reverence his name. The years will come when the most glorious monument raised to his honour, firmly grounded upon the thanks and the gratitude of every class of society, will be that which he was the main instrument of calling into existence—The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

OUR HOUSELESS POOR.

With all the benevolence of the English people, with all the practical information ever and anon brought before Parliament, with all the powers vested in the Poor Law Board, it seems marvellous that some better means cannot be adopted to relieve the temporary necessities of our houseless poor. What occurred at Greenwich on the 11th of October, is but one instance of what appears to be a general system, and is a disgrace to the country. On that day it appears that eleven miserably attired emaciated objects were brought before Mr. Combe by a police-sergeant, charged, not with crime, but with that which, in this Christian country, appears to be looked upon as a crime, poverty. Forsooth it was found that, having no home, no food, and but little clothing, and having applied for admission to that place which had been provided by law to shelter them, they had been told the house was full, and instead of keeping awake all night, or wandering from one post to another, had actually *dared* to attempt to sleep on the public footway in front of the Greenwich Union House, which ought to have sheltered them. What mattered it that tottering old age was there, even seventy years? what mattered it that tender childhood was there, even barely of eight summers? They have no right to be weary, no right to attempt to sleep, unless they had proper homes to go to! Fortunately humanity is to be found in police constables; and what assistance the law bid them look for at the *poor-house*, but which they looked for in vain, was to be found in the police station. Mr. Combe took, so far as his jurisdiction was concerned, a right view of the matter, and discharged the accused; but it is sad to feel that they took their departure from the court with no other prospect than that of having to apply at some other union houses at night for the relief they so greatly needed, and perhaps receiving a similar answer to that they had received on the previous night. Is this a state of things to be allowed to continue? As winter closes upon us, thousands more will be reduced to a similar state of destitution; and what are they to do? Many are too wise to submit to the cold streets as their resting-place, and they will not hesitate, by breaking windows or other acts, to secure what they require in the way of food, raiment, and shelter, in the prison; and this in England! the land of freedom, the land of wealth, the land of learning, the land of Christianity! Oh, that some master mind among our senators would

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take up this subject with vigour and perseverance! It may be that many are but little deserving of sympathy; but even these, when reduced to such a state as that in which these poor creatures were found, should be dealt with as human beings; and, assuredly, the aged, cripple, and the tender child, should be able in emergency to find some better sleeping apartment than the pavement in the street. Let our Legislators look to it; let the Poor Law Board look to it. Many valuable suggestions have, from time to time, appeared in the papers. Let those who have given the subject their continued thought be requested to lay their thoughts before some body competent to deal with the subject; or, it may be, better than all, let some benevolent person, who has the means, offer a handsome prize for two or three essays on the subject, showing not merely theories, but a practical method of dealing with the difficulties with which the subject is unquestionably surrounded. There are thousands of minds, unknown it may be, who see with regret the present state of things, capable of suggesting the remedy, if properly called out. Let the one who shall prove able to solve the difficulties meet with some such reward as met Mr. Rowland Hill's valuable suggestion of the penny post. Let him be appointed to some post where he may have opportunity of carrying into effect his own ideas. The prospect of such a reward will elicit, we firmly believe, valuable information; and sure we are, that to one who shall successfully put a stop to the present disgraceful state of things, the whole public will so feel their debt of gratitude, as to rejoice in his elevation to a high post of honour and emolument.

REFORMATORIES, REFUGES, AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Reformatory and Refuge Union has just prepared a complete classified list of all the reformatories, refuges, industrial schools, prisoners' aid societies, and penitentiaries in Great Britain and Ireland, giving at one glance the post address of each, with the date when it was founded, the amount of accommodation it offers, the ages preferred, the class received, as well as the terms of admission. It is impossible to speak too highly of this little book, not merely as a proof of the earnest desire of the Union to assist all those who may be at a loss as to the best method of assisting objects of compassion, and as an example of the trouble the committee are willing to undergo to effect their objects, but as a hand-book adapted for all benevolent persons; giving them at once information as to what is being done to counteract the evil influence of crime, to stop its sources, and to provide for the reformation of its victims; and a means of at once ascertaining where and upon what considerations, any one who may have fallen into crime, or may be likely to fall into it, may be placed so as to be under the influence of better habits, and religious and industrial teaching. There is not a parish which has not some such case, and many are suffered to go on and grow in crime, simply because those who pity them, and would save them, know not how to set about such an object. Even the minister himself is at a loss, and many are the letters we have received from clergymen and others, detailing cases in their districts, with which they know not how to deal, of boys or girls who appear likely to be lost and ruined, unless some means can be found of separating them from their evil association; not, perhaps, actually as yet grossly criminal, but showing every disposition to fall into crime; not brooking control by their parents, or, it may be, neglected by them; wilful and disobedient, and yet sufficiently young to encourage a hope that a change to a reformatory or refuge, where they may be placed under kind but firm discipline, may, under God's blessing, save them as brands from the burning. In such cases, this little book would prove invaluable. It should be in the hands of every clergyman, of all churchwardens and guardians, and such benevolent persons as feel for, and desire to aid, such cases as those to which we have alluded. The price is but sixpence.

Lest we should mislead any of our readers, we may add that it will not be published till the 1st of January next; as, although already full of information, there are yet many institutions of which particulars have not been received; and it is hoped that before the end of the year not only will these have been furnished, but such errors as may have crept into the proof may be corrected. There will then be an amount of information in about 24 pages, which, in our opinion, can scarcely be equalled. The thanks of the public are due to the committee, for the great trouble they *must* have taken in the compilation of this little book; and we hope, both as an encouragement to the committee to persevere in such labours, and for their own sakes, a large number of benevolent persons will forward their orders to the secretary, at 118, Pall-mall, for this excellent hand-book.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Those who have read the works of Dr. Sanger, of New York, and Mr. Acton, of London, on this highly important subject, may acknowledge considerable research, and yet may perhaps not be aware that both apparently take in a wrong figure at the commencement of their calculations, and hence, naturally, in their summing up, go far astray. Both start with the assumption that "prostitution is inevitable in the very nature of things." It is not a subject into which it would become us to enter deeply in these pages; but it is a part of our duty, where we conceive that a clever production is likely to mislead, to recommend to our readers any work which, in our opinion, sets the matter in a right light, confutes the errors which may be promulgated, and brings to bear upon the subject, not only practical research, but a Christian feeling. Such a work is Mr. Miller's work on this subject, which we are glad to find has gone through seven editions. The circulation of such a book amongst those who think at all on "The Social Evil," as it is termed, cannot fail to do good. Let such apply to Sutherland and Knox, of Edinburgh, or Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London, and they will be repaid. It is absolutely necessary in these times, that the subject, unsavoury as it is, should be practically dealt with, and as yet no one that we know of, has handled it in a better or more vigorous and Christian spirit than Mr. Miller, who is a Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, and evidently a right-minded man.

Correspondence.

"NOT AT HOME."—FASHIONABLE ETHICS REPROVED.

The following is extracted from a sensible letter which appeared in the *Brighton Gazette*:—

"*To the Editor of the Brighton Gazette.*

"Sir,—The Brighton season having just now commenced, a favourable opportunity offers for presenting a few hints on some of the absurd customs which are too prevalent in 'high life.'

"'Not at home.' How few of those who use this phrase would have the moral courage to acknowledge to others, or even the mental candour to admit to themselves, its true meaning, as signified by them! It is needful, therefore, that some bold exponent of truth should speak out on this matter.

"You know, gentle lady, when you give that order to your servant, that you are virtually pronouncing—what he understands it to be—*a lie*. You know that

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when your friends call they are perfectly aware that, on many occasions, you are *at home* in one sense, but 'not at home' in another. That little piece of acting which is frequently performed, by the servant of the house asking 'What name?' and then going 'to see if his lady is at home,' means precisely this, that some visitors are to be admitted, others refused; and whenever a servant *goes to ask*, we may be quite sure that he knows his mistress is at home all the time, but is not certain whether the call is a welcome one.

"An anecdote in point may here be related. A simple-minded servant girl, probably just arrived from some unsophisticated neighbourhood, went to reside with a family in a fashionable locality, and on one occasion she was deputed to open the door to visitors in the absence of the footman; the latter hastily gave the orders he had received, to the effect that 'mistress was only *at home* to Miss G——.' A visitor shortly afterwards drove up to the door, and the truthful servant girl, unused to fashionable figures of speech, answered enquiries thus:—'If it's Miss G—— my missus will see her; but she can't see no one else.' It was *not* Miss G——; but the visitor, in turning away from the door, set herself to moralizing on the state of 'society' thus presented, and thought the truth, such as it was, more acceptable in the genuine words of the simple-minded servant, than the same thing could possibly be, tricked over with the transparent tinsel of fashionable falsehood.

"'Not at home,' in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, means, 'I am engaged, or indisposed, or unwilling, for some reason or other, to be interrupted by visitors.'

"Then why not say so? Surely every one has a right to the seclusion, the quiet, which their own house, or any apartment in it, may afford. Can any one presume to quarrel with their friends or their neighbours because they may not always be well enough, or idle enough, to be able or willing to sacrifice some valuable time to a fruitless, aimless hour's gossip?

"These are questions which the thoughtless and the frivolous should ask themselves; they involve matters which the martyrs to fashion should take seriously to heart.

"The effect of this false state of things may be very prejudicial to the principles, not only of servants, but of the children, in families where such customs prevail.

"Another little anecdote may be introduced here with good effect.

"A mother was seated in her study one day, in the company of her children, when the man servant (who had only entered the family the day before) appeared, saying, 'A carriage is at the door, ma'am, are you at home?' His mistress immediately answered, 'Show my friends to the drawing-room.'

"The children all looked amazed at the question, and inquired, 'What did Brown mean, mamma? He asked if you were at home, *and you are at home*.'

"The mother, after the visitors had departed, took an opportunity of explaining the practice in fashionable life which had given rise to the servant's conduct, and she also profited by the occasion thus afforded, to draw a moral from the incident.

"How can masters and mistresses complain, with any reason, of a want of truthfulness and all manner of deception in the members of their households, whilst such an example is daily before them?

"An attempt is made to excuse these practices; it is contended that '*Not at home*' *is an understood thing—that it is the custom,—therefore, as everybody acts a part, nobody has any need to feel themselves wronged.*

"No upright, well-principled mind could, after a little reflection, feel satisfied with such an explanation. Moreover, setting aside the graver considerations, and regarding the habit merely as a matter of convenience, the fact being admitted, that the falsehood is understood, removes all necessity for the use of such an expedient, and the utter folly of it appears.

"Not wishing to trespass too unreasonably on your space now, I will, if you will allow me, continue my remarks on a future occasion, and will then point out a plan which may help those who are willing to act like responsible, reasonable, independent beings, to escape this fashionable thraldom—for of all species of bondage, that which renders otherwise rational people willing or unwilling slaves to the tyrant FASHION, is the most pitiable.

"I am, Sir,
"Yours, &c.,
"VERITAS.

"London, Sept. 8."

DAY NURSERIES FOR POOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—I wish to say a few words with reference to the suggestion of "H. P." in your October number, respecting the establishment of nurseries for the infants of poor women who go out to work.

The idea is a very humane one, and it is carried out in numerous localities, with great apparent success; for the children are certainly better "cared for" and "done by" than they would be at home. But the plan at best can only be considered as offering a palliative,—it could never eradicate the evils which it grapples with. Indeed these nurseries indirectly help to extend the mischief, by holding out additional inducements to the mothers to leave their homes and their children for the sake of some daily occupation abroad.

What these poor little ones really want is *maternal care;* but that, in the present state of things, is a term of very doubtful significance; at least it is a matter of questionable advantage. We must first endeavour to reform the mothers, and the *homes* will then soon be what they ought to be.

THE LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION seeks to furnish information on those matters upon which so much ignorance now prevails, and which ignorance is the cause of so many physical and moral evils. By means of the simply-written tracts already published, every mother may know what her domestic duties are, and how to perform them.

I would just say, that a nursery such as your correspondent "H. P." proposes, would be admirable for *motherless* children; but no substitute can be—or, oughtto be—equal to the mother's care for the child. Let us not, then, by an over-zealous and misdirected benevolence, deprive the infant, even temporarily, of its proper protector. We may lighten the duties of the poor mother in many ways, by sympathy, counsel, and aid of various descriptions: let us do all this; but at the same time we may teach her, that the best way to support her maternal responsibilities is by fulfilling them.

I am, sir, yours, &c.
M. A. B.

October 12th.

"A PLEA FOR THE NEEDLEWOMEN.

"TO THE EDITOR.

"SIR,—I fear the only remedy for 'stitch, stich,' is 'agitate, agitate.' I am glad, therefore, to see the letter of 'Preciosa' in your paper of to-day, describing her own experience as one of the sisterhood, and lamenting that ladies do not directly employ sempstresses without the intervention of shopkeepers. This suggestion appears to me to point to the only practical solution of the difficulty. But it is beset by another difficulty—viz., how are ladies in large populations to find out sempstresses of approved character? With a view to this, I suggest that in every large parish a committee of clergy and ladies be formed, to whom all sempstresses desiring employment may address testimonials of competency and moral character. When these are verified, let such sempstresses be placed on the roll for the inspection of all ladies desiring work done, whether at their own homes or those of the needlewomen; the list of names and addresses to be constantly open for inspection of employers, along with another list of employers' wants for the inspection of workers, in some room as conveniently central as may be. I have myself known ladies anxious to employ accredited needlewomen without the intervention of shopkeepers, but in large populations they have been unable to find them. I venture to think the simple expedient I have proposed would bring them together with advantage to both.

"Faithfully yours,
"AN ESSEX RECTOR."

MANNING THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—The proposal of Colonel Simmonds, in *The Times* of this day, to man our ships chiefly with marines would, I fear, end in a short time in a deficiency of marines as well as sailors. It must be remembered that the corps of Royal Marines is no modern experiment; it has nobly stood the test of all trials for 150 years, and in the words of a recent report to Parliament, it is "an efficient body of men, second to none in the service of the State; they are

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excellent troops both as artillery and infantry.

A marine, to be efficient, should have his service equally divided between land and sea; for if too long on shore, he loses his "sea legs," and, on the other hand, if he is too much afloat he loses his "land legs," and is no longer the same useful man he now is "*per mare, per terram.*" It is this change that makes the Royal Marine corps a popular service. It is at all times readily recruited, and no men have a finer *esprit de corps.* It is wise to 'let well alone." At this time there are 12,000 marines embarked, and if the present fleet is to be our ordinary establishment, it is evident there should be the same number of marines in reserve on shore ready for reliefs, or for embarkation on an emergency. The reserve is under 5,000, including the Artillery.

With 40,000 continuous service seamen, training-ships for boys at all the ports, 24,000 marines, and the introduction of a law for ship's courts-martial, there would be no difficulty in manning the navy.

I am, &c.,
A Colonel, Royal Marines.

Sept. 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—In the admirable suggestive article on the above subject, in your impression of Friday last, you have struck upon a vein which, if properly worked, will prove a prolific source of advantage to the army as well as navy.

The workhouses in London and throughout the country would most gladly avail themselves of, and prepare the youths thrown upon their succour for one of these services, if Government issued instructions "that all qualified lads at a fixed age, on making application, should be received into one of these services." But without some such distinct understanding, attention will still be given to prepare these "foster children of the country" for occupations tending most quickly to relieve ratepayers of their burden. The same remark applies to many orphan and charitable institutions.

Lads generally have an almost instinctive love for the navy, which, by a little judicious training, might be developed, and preparation made for immediate usefulness when they enter upon active service.

The prejudice which at one time locked the door against the class which is taken up by refuges and reformatories, as shown by letters published in *The Times* of today, to be fast passing away, and the training, through which such youths must pass, cannot fail to make them capital sailors.

The prospect of good food and plenty of it, an adventurous occupation, and certain reward for well-discharged duty, has introduced an extraordinary desire on the part of many youths of the poorest class, who have been in the habit of attending the Field-lane Ragged Schools and Refuges, to engage in the naval service, and although, through the application of Mr. Fraser (the schoolmaster), in the course of nine weeks, forty-one lads have been received into the Royal Navy—lads whose wits have been sharpened by the keen edge of want, and whose quickness and good conduct have already secured the commendation of their officers —yet this accepted number is but a moiety of those who are anxious to be engaged, and who, in a few years, could not fail to become the best of seamen.

Trusting the attention of the authorities may be drawn to this fact, and further facilities opened to the class,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
Samuel Tawell,
Hon. Sec. to Field-lane Ragged and Refuges for the Homeless.

20, Aldermanbury, Sept. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—I see in your yesterday's paper several letters on your excellent leader of the 16th on the subject of manning the navy.

With regard to the reformatories, I hope you will allow me to add my testimony to that of your other correspondents, that there is scarely any point we should be more anxious to gain than the permission to enlist our boys in the navy. We would by no means ask that boys who have behaved ill should have the preference over the honest in such an honourable and excellent service; but I would ask for them that, when a supply of those boys who had lived *sans reproche* cannot be had, permission should be given for the most eligible of those who have done wrong, and now appear anxious to retrieve their characters, to supply the deficiency.

Much is written and said upon the nature of the criminal class by gentlemen of lively imaginations; but I have rarely been able to guess from what quarter they have derived any foundation for their opinions.

I hardly like to assume superior knowledge on any point to the rest of the world, but I would ask how many classes of people are there who really have opportunities of knowing much about criminals? The governors and officers of gaols see a great deal of them, but these see them only under circumstances of restraint, when they would naturally conceal as much of their nature as possible, and the officials seldom if ever have an opportunity of watching the habits of the discharged prisoner so closely as to trace what effect the treatment has really upon him. A prison chaplain has a somewhat better opportunity, by frequently gaining the confidence of the prisoner, and occasionally by being in correspondence with him after his discharge.

A police officer learns as much about a criminal as one antagonist can learn about another—that is, as little as the other can help his learning. But a governor or manager of a reformatory is not only treated as a friend by the greater part of the boys under his care, but one of his most important, though not legally specified, duties is to keep up a communication with and watch upon the boy for years after he leaves the school. Of 147 boys who have left my reformatory from 1852 to the present time, I think there would hardly be twenty on whom I could not now lay my hands.

This emboldens me to speak as to the real nature and habits of this particular class, and to press strongly the fact that a large portion of them would be peculiarly fitted for the navy. It is represented by some fluent writers that the class of criminal boys (as if they were all alike) are the wretched offspring of the poorest and vilest of parents, nursed in ignorance, steeped in iniquity, &c. Sir, I can only say it is not so. I have had boys, not only from my own county, but from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, and many counties in England. The very ignorant children of very poor and bad parents are decidedly rare among them. The well-instructed children of the higher class of labourers are much more common. The number of those who, "living by stealing, stole to live," are very rare. I think out of 193 boys there have not been ten who anything like supported themselves by dishonesty. They have almost invariably lived either on their own or on their parents' honest labour, and have stolen to procure what to them were luxuries.

I should, therefore, divide them into five classes: — 1. The clever premeditating master-thief. These are not numerous, though most dangerous to society, from corrupting and instructing others; yet they are most difficult to deal with when first we get hold of them; but, somehow, even these generally turn out well after a time. 2. The bold bad boy, who happens to have taken to thieving, and goes on in it sturdily and obstinately, without much talent, but with a great deal of pluck. This class is often very troublesome to us, and frequently they have not sufficient intellect for us to feel at all sure of their future good conduct, when turned absolutely loose to shift for themselves; but where we can get some little watch kept upon them, they (with few exceptions) become useful and hardworking. 3. The mischievous larking boy, who steals rather from the love of excitement than care for the things stolen. 4. The accidental thief, who never intended to steal, but, while going to his daily work or play, sees some trifle lying in his way, and, almost thoughtless, picks it up and appropriates it. 5. Those who steal (alas! a numerous class) from sheer weakness of mind, approaching sometimes to imbecility. These are in some cases restored simply by good regular diet and work, and some go on admirably. One who, in very weak health long ago, was, apparently, one of the most disheartening cases I ever encountered, is now as fine, intelligent, happy a young sailor as most in Her Majesty's navy.

Many of these, if we can get them into any regular work, where they are under some authority, make—first, obedient, and, after a time, active and energetic fellows.

Do not suppose, sir, because I thus describe them, that I seek to excuse them or to lessen their punishment. Crime ought to be, and must be, punished; but the punishment ought to aim as much as possible at the diminution of the general crime. Had you an overwhelming amount of applications from hitherto honest boys, all anxious to enter the navy,

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I would by no means press the elistment from reformatories; but if there is a deficiency, then there is no fear of its being considered a premium on crime.

The present fear of enlisting boys from reformatories is much on a par with that of sailors, who, on short allowance of bad water, let it stay till night, in order that they may not see what they drink. Many boys have enlisted in Her Majesty's navy after leaving my reformatory, and these are doing well. Very many constanly enlist as a last resource to escape prison, and only come to the training-ships unknown, and without any care having been bestowed on them, instead of being well known and carefully selected after twelve months or so of trial. Not that it very much matters, for I believe there are few of our reformatories so good or efficient as one of Her Majesty's training-ships. I have had opportunities, though very rare, of sending a few boys to them. The boys sent were not selected by me, and some of them I hardly should have selected as thoroughly trustworthy, yet I can now point with some pride to every one of them, as boys not only of dash, energy, and pluck, but as boys of steady habits and good conduct.

Last December there were 2,302 boys under sentence of detention in reformatories. There are now probably many more. Of this number I should think that one quarter would be fit and willing to enlist in this year. Each of these boys is now costing the country nearly, if not quite, 20*l.* per annum, so that the measure would be a direct saving to the country of 10,000*l.* per annum, and what would be of far greater importance would be the conversion of that which has hitherto been one of the greatest evils, losses, and misfortunes to the country into its most valuable defence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. B. L. C. Baker.

Hardwicke Court, Gloucester,
Sept. 22.

THE LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Having inserted, in our last number, an article taken from the *Daily Telegraph* in reference to this Association, we give, in justice, extracts from a letter which subsequently appeared in that paper, explanatory of some errors respecting the operations of the society. The matters alluded to may appear trifling in themselves, but, as the writer observes, "everything is of importance to a new society, especially when, as in the present case, it is making its first prominent appearance before the public. Everything should be clearly and accurately stated, in order that nothing may be left unsaid in its favour; and, certainly, there should be no misconception as to the amount or nature of the work it is doing, or intends to do.

"First, with regard to the number of tracts issued, more than 30,000 have been already published and circulated, instead of only 20,000; this is an error in figures which some of your contemporaries have also fallen into. How the mistake could have originated I am at a loss to know.

"Then you say, 'One or two opportunities for sanitary reform have been unaccountably overlooked in the ladies' programme—let them teach the poor to cook.' In reply to this suggestion, I beg to say that the association has not been unmindful of so important a sanitary matter as that of cookery I refer you to the list of tracts in the prospectus, in which will be seen announced, with others which are shortly to be published, one entitled 'How to Cook.'

"With respect to your remarks on domestic servants, you have spoken I think somewhat unadvisedly, in recommending "higher wages;" the sums given to servants as wages are generally very liberal; there may be exceptional cases, but wages in these days are decidedly good. The real want in this matter is to have that class taught, the female portion of them more particularly, how to spend their earnings wisely and well. A judicious outlay would enable them to save a portion of their money, and they would be benefited in more ways than one. An indulgence in the love of dress is ruinous both to their pecuniary prospects and their morals; the highest wages are thus swallowed up, and they seek more and more, for such tastes and demands are insatiable. I believe the remedy for this and other evils which form the theme of complaint with employers, lies in the hands of employers themselves. The mistress of the family may do much in this direction by example, by teaching, and so forth.

"We must work downwards in these matters, not upwards. Ladies must reform themselves before they have any right to expect their servants to be wiser and better than they are at present. Let them set about the duty—for duty it is—of acquiring such knowledge and such habits as are needful for the more intelligent and judicious management of their household. They must not be satisfied with a mere theoretical knowledge in their own case, but let them take an active superintendence over every matter which concerns the physical and moral well-being of their inmates. This would be a great step towards both sanitary and social reform.

"A few words only remain to be said with reference to 'sempstresses, milliners, workgirls,' &c. You suggest that the association should turn its attention to the evils which are included in late hours, ill-ventilated rooms, and so on. The general diffusion of sanitary science, and the application of its laws to every condition and circumstance of life, will in time correct most of the abuses resulting from an ignorance and neglect of them; the results of which ignorance and neglect are so lamentably apparent in the present day; but allow me to say that it scarcely comes within the province or range of the association's labours to make those matters you have named the objects of its special care.

"There are kindred societies, such as the Association for the Promotion of the Employment of Women, and others, directing their attention to class evils. The Ladies' Sanitary Association announces, in its prospectus, that co-operation is desired. Thus, by a union of the various societies having similar views and objects, a larger field of labour may be occupied, and more abundant and beneficial results anticipated.

"I am, sir, yours, &c.,
"A Member of the Ladies' Sanitary Association."

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.

On Thursday, Sept. 22nd, an extraordinary general meeting of the subscribers to this society was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of sanctioning a departure from one of their rules, in order to meet a case of unparalleled benevolence to the institution, and to make a suitable acknowledgment of it.

Mr. Dickinson having been called to the chair,

Mr. E. F. Leeks, the secretary, read the advertisement convening the meeting.

Mr. John A. Barnard said the meeting would be aware that at the last special court he gave notice of the motion he intended then to propose. He would not detain them at any length by detailed statements; but he would venture to point out to those present that the society stood alone for the objects for which it was instituted. They had various institutions for orphans, such as the London Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Working Orphan Asylum, the British Orphan Asylum, the Female Orphan Asylum, the Institution for Fatherless Children, and many more; they had also institutions for the aged, including the National Benevolent Institution, the General Pension Society, the General Annuity Society, the General Beneficent Society, the Governesses' and the various professional and trade societies; and for those who were sufferers from all the ills that flesh was heir to, they had all the hospitals and dispensaries; but for the children, whether orphans or not, that had been in affluence and reduced to indigence, with the exception of Christ's Hospital, it was the only one that opened its doors to them. It did open its doors as wide as it could; but the committee had this sad reflection, that at every election there were above 100 children who were obliged to be rejected in consequence of the limited funds in the hands of the Committee, and he was convinced that if the public only knew how beneficial the institution was, they would not leave them in that position, but would enable them to extend their benefits. The late George Holgate Foster, Esq., was a gentleman whose benevolence was well known in his life; but his sympathies did not go in favour of institutions established for the training and education of youth. He subscribed liberally to hospitals and such like charities, and at his death he left the munificent sum of £25,000 to various institutions of that character, but nothing to those which devoted themselves to the education of youth. However, before his death, his wife stepped in, and induced him to add £1,000 to his bequests, and to leave it to the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society. That lady had always taken a deep interest in their association, and it was the only one of the kind men-

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tioned in his will. It was, therefore, their duty, as well as their gratification, to make an acknowledgment of the services they had received at her hands. Mrs. Foster might have allowed the money to be left to her, and then given it herself to the institution; but she had done them the good without taking the pleasure, the gratification, or the glory of it to herself; and he thought they ought, by some complimentary act, to show that they appreciated her benevolent conduct. He should, therefore, move,—"That, in consideration of the munificent bequest of the late George Holgate Foster, Esq., of £1,000, free of duty, to the Royal Asylum of the St. Ann's Society Schools, a presentation to the asylum be placed at the disposal of his widow, Mrs. Maria Isabella Foster." In moving that resolution he knew he was travelling a little out of the record, and going beyond the rules of the society; but he did so only because the power of meeting this case as it should be met, was not vested in the hands of the committee.

Mr. Mayor seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

THE BOYS' REFUGE, COMMERCIAL STREET, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON.

It is now five years since the "Boys' Refuge" was opened, and during that period 358 boys have been received within its walls; of whom 97 are still in the Institution, 110 have been provided with situations, 63 restored to their relatives or friends, 39 left irregularly, 3 sent to other institutions, 8 expelled, and 3 have died.

Of the 119 provided with situations, as far as the managers have been able to learn, 102 are going on well.

The entire cost of carrying on the Boys' Refuge last year was 1340*l.* 12*s.*, or 14*l.* for each inmate.

It is with feelings of gratitude to God that the committee of the Refuge place before its friends and supporters these encouraging results, and they earnestly trust that a favourable response will be given to this appeal for further assistance in carrying out the following object, the completion of which is of the *greatest importance* to the welfare of the Institution:—

New House and Enlargement of Playground.—The committee are now able to announce the completion of the new *house* and the enlargement of the playground, and they request their friends to visit the Institution, and to see the great improvements that have taken place during the year in the additional accommodation that has been provided.

A roof has been erected over a portion of the playground.

It is earnestly hoped that during the year funds may be provided which will authorize the committee to complete the purchase of the site. The current expenditure of the Institution has hitherto been assisted by a liberal grant from the Privy Council; but the committee regret very much to state that they have received an intimation that further aid from that source (except in a very limited degree) is no longer to be expected. Under these circumstances the committee issue their appeal with the full confidence that it will be responded to by all those who take an interest in the progress of the "Boys' Refuge," and the effort it has made to help the friendless, and to stem the tide of crime amongst the neglected classes.

The total cost of building the new house and walls, paving yards, erecting iron roof over playground, including purchase of land, will amount to £2240.

Contributions already promised.

	£	s.	d.
In hand from Building Fund	500	0	0
Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P.	200	0	0
C. Buxton, Esq., M.P.	100	0	0
R. Hanbury, Esq.	100	0	0
A. D. Chapman, Esq.	10	0	0
C. A. Hanbury, Esq.	20	0	0
A Friend	5	0	0
Truman, Hanbury, Buxton and Co.	100	0	0
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	50	0	0
Copestake, Moore & Co.	10	10	0
H. T. Holland, Esq.	5	5	0
D. Clark, Esq.	5	0	0
Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.	5	0	0
George Arbuthnot, Esq.	5	0	0
J. G. Hoare, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Curling, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. D. W. Corrie	5	0	0
N. J. Powell, Esq.	5	5	0
Mrs. Mortimer	5	0	0
The Dowager Marchioness of Sligo	5	0	0
J. Back, Esq.	10	10	0
J. S. Benham & Sons	5	0	0
H. E. Gurney, Esq.	100	0	0
C. J. Bevan, Esq.	25	0	0

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by Robert Hanbury, Jun., Esq., M.P., 10, Upper Grosvenor Square, Hyde Park; and at the Brewery, Spitalfields; Messrs. Ransome & Bouverie, 1, Pall Mall East; Messrs. Hanburys & Lloyd, 60, Lombard Street; Messrs. Nisbet & Co., Berners Street, Oxford Street.

SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

Since the report of the Committee of the 12th of last January, 446 new patients have been relieved, bringing the total number of cases treated at the hospital from its opening in October, 1857, up to June 24th, 1859, to the large number of 1,246. Amongst these numerous patients many have been rescued from imminent blindness; some restored from blindness even to perfect sight.

On the 18th of last May, a dinner was held at the Albion Hotel, on behalf of the hospital, under the presidency of William Roupell, Esq., M.P., on which occasion a sum of no less than £430 was added to the funds of the institution, including twenty-five additional governors and life governors.

But the benefits of the institution are so daily increasing in appreciation by the poor, that the Committee feel convinced that it will, in the same ratio, require the assistance of the charitable public for the more effectual fulfilment of its mission. This latter remark more especially applies to the reception of in-patients. Up to the present time the Committee have felt it prudent to limit the number of beds to two, but trust that the funds of the hospital may, at no distant period, permit them to add to this number, and so enlarge the efficiency of the institution. The Committee direct the attention of the governors of the hospital to a bye-law with reference to the in-patient department, which they believe will be attended with several desirable results, viz.:—that those patients, who can really afford it, now pay for their board whilst in the hospital. By this the funds of the hospital are economised, while a spirit of honourable independence is encouraged in the recipients of its bounty; bearing in mind always that no cases of real destitution will ever find the doors of the hospital shut to them, should the nature of their case demand their admission within its walls. It may now be confidently asserted that the hospital has taken a firm root as one of the most useful charities in the South of London, and in every sense confirmed the sanguine anticipations of its success.

The hospital is situated at No. 6, St. George's Circus, S., opposite the Blind School, and is open for the reception of patients every day at two o'clock.

We find that the number of patients who have attended at this hospital from the date of its opening on the 12th of October, 1857, to the 31st of December, 1858, was 780; from that period to the 30th of June of the present year there have been 503 new cases, being 1,283 since the foundation of the charity. The monthly average of new cases for the first fourteen months was 54; the monthly average for the last six months has been 84, showing an increase of thirty patients a month since our last report: this is satisfactory evidence of the continued and increasing popularity and usefulness of the institution among those for whose benefit it was established.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR THE POOR.

Play seems everywhere one of the necessities of social life, but never more so than in spots where wearing toil and hard competition are struggling to crush out life's energies, and to reduce the complex and wonderfully made frame of man to a passive machine. In the busy and ceaseless whirl of metropolitan life there is a need, if anywhere, of rest, that the flagging powers may regain their elasticity, and of recreation, that the damped spirits may for a little while forget their cares. Now, if one class of the community needs this recreation more than another, it is the poorer class; and if one section of that class realizes the want most thoroughly of all, it is surely that of childhood and of youth, from the activity and ardour of which they are so naturally the subjects.

If we ask ourselves, however, how this need is met,—how provision is made that hours of leisure may be spent in healthful

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exercise or innocent joy, in some cases it is very difficult to find an answer. There are parishes in the metropolis and elsewhere, consisting of twenty or thirty thousand inhabitants, in which every square foot of ground seems appropriated, and in which no sweep of greensward meets the eye, on which youth may sport or age repose. A space of unoccupied ground, with its accumulations of oyster-shells, old rags, and broken crockery, similar to that called "The Ruins," near Clerkenwell, or the vacant tract in front of Spitalfields Church, sometimes presents its blotched surface to the eye; but here, not unfrequently, a caution-board from a jealous landlord arrests the step, and informs a band of juvenile on-lookers that the strong arm of the law will avenge every infraction of that exclusive ownership. The street, and the street alone, remains in which our poorer juvenile population may exercise their limbs and indulge their predilection for merriment. And of all places the street is the most corrupting in its associations, the most fatal in its results. Bad words are learned in their sound and in their meaning, and bad and blackguard ways are an almost certain concomitant of bad words. The eye gets accustomed to sights from which it ought to turn, and the heart soon becomes a hotbed of impure, or fraudulent, or rebellious thoughts and passions. It is in the street that our young delinquents first learn to steal, to gamble, and to fight. It is familiarity with street associations and practices which is the most effectual training for the gin-palace, the low casino, and the penny theatre. It is upon the street that low characters of every grade of vice thrive. It is the street from which every righteous parent most desires to shield his flock.

Now, among the many excellent schemes which have been carried out or projected for improving the condition of the poor of our large towns, there is one to which we beg to call especial attention. It is not a plan for providing them baths or model-lodgings, washhouses, or school-rooms, but one which is established, as its title imports, for the purpose of securing in populous districts *well-regulated playgrounds for poor children.* It proposes not only to provide a place for, but the *means* of, healthy pastime; not only to secure an unoccupied plot of ground, but to erect upon that plot such adjuncts to play as that the children of the poor may realize something of the pleasure that legitimately belongs to their young life, and even their fathers and elder brothers be induced to try their strength in athletic exercises and their skill in innocent diversions. For those who reside near them, the Parks are an incalculable blessing to the poor. But, admitting that they meet the need in question where they exist—which they do not, however, for *parks are not playgrounds*—we need only turn our eye to a map of the metropolis to see how *entirely unavailable are these* to tens of thousands of our swarming population. The thing needed in the crowded localities to which we refer is about an acre of ground, fenced securely in, furnished with swings, gymnastic poles, and other articles of play, under the superintendence of a good-tempered keeper, and under the control of a few wise and simple rules as to admission and exclusion. Such a spot in our city districts would be invaluable for health, safety, morals and intelligence. We have said the young must play. It is their very element—their life. Let us direct, where we may not subdue the propensity. Let us bring them from what is hurtful by providing for them what is innocent. If a weeping willow stand by the side of a pool of water, it will bend its branches in the direction of that pool; but if another pool of larger capacities be dug and filled on the other side it will at once turn its boughs where the water is more abundant. It is worth an experiment to attempt some counter-influence to the attractions of the street. We shall be much surprised if it be not a successful experiment, if "the young branches" do not incline to the pure and pleasant waters of the playground, in preference to the turbid and noxious puddles of the street. We trust the public will very generously respond to the appeals which the *Playground and General Recreation Society* makes to them. Its office is at No. 97, Newgate-street, where its secretary will receive contributions to its funds, and supply information as to its work. Its appeal is to those who can betake themselves, when they will, to Primrose-hill or Hampstead-heath, to Margate, or to Scarborough, or who own a snug and well-stocked enclosure of their own, on behalf of those from whom, and from whose children, the means of cheerful exercise and recreation are cut off, and whose sole domain consists, it may be, of one close room.

The time will perhaps come, when, attached to these playgrounds, there may be rooms in which the adult population may hear useful lectures, read useful literature, and procure at a small charge light refreshments. Let us first, however, have our playgrounds, in which our children may play at games which their families may witness, or even share, and which will invigorate the bodily health and cheer the spirits, without injuring the mind or corrupting the heart.—*Record.*

THE character of the man, whether rich or poor, is, to a great extent, formed by the habits an associations of his childhood and youth, and it is, consequently, a matter of great importance that the children of the poor, who have not those resources at command which would enable them to choose their localities and companions, should have the means provided for them of passing their "play-time" (the most important period of their childhood, next to "school-time,") in a healthy and moral atmosphere. When facilities are not available for rational and healthful exercise, both mental and physical, the natural activity of the child will lead it into the concoction of measures, and adoption of resources, calculated to injure, or perhaps destroy, the effect of the moral lessons taught it at school or otherwise, and to following the bad examples set by the untaught and the vicious. The facilities afforded for the healthy recreation of children are not so limited in Brighton as in most large towns; still something might be done for their benefit even here; but the greatest want of this convenience is felt in London and large manufacturing towns, where the only resource of the children of the poor, whom it would be positive murder to keep pent up in the close and narrow dwellings in which they are at present necessarily densely packed, is the street. The lanes and alleys leading from the streets are consequently the spots chosen by them for their amusements, and these are just the localities where they are most exposed to the influence of bad language, evil example, and all the ill influences of association with the vicious and abandoned, both adult and juvenile, of certain classes of society. Public playgrounds have been suggested as an eligible means of in some measure, counteracting the present unsatisfactory state of things; and an association, called the Playground and General Recreation Society, has been formed in London, whose object it is to provide public grounds for the purpose of recreation and health, which, if established, and placed under proper supervision, would doubtless, in a large measure, effect the intended good. The society is, we perceive, under the patronage and direction of a great number of the nobility, gentry, and eminent philanthropists of the day, and we trust their efforts will do much towards forwarding the great and useful objects of the association. Their offices in London, are at 97, Newgate-street.—*Brighton Examiner.*

Review.

Man his own Benefactor. Published by ED. WILKINS, 8, Bath Terrace, Camberwell New Road, London, S. Price 1*d.*

WE are not agriculturists, but many of our readers are, and most of those for whose benefit and improvement we have undertaken all our labours, have a direct and personal interest in the cultivation of the land. It would be presumption in us to enter upon arguments with, or comments on, this little *brochure;* but we do feel that in recommending its perusal to labourers, gardeners, and others, having, or interested in, land, we may be doing a considerable amount of good. Mr. Wilkins proceeds upon the principle, which seems quite consonant with nature, that the *root* of the plant is the mouth or proper place at which to feed or supply it with nutriment: and this little pamphlet is intended to show *how* this may be done; and he shows, not only on his own authority, but that of competent witnesses, even of Mr. Mechi, that plants and crops of all descriptions may be more than doubled in their produce by the application of his system. Those who desire to see, in preference to hearing, can call in at the Arch next to the Fishmonger's shop, going up to the Waterloo Station, where they will be allowed to judge for themselves, and where a few minutes spent will be by no means wasted.

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CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE BARONESS DE STERNBERG.—The will of Baroness de Sternberg, late of Belsfield, Windermere, Westmorland, has been proved by the executors, T. Tilson, Esq., of Brixton-hill, T. Johnstone, Esq., solicitor, Raymond's-buildings, and Mrs. Armistead. The personalty was sworn under £100,000. The will bears date the 4th of June, 1859, and the Baroness died on the 21st of that month. The charitable bequests are numerous, and of large amount, exceeding £25,000. Her ladyship had bequeathed to the London Hospital, the Samaritan Society connected therewith, and to the Marine Society, £3,000 to each. To the Whitehaven Infirmary, £1,000, towards forming a fever ward; £300 towards repairing a wing thereto, which was built at her expense; £1,000 for a Samaritan Society to the same, and £1,000 towards the support of a chaplain to that infirmary; and has bequeathed to the Whitehaven Infirmary the portrait of the late Joseph Steele her friend and benefactor, with a request that it may be placed in the board-room of that institution. To the Tower Ward School, in the city of London, £2,000; the interest to be applied yearly in apprenticing the most deserving boys in that school, who are to be called "Joseph Steele's Apprentices." To the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, £1,000, and a legacy of £500 to each of the following institutions:—The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places; Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels; Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; London Orphan Asylum, Clapton; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; Adult Orphan Asylum, Regent's Park; British Orphan Asylum, Clapham; Blind School, St. George's Fields; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent Road; Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Harley Street; City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road; Middlesex Hospital (the Cancer Ward): Brompton Consumption Hospital; St. Luke's Hospital; Asylum for Idiots, Red Hill; Refuge for the Destitute, Hoxton; Eastern Dispensary, Great Alie Street; the Westmorland Society, for the Maintenance and Education of Children of Westmorland Parents, or of a Westmorland Parent, born in or near London. The whole of the bequests, whether charitable or otherwise, are to be paid in full, without deducting the legacy duty. The Baroness has bequeathed to her nephews and nieces legacies amounting to about £50,000; leaving also among them the residue. She has directed £100 to be given to the poor of the parish in which she was buried. £500 to the churchwardens and minister of Allhallows; the interest to be applied in keeping in repair the vault of the late Joseph Steele, and the surplus given to the poor; £300 to keep in repair the altar-grave of her mother; and £500 to the Church of St. James, Dover. She leaves to her pensioners liberal legacies, as well as to all her servants.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Cockle's Pills, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—*Observer.*

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LADIES! If you wish your Skin to be CLEAR, FAIR and BLOOMING, send me 30 Stamps, and I will forward you the receipt. Its effect is surprising. It removes Tan Freckles, Pimples, and other unsightly marks. It is perfectly harmless, and may be prepared by any lady at a trifling cost. These Receipts are superior to anything of the kind hitherto discovered.

IMPORTANT to every Man who keeps a Horse, Cow, Sheep, or Pig. The receipt to make the celebrated HORSE and CATTLE FOOD, for 13s. per cwt. The Selling price being 42s. and 50s. per cwt.

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F. FUSEDALE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, 4a, King Street, Holborn, London. W.C., begs to call the attention of the public to his superior Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, also to his unequalled 16s. Trowsers, which he is enabled to supply owing to the very extensive demand for them. A perfect fit guaranteed.

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NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK is a combination of utility, elegance and comfort. No lady having seen or used such in travelling, for morning wear or for covering full dress, would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roquelaire, and has an elastic Capucine Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from twelve to sixteen yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty; at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used are the soft neutral-coloured Showerproof Woollen Cloths manufactured by this firm. The price will be Two Guineas and a Half for each Cloak; but with the Mécanique and a lined Hood a few shillings more are charged. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out-door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habit—are in good taste and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Pantalons de Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chamois. As no measure is required, the Patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the Country, and is thus well adapted for a gift.

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November 1, 1859.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 55.] DECEMBER 1, 1859. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the REFORMATORY and REFUGE UNION are earnestly solicited for the following purposes:—

General Fund—For maintaining the General Operations.

Refuge Fund—For making Grants to Refuges, Emigration, &c.

Female Mission Fund—For maintaining a Mission to Fallen Women.

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ROBERT HANBURY, Esq., M. P., } *Hon Secs.*
STEPHEN CAVE, Esq., M.P. }

CHARLES GWILLIM, *Sec.*

The following sums are thankfully acknowledged:—

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Rev. N. T. Ridley	1	0	0
Miss Hall	5	0	0
M. M. C.	5	0	0
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Mr. J. W. GORDELIER, at the Institution.

Fifty youths are maintained at an annual average cost of about £1000.

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Contributions in aid of either of the above objects are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FEMALE MISSION, in connection with the REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

The subject of fallen females having been brought prominently forward nearly two years ago in some of the public journals, a sub-committee of this Union was formed to inquire into the question, with a view to devise some scheme of practical good, in the least expensive and most effectual manner.

After various conferences with the clergy of the several parishes in the metropolis, and the managers of some of the existing institutions, it was resolved that a centre of action should be provided, through which institutions might be assisted, and where contributions could be received from those who are desirous of aiding in the rescue of this unhappy class.

For this object a handbook was compiled and published, containing a short account of fifty penitentiaries and homes for females in London and the provinces, with particulars as to the ages received, terms of admission, &c.

The services of two female missionaries were then employed for the purpose of seeking out those who were desirous of leaving their evil ways, and directing them to places of shelter and protection.

The sub-committee, who undertook their weekly superintendence, can now report that these missionaries have carried on their difficult work with zeal and steadiness of purpose, and have met with an unlooked-for measure of success.

Out of a large number of cases which have engaged attention during the past eighteen months, *one hundred and fifty-six* appeared to be penitent and anxious to reform, and therefore have been placed in homes or penitentiaries, or otherwise provided for; and in many instances the necessary sum for their admission has been paid by the Union.

Arrangements have been made by which one of the missionaries is able to receive these women at once into her house, until a suitable refuge be provided for them.

About 25,000 tracts and handbills have been distributed in the parks and streets, as well as in houses of bad character, into which the missionaries have gained admission at considerable personal risk and self-sacrifice.

Hospitals have been visited in the hope of permanently benefitting those who were compelled by illness to leave for a time their evil course of life.

The funds received for this special object are now exhausted. An earnest APPEAL is therefore made for donations and subscriptions, in order that the Union may not be compelled to discontinue this important part of its operations.

The following contributions, received since the last report, are thankfully acknowledged:—

	£	s.	d.
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Ditto, second donation	50	0	0
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Rev. E. B. Evelyn	3	0	0
Chas. Ratcliff, Esq.	1	1	0

These contributions, together with a balance from last account (Feb. 4), of £105 18s. 8d., have been expended as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Grants to Institutions, with Cases, &c.	141	0	0
Salaries of Missionaries	60	12	0
Temporary Lodgings, Food, and Sundries	38	18	0
Leaving a balance in hand of	6	6	2

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Contributions should be paid to the "Female Mission Fund" of the Reformatory and Refuge Union; at Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.'s, No. 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East; and at the Office of the Union, 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

December 1, 1859.

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THE MARKET FOR EDUCATED FEMALE LABOUR.

A PAPER READ AT THE MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, BRADFORD, 1859.

(*Abridged.*)

I HAVE been asked to prepare a paper on the condition of women in England; and believing that their claims are so far advanced as to admit of being beneficially advocated in detail, I have resolved to confine my attention to the nature and extent of the Market for *Educated* Female Labour.

Everybody here present will at once admit that the theory of civilized life in this and all other countries, not excluding the democratic States of America, is that the women of the upper and middle classes are supported by their male relatives: daughters by their fathers, wives by their husbands. If a lady has to work for her livelihood, it is universally considered to be a misfortune, an exception to the ordinary rule. All good fathers wish to provide for their daughters; all good husbands think it their bounden duty to keep their wives. All our laws are framed strictly in accordance with this hypothesis; and all our social customs adhere to it more strictly still. We make no room in our social framework for any other idea, and in no moral or practical sphere do the exceptions more lamentably and thoroughly prove the rule. Women of the lower class may work, *must* work, in the house, if not out of it—too often out of it.

Educated women must work. It is not my fault that I am obliged to assert this; nor your fault if you are compelled to believe it. Our theory and our practice are wide apart in this matter, and the cause of the discrepancy is as deep as the cause of strikes or commercial crises; nay, deeper still, as the cause of misfortune, improvidence, or crime in human nature.

The aristocracy are rich enough to make some invariable, though scanty, provision for their female members; but the middle class is at the mercy of a thousand accidents of commercial or professional life, and thousands and thousands of destitute educated women have to earn their daily bread.

Of course the first resource of these ladies is teaching; nothing else is obviously present to them. Now listen to the result. The reports of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, one of the largest charities and most efficient organizations for the assistance of industry which exists in the kingdom, reckon fifteen thousand governesses as an item in our population. Fifteen thousand educated women, chiefly single or widowed, unsupported by their male relations, and in innumerable cases obliged to support *them!*

If any one wants to learn the truth about the condition of the educated working woman in England, let him consult the reports of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution. It is divided into several branches of usefulness. There is a Home for the disengaged at 66, Harley-street, London, and an elaborate system of Registration, by which last year fifteen hundred names were entered, and eleven hundred obtained situations. It may be recorded as a passing fact that the hall-book of the house, where Home and Register are jointly located, should record the visitors of one year as twenty-four thousand. There is a Provident Fund for the securing of annuities, of which we are told that the first payment, by a lady contracting for one of these annuities, was paid on the 20th of June, 1843, and that the amount now invested is 177,292*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* There is also a fund out of which Elective Annuities are created, and a system of temporary assistance managed by a committee of ladies. The applications for this, in 1858, were eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the grants four hundred and ninety-three, to the extent of 1,346*l* 8*s.* 8*d.* The total number of applications have been ten thousand three hundred and thirty-four; of grants, five thousand five hundred and seventy-one; and the total amount of gifts, 14,284*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Lastly, there is an Asylum for Aged Governesses' at Kentish Town; it contains twenty-two apartments duly filled.

Let us now see how and why these unhappy women endure such misery. We have roughly the means of ascertaining; for every May and every November an election occurs to the annuities, and I find one hundred and forty-five cases of candidates printed in the list for last May, of whom some three or four only could receive an annuity.

Surely then in a country where the chances of provision for women are so frightfully uncertain, parents in the middle classes ought,—

Firstly, to train their daughters to some useful art, however humble:

Secondly, to repress all desire of forcing them into tuition, because it is more "genteel:"

Thirdly, to insure their lives when they cannot lay by money for their female children.

The father, by his labour of head or hand gains sufficient to support his wife, and say three children, one of whom is a girl. The father will certainly send his two boys to school, whether it be to a twopenny, or to an expensive boarding-school: the girl will probably be sent also for a few years to one much inferior; but if there is work to be done at home she will be kept at home to do it. In the middle-class family we have taken as a type, she is much employed in making shirts for her two school-boy brothers. We have heard of a case in which some young ladies, who were offered gratuitous instruction in one of the best ladies' colleges, were kept at home for that purpose. Her learning is not insisted on, while her brothers are urged forward, and every facility given for them to pursue their studies at home. When the girl is fourteen or fifteen, we shall certainly find her taken away from school, if not earlier; while the boys proceed to some higher place of instruction, or begin to learn a profession. But now that the daughter is permanently under his roof, perhaps the father, who depends entirely on his yearly income, may begin to have some little anxiety as to her future. Perhaps he may ardently wish, for an instant, that he could leave her an assured livelihood, or a means of gaining one. He balances in his mind the expense of training her as a first-rate governess; but the expense would be very great, and he has not courage or energy to look for any exceptional work for his young daughter; he would not make her a clerk or a nurse. So he silences all anxiety for the future, by saying, "She will marry: indeed, it would be a very bad speculation, a very foolish outlay of money, to give her a trade or profession; she may never want it, and her brothers are sure to want all the money I can spare." Plausible, but fearful logic. It is true that the *chances* are on the side of her marrying, so it is not astonishing that an ordinary father trusts to them; yet the miseries which befall a penniless woman are so great, that if the opposing chance were but as one in a hundred, the parent should provide against it.

But there is another reason why the father confides his daughter's future so wholly to her possible husband: women are so unused to have or to hold property, and the law throws the gifts or the earnings of a married woman so completely into her husband's power, that the father is little tempted to save up his money to give to another man; nor to train up his daughter expensively, when another man has legal power over the fruits of her education, and can take away any money she earns.

And suppose this girl, whom we took as a type, does not marry, and is left penniless and single by the death of her father; what can she do? She is untrained; she cannot be a good governess; she cannot undertake a national school; and her father taught her no business, and gave her no money to set up in one.

And here we come to our second proposition: that all ideas of the superior gentility of governess-ship should be discouraged. It is the overcrowding of the lower departments of that profession which causes such a frightful competition and depression of salaries. There will always be a fair demand and high pay for the very highest class of female teacher, who

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educates the daughters of the nobility and gentry, and fits them in manner and conversation for the station they will be called upon to fulfil. But why should tradespeople, housekeepers, and widows of all ranks, try and make their girls inferior half-accomplished teachers, instead of honest, happy, business women? Why should they drive them into an *unprogressive profession*, while even in a shop they would have more liberty and leisure and power of making way?

Of course, in urging parents not to make governesses of their daughters, if they can possibly help it, we must look out and try to open other paths. Why, if women must work, are they to be obliged to work only at the hardest, most ill-paid, and unpleasant employments? Are they stronger, more hopeful, more persevering, that by social arrangements they are prevented from working in the progressive and more attractive employments, and thought to lose caste if they enter into business? It was once thought that a *gentleman* could only earn his bread as a soldier; yet even merchants and lawyers are now admitted under that exclusive name! It is but a small list, that of employments now possible; but it will widen every day. Let every father who has no money to leave his daughter, see if he cannot educate and place her in some respectable work—telegraph-clerk, book-keeper, woman of business, *quelconque*—surely in our commercial country it may be done. As to the arts and literature, they must be left to individual capacities.

But the immense field of paid social labour, in schools, prisons, hospitals, workhouses, remains to be worked; and for this the woman's ordinary domestic training does in a great measure render her fit.

Thirdly. Every parent who can save money ought to insure his life for his daughters. It is lamentable to think how small a proportion of our population insures, when it is so cheap, so easy, so safe, and creates help for the women of a family just when, by the death of the helper, they would otherwise be left without resource. But the large subject of insurance in all its branches deserves far more than a passing allusion, and the principle could be applied in numerous ways to the benefit of women.

At the same time, every effort should be made to aid in every way female education. The education of women of all classes is lamentably deficient; it is only necessary to read the Education Commissioners' reports to see how confessedly bad it is.

Girls are not taught so well, nor so many branches of knowledge, as boys; and there is a general indifference as to whether they make any progress or not. I earnestly desire to see benevolent effort directed into this channel. I wish to see the profession of the teacher elevated, and nothing would more surely conduce to it than opening the higher offices in the Educational Board to women. There is no reason why women should not be inspectors and examiners of girls' schools. I would also suggest that the middle-class examinations at Oxford, and other such examinations, be opened to women; and also that incalculable good might be accomplished by establishing examinations for volunteer lady teachers. There is much good done by corps of volunteer ladies assisting in the teaching of schools for the poor and middle classes, and there is no reason why this good should not be extended and increased. The examination should be in particular branches of education, and certificates given as to proficiency.

But the one conclusion which I desire to enforce is, that in all cases it is the *fathers* who are morally responsible for their daughters' welfare. Let each father consider how he can best provide, whether by giving her a special training, by saving money, or by insurance. One or the other he is bound to do; sacredly and morally bound. He has no right, in a country like England, to risk her future on the chances of marriage which may never be fulfilled.

B. R. P.

SYMPATHY WITH THE RED INDIANS.

The following Address to the people of the United States, in behalf of the Indians, from the pen of John Beeson, has been published by the Indian National Aid Society, 55, Broadway, New York.

The rapid settlements of our people upon Indian lands has reduced several tribes to misery and desperation; and unless prompt and wise measures are devised they will soon become extinct.

The apathy to their fate arising from the sentiment which affirms that they are *destined to perish*, no more satisfies the truly humane and Christian mind, than it would to be indifferent to the comfort of the aged and sick whose end is near; for it is felt that we are in both cases responsible for their welfare to-day, irrespective of what may be their circumstances to-morrow. Philanthrophists erroneously solace themselves with the thought that it is a law of nature that the Indian should disappear with the "*forest and the buffalo*," forgetting, that if this were even so, the Indians ought to be saved by preserving a sufficiency of these for their use during their transition from the savage to the civilized condition.

But facts demonstrate that forests and buffaloes are no more necessary for the Indian than for the white man, and that when treated with the common civility and good judgment by which Rarey tames the wildest horse, and by which the trees and the squirrels in the parks of Philadelphia and on Boston Common flourish, and which every man owes to his fellow man—I say with such treatment the Indians would live and thrive in our midst, as naturally as these, and would emulate those around them in the attainment of the highest conditions of human life.

It is true that devoted men have worn out their lives in missionary effort, and the country has spent millions ostensibly to Christianize the Indians. But the well-known law by which the stream cannot rise above its source, is potent in morals as well as in hydraulics. And hence Christian doctrine, at whatever cost or faithfulness it is presented to the Indian, unless it is accompanied with Christian conditions, will be for ever useless. Who does not see the impossibility to save and elevate our frontier Indians, while the superabounding influences are to debauch and destroy them? and who does not see the equal impossibility of a remedy for this state of things, so long as the action of both the government and the church is biassed with the paralysing sentiment which affirms that "*destiny*" or God wills that they should perish? I dwell upon this point; its vital importance to our own people will be perceived by the consideration of the superior condition which the public morals would attain with a prevailing sentiment the reverse of that which we have named. If, for instance, the life-inspiring words that "God wills all men to be saved," that progression and not annihilation is His law for man, and that the march of the civilization of a great nation like ours, should be characterized by the diffusion of peace and goodwill unto all with whom it comes in contact—I say if these were the permeating sentiments of our people, and if young Americans, under these influences, went forth as saviours and enlighteners of the Aboriginal race, who does not see how much more nobly we should fill the mission which God and nature has entrusted us with?

A true civilization demands of us, as a Christian people, to cultivate forbearance, magnanimity, and justice, between the races; and to treat the Indians as friends and allies, instead of as *aliens and enemies*. It asks us to appropriate a territory, which, for extent and adaptation, will be worthy of our nation to give, and of the Indian tribes to accept, within which they shall have the unmolested enjoyment of social, religious, and political freedom, as one of the Sovereign States, and be aided in the development of their resources by the practice of the arts, agriculture, and general commerce, so as to become a self-sustaining and progressive people.

Until this is done missionary efforts cannot save the race from destruction; and we can do all this at a less cost than is required to support the present system of Indian agencies and forts, and standing armies and frequent wars. For we should not only save the lives and property of our citizens, the deterioration of morals, and the waste of public funds, but we should change hundreds of thousands of enemies into friends, and cause them to become a source of wealth and strength to the country, instead of, as at present, a cause of loss and weakness.

And there should be no objection to this on account of what has passed; for if the Indians have been severe in their revenge, they have not been more so than others, with far less provocation; and though they are called "*savages*," yet it is affirmed by high authority, that as a race, they are "*remarkable for their hospitality to strangers, and for their fidelity to friends; that they have never been first to break a treaty, have never shed a drop of Quaker blood.*"

We owe the Indian race a kind and respectful recognition, as the progenitors of Randolph and Jefferson, and for the heroism and love of liberty which it holds in common with our own race, as well as for

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the historic associations which inseparably links the two together.

We are, therefore, bound by the respect which we owe to ourselves—to the age—and to posterity to transmit, not mere relics and records of a race extinct, but a living, thrifty community of the people from whom we have derived a continent.

It will be seen that since the treaty was made a few years ago, by which the Indians were to have the absolute possession of the country west of the Mississippi, a whole tier of States, stretching west and south of that river and round the western slope of the Pacific coast, has been taken from them. We see, also, Kansas and Washington territories almost meeting over the Rocky Mountains, and already governments are organized in the territories of Dacotah, Nebraska, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizoni, and arrangements are in operation to divide them into States, so that now there is really no acknowledged Indian territory west of the Mississippi, except the space between Kansas and Texas; and even this is being encroached upon, and under present circumstances, there is no reason to believe that the Indians are more secure there than they have been in other sections from whence they have been driven. The fertile valleys of Oregon and California, and Arizoni, and Washington territories, teeming with exhaustless treasures of mineral wealth, are monopolized by our people; while the tribes who occupied them, some of whom are distinguished for their industry, and would grace any community in the land, for their intellectal and moral worth, are driven away homeless to starve upon the mountains, and the saying is heard, that "*we must either feed or kill the savages.*" Thus they are made paupers and vagabonds, and then held up as "*savages to be fed or killed*" by those who have outraged them. Every reflecting mind will see that such treatment is unjust and unworthy the sanction of our people, and cannot be persisted in without a total departure from all moral principle, and from that "righteousness which exalteth a nation." Let the tongue and pen of every lover of justice respond to this appeal, and a year will not roll round—another Fourth of July will not be celebrated—but with the participation of the red men with the white in a common heritage of Freedom and Peace.

In connection with this subject the following resolutions were adopted at a Mass Meeting, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in the month of October last:—

1st. *Resolved*, That there is neither necessity nor justice in excluding the Indians on our western frontier, from public sympathy and from the protection of civil law.

2nd. *Therefore Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed by this meeting, whose duty shall be to use the necessary means to promote a thorough interest in their condition. It shall be authorized to send agents to the distant tribes, to assure the Indians of friendship, and to gain correct information of their needs; to issue suitable publications, and to aid in getting up a series of Mass Meetings in various cities, and as soon as practicable, convene a National Convention, which shall discuss the details for an improved Indian Department, to be presented for the Action of Congress during the coming session.

3rd. *Resolved*, That a premium of One Thousand Dollars be offered for the best treatise on the following points:—

1st. The causes why the Indians have not been Christianized.

2nd. The causes of their fading away.

3rd. A plan for their future government.

4th. The location and extent of the domain or domains which should be appropriated for their final settlement.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer and the Secretary of the Association for the Promotion of the Gospel among the Indians and others, as established in the city of Boston, be the acting officers for the purposes herein named.

SIR JOHN RATCLIFF.

The retirement of this distinguished philanthropist from the Mayoralty of Birmingham, an office which he has held for three consecutive years, has been made the occasion of an ovation which Sir John has well deserved, and which Birmingham has honoured herself in awarding. On Wednesday, 9th November, a public banquet was given to the retiring Mayor; and as a proof of the universal esteem in which he is held, every member of the council was present except one, who was unavoidedly prevented by domestic bereavement.

About 200 sat down to dinner, among whom were the Earl of Lichfield, the Right Hon. G. B. Adderley, M.P., and several other gentlemen of influence and distinction. On this occasion Birmingham assembled to do honour to one of her best sons, of whom it has been said that his munificence, whether displayed in unbounded hospitality or in private charity, has been unexampled in the local annals of that great seat of enterprise and industry, over whose municipal councils he has so ably presided. Every good cause found in Sir John a ready patron; and it will especially be remembered that the inauguration of the Social Science movement was under his auspices. The ex-Mayor retires from his anxious responsibilities amid the praises of all parties, with undiminished popularity, and with an unblemished reputation.

The following extract from the columns of the *Birmingham Times*, will show that Sir John Ratcliff is not the prophet without honour in his own country and among his own people.

"We have this week to chronicle an event which must afford sincere gratification to the inhabitants of Birmingham, and to all those who delight in seeing true worthiness and merit acknowledged and rewarded. The public banquet to Sir John Ratcliff, our late estimable Mayor, affords an illustrious example of the love which all men have, in a greater or lesser degree, for true nobility of soul, for patient merit, and for ardent devotion to the well-being of the people. Great men are frequently honoured with fulsome adulation, tinselled trappings, and hollow lip-service; but good men receive the worship of the heart, the respect and estimation of the virtuous, and the homage of the bad. In the darkest corner of the most depraved heart dwells a latent spark of virtuous feeling, which will spring exultant to an angel's form, when a good action of a virtuous man, like Ithuriel's spear, awakes it from its torpor and its lethargy. We doubt not that the private charities of Sir John Ratcliff, actions known only to himself and his Maker, have touched a spring in many a dark and life-weary soul, which has set in motion the moral machinery of the desolate and stricken man, and linked him once more with humanity and heaven; whilst his public munificence to our benevolent and philanthropic institutions has won for him the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen, and the blessings of the poor, the suffering, and the ready to perish. The munificence of our late Mayor, however, was not confined to private charities and public benevolent and charitable institutions, but during his three years of office was displayed in a variety of ways, and on several remarkable occasions. No one will have forgotten the enterprising, spirited, and liberal manner in which Sir John inaugurated the Industrial Exhibition of 1857, in aid of the funds for the liquidation of the debt on the Midland Institute, the offer to guarantee the expenses of the same, emanating from him. Our late Mayor further distinguished himself and the town by his hospitable entertainment of the Princes of Oude, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Lord Brougham, Lord Shaftesbury, and other great and celebrated men, at his own private and entire cost, and not for his own benefit, but in honour of his official position and for the well-being of Birmingham. We cannot forget either the invitation to the National Association on Social Science which Sir John gave in October, 1857, and his entertainment, not only to the notabilities already named, but to every member of the society. His hospitality to the Corporation and the gentlemen of Birmingham also deserves especial mention as being highly praiseworthy, directed as it was to the healing of breaches, and the cementing of good feeling amongst the members of the Council and other influential individuals. His entertainment of the Mayor of Melbourne was doubtlessly calculated to effect a good understanding between ourselves and the colonists, and was a discreet and wise thing to do under the circumstances. Last, but not least, Sir John's entertainment of, and invitation to Her Majesty, may be mentioned, as an instance of princely hospitality, and an act of public service not easily to be obliterated from the memories of the people of Birmingham."

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

We are able to state some of the leading points in the origin and progress of this mission, from unimpeachable authority.

It appears that the Rev. Wm. Monk, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been, for several years past, active in the promotion of missionary work in the University of Cambridge. In his intercourse with the junior members of that University he noticed that *many men talked of becoming missionaries, but that few actually did so.* On the other hand, he could not but be impressed with the urgency of the appeal constantly made by the

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great missionary societies *for men*. After long and anxiously pondering these facts, he resolved to found a society among the junior members of the University for the purpose of finding, *not money, but men*. He had noticed that pecuniary support for carrying on missionary work was generally the only object of active canvass. This led to the establishment of "The Cambridge Church Missionary Union," and subsequently of "The Gospel Propagation Union." These societies, of which Mr. Monk is the principal founder, have exerted considerable influence in stimulating the work of missions in Cambridge. The first of these societies was established in 1856, the second in 1858. It is a remarkable fact, that since their establishment nearly ten times as many young men as formerly have offered themselves as missionaries, and that nearly all of these were members of one or both of the above-mentioned societies.

Encouraged by such success, Mr. Monk invited Dr. Livingstone to visit Cambridge, for the express purpose of awakening the missionary zeal of the University in favour of Africa in general, but of the regions opened up by Livingstone in particular. The doctor agreed to accept the invitation; and finally it was arranged for the great traveller to give a lecture on the subject in the Senate House, Cambridge, on the 5th of December, 1857. This building was readily granted by the Senate Council, although it had never before been used for such a purpose.

The lecture was a great success, as was that delivered in the Town Hall on the following day.

In order to keep up a permanent interest in the cause, Mr. Monk undertook to publish these two lectures, Professor Sedgwick contributing a preface—the volume referred to in our leading article being the literary result of Livingstone's visit to that famous seat of learning. This book exactly answered the expectations of its editor in keeping alive the interest excited, as well as in stereotyping Livingstone's own words and sentiments.

In November, 1858, the Bishop of Capetown visited Cambridge, with the view of interesting the University in his own work, and of trying to do something for Livingstone's newly-explored regions. Circumstances naturally led his Lordship and Mr. Monk to hold a conference on the subject. The Bishop approved of Mr. Monk's suggestion, and offered to form a committee for the purpose of sending out a Cambridge mission, in accordance with the understanding arrived at with Dr. Livingstone just before he left the country in March, 1858. The committee was immediately formed, and at the first official meeting, it was proposed that Oxford should be asked to join Cambridge in the enterprise; and in the event of such co-operation being obtained, it was further agreed that the mission should be styled "The Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa." Mr. Monk was deputed to visit Oxford in March, 1859, in company with the Rev. G. Williams, of King's College, for the purpose of getting a committee formed there. In May last the large meeting was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, which was numerously attended, and was most successful. The Cambridge representatives on that occasion were, the Reverends Professors Selwyn and Browne, the Venerable Archdeacon Hardwick, and the Reverends G. Williams and W. Monk.

In May Mr. Monk was deputed to form a London committee, which is now large, influential, and actively at work.

On the 1st of November last the great meeting was held in the Senate House at Cambridge, the details and results of which are now so widely known.

The above is a brief outline of the principal facts, which have gradually led to the inauguration of one of the most important Christian missions ever set on foot. May God bless its operations, and guide its promoters in their high and noble work!

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

First Annual Report of the St. George's Home and Reformatory for Boys.

In the early part of last year, the attention of the Committee having been drawn to the deplorable fact of the large and accumulating amount of juvenile vagrancy and crime in this city, it was determined, under a deep conviction of the strong claims on their Christian sympathy and exertion, to attempt the formation of a Boy's Reformatory in connection with St. George's Chapel.

The Institution was accordingly opened on the 1st of July, 1858, on which day Mr. Joseph Henry, the person selected as Master, was placed in possession, with three boys as inmates; and on the 16th day of the same month, the Reformatory was duly certified by His Excellency the Governor, in Executive Committee, under the provisions of the Industrial Schools' Act of 1857.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a suitable locality for the Reformatory. The premises now occupied, No. 46, Upper Knight Street, were selected, not only on account of the healthiness of situation, but also as possessing the advantage of a small run of land capable of being cultivated as a flower and vegetable garden. The buildings being out of order, considerable expense was incurred at the outset in necessary repairs, in enclosing the land, and laying pipes for supplying it with water. The Committee regret that, through the want of funds, they have not yet been able to accomplish other repairs and improvements, by which additional accommodation might be gained, and the comforts and economy of the Institution be promoted.

The details of receipt and expenditure during the year of management, which terminated on the 30th of June, 1859, are exhibited in the account current and statements appended to this Report. A reference to these documents will show that the Reformatory has been kindly assisted, by grants and allowances from the Government, to the extent of 258*l.* 10*s.* 9½*d.* The sum of 156*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* has been realized by private donations and subscriptions; and the further sum of 112*l.* was appropriated to the Reformatory from the proceeds of a Bazaar, held in May, 1858, for the benefit of the charities connected with St. George's Chapel.

The expenditure for the year has amounted to 421*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* It must be observed, however, that the full number of inmates was not completed for more than eight months after the Institution had been opened, so that the expenditure has not been uniform in the earlier and latter portions of the year. In the opinion of the Committee, the cost of a Boy's Reformatory in Kingston should not be estimated lower than 12*l.* per annum for each inmate—a sum considerably below the average expense of similar institutions in the towns of Great Britain.

A small quantity of vegetables raised in the garden has been made available for food in the Reformatory. The Committee do not anticipate any considerable return of profits, either from this source or from the other departments of industrial work. There can be no doubt that a town locality does not afford the same facilities for *self-support* as might be obtained in the country. The main object, however, of the Committee is to qualify the boys for employment as agriculturists, and they are training them as far as possible, with a view to this paramount object. It has been their anxious wish that the boys should be thoroughly instructed in industrial work which may be useful to them in after life. With this object they have been endeavouring to make arrangements with a master-cooper to open a workshop in connection with the premises, for the purpose of teaching this very useful trade; but, chiefly from pecuniary and other obstacles, the plan has not yet been carried out. It is, however, still under the consideration of the Committee.

Eighteen boys attend at the St. George's Free Industrial School, where they receive instruction in the trades of shoe-making, tailoring, and plaiting straw; this arrangement has been made in the hope that even a moderate acquaintance with these industrial pursuits will be of service to the boys in any sphere of life in which they may hereafter be employed.

The Committee have reason to be satisfied with the progress made in the ordinary school department. With a very few exceptions the boys had been entirely untaught when received into the Institution; they have now obtained a moderate proficiency in reading, writing, and Biblical knowledge. Being exposed, from their earliest infancy, to the baneful influences of the streets, their moral condition was very deplorable. They were, for the most part, ignorant of the simplest elements of religious knowledge, and to all appearance devoid of any discernment between right and wrong. It has been the object of the system pursued to implant religious feelings and principles in their hearts; to form them into habits of kindness and gentleness to one another, implicit obedience to authority, cleanliness, regularity, and order, and a general truthfulness and uprightness in their ordinary conduct. This has, indeed, been a labour of much difficulty, and anxiety; and its progress was often interrupted by the influx of new comers—an evil which it was impossible to avoid, while the full complement of inmates had not been attained. On the whole, however, their moral improvement has been satisfactory; the humanizing influences of home and family life, have had a marked effect; and visitors have almost invariably noticed the general happiness and contentment which manifest themselves throughout the Institution.

The present number of inmates amounts to forty-two. The total number admitted was forty-four; one of these, a child, whose health had been destroyed by previous neglect and starvation, died in the Institution, after a protracted illness, on the first of July, 1859. Another boy absconded at the time of the Kingston races, and has not since been heard of. The demands for admission on behalf of orphan and destitute children, since the first opening of the Reformatory, have been urgent and numerous. Not less than fifty poor children have been refused admittance, in consequence of the impossibility of maintaining so large a number of inmates: and several months ago, the Committee were very reluctantly compelled to inform the magistrates of their inability to receive any additional children of the vagrant class. This is a fact which surely demonstrates the necessity of additional Reformatories, and other kindred agencies, by which these objects of compassion may be reclaimed, and made a blessing, instead of a reproach to the community.

The Committee do not feel that their experiment has as yet been sufficiently tried to warrant them in pronouncing any decided opinion as to its results. They have already experienced disappointments, and many causes of anxiety. Among these may be mentioned the case of a boy, whose uniform good conduct had given rise to the most encouraging hopes. It was discovered that he had suddenly absconded with another of the inmates from the Institution. They obtained the key of the gate by a trick which showed them to be adepts in artifice and cunning. They carried off a quantity of yams; and, since their return, they have confessed to a series of other depredations, which they committed on their way from the Reformatory to Spanish Town. An account of these robberies, as detailed by the boys themselves, will give some idea of the manner in which the juvenile Arab class is maintained to the great annoyance and expense of the community. They first stole a dog, and sold it to a coolie. They then knocked down a fowl which they carried to a deserted hut, where they cooked it with the

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stolen yams; afterwards, they robbed a child of a dinner of bread and cooked provisions, with which she was going on an errand. They then entered a poor woman's house, on pretence of getting fire, and stole a knife; they secreted themselves in the neighbourhood while she was cooking her husband's breakfast, and as soon as she went out to call him, they took the door from its hinges, and plundered the house; further on they went to a shop to buy cakes, from which they stole pipes, fish, and other articles. In Spanish Town they associated themselves with other vagrant boys, who live by plunder; one of them was discovered there and brought back to the Reformatory; the other was detected in shop-lifting, tried, and again sentenced to the Reformatory by His Honour the Chief Justice; immediately after his return, he made an ineffectual attempt to escape, for which a severe punishment was inflicted, and since then his conduct has been good. In other cases the work of reformation has been more visible, and substantial; one of the earliest inmates at first exhibited an insuperable restiveness under the restraints of the Institution; he was discontented, and continually desiring to "get into the streets." On one occasion he got possession of a knife, and attempted to commit suicide. It is to be hoped that this wicked act has been the turning-point of his life. His disposition has undergone a complete change; and he is now one of the most trusted, and best conducted of all the inmates.

Without entering into more minute particulars, the Committee may state that they have reason to be thankful, on the whole, for the result of their undertaking. They have experienced the usual chequered vicissitudes of those who are contending with evil; but they believe that much good has been done, and they see before them a wide field for hopeful exertion. They desire to record their sincere thanks to His Excellency the Governor, His Lordship the Bishop, His Honour the Chief Justice, and other kind friends and visitors who have made a personal inspection of the Reformatory, and testified their approbation of its arrangements. The Committee are convinced that the more the public interest is attracted to the condition of the juvenile classes, and to the great work of reforming them, the more will the influence of that sympathy be felt, both within and without the precincts of the Reformatories. But other influences must be combined with those of the Reformatory. If any success is to be achieved in the cause of juvenile reform, there are other social agencies which must co-operate in carrying out the common object. As it is the main object of the Reformatory to diminish the criminal class from which the prisons are recruited, so, by a higher ascent to the sources of crime, something must be attempted to reduce the supplies by which juvenile vagrancy exists. Facts which have come under the observation of the Committee, enable them to declare with almost absolute certainty, that the prevailing neglect of marriage, the absence of all proper influences of domestic life, the general profligacy of parents, and the lack of vital religion, are the prolific causes of juvenile depravity in the city of Kingston. Nor do they doubt that an increased attention to sanitary provisions, an improvement in the dwellings and material comforts of the poor, renewed educational efforts, and closer, and more extended appliances of the gospel of salvation—all which remedies are capable of immediate and proper adjustment—would, with the Divine blessing, effect a speedy and substantial change in the social aspect of the country.

In the department with which they are more immediately concerned, the Committee would respectfully invite the consideration of the Legislature to some anomalies in the existing law.

There is no provision for compelling parents to contribute to the maintenance of their children who have been convicted of crime or vagrancy, and sentenced to the Reformatories. Without such compulsion, it appears that parents will not perform an obligation, which, upon every principle of policy and justice, should be enforced upon them. In the case of fatherless and motherless orphans, it is evident that the parental obligation is transferred to the State. But as the law now stands, this natural order of responsibility is reversed. The criminal class is provided for, while the orphans are neglected. In the case of children convicted of crime, and sentenced to the Reformatory instead of the Penitentiary, an allowance of 6½*d.* per day, or about 15*s.* 8*d.* per month is paid by the Government, although such children may have parents capable of maintaining them; whereas in the case of children sent by magistrates as *vagrants or destitute*, the Government allowance only amounts to the very inadequate sum of 6*s.* per month. No allowance whatever is made for orphans who have not been received under a magistrate's warrant. In this respect an alteration of the law seems to be very much required; and the Committee would venture to express their earnest hope, that the Reformatories will receive from the Legislature a more liberal support than has hitherto been accorded to them. If the managers of these Institutions provide for the general expenses of their establishments, such as house-rent, salaries, working materials, &c., it is not surely too much to expect that the public should defray the cost of maintenance, which, according to the average of prison expense, has been estimated at 6½*d.* per day for each inmate. It appears also to be desirable that some encouragement should be given to managers who are willing to employ competent persons as masters of trades, or to undertake the responsibility of training teachers for Reformatories, employing them in their own Institutions as pupil or assistant teachers.

The Committee consider that the period of detention in the Reformatory might, in many cases, be advantageously extended beyond the age of sixteen years; and they deem it of the utmost importance that the question of employment of the reformed class, after they have attained that age, should be settled as soon as possible by the wisdom of the Legislature. If they should be permitted to return to the contaminating influences from which they have been reclaimed, it is only too obvious that all the labour and expense of reforming them will have been expended in vain.

The Committee are endeavouring to qualify the boys entrusted to their care for a future life of industry and usefulness. They have engaged in this work in hopeful trust that the Divine blessing will water the seed which they have planted in faith; but they cannot conclude this their first Annual Report without making a renewed urgent appeal to the philanthropy of all classes and denominations of their fellow-subjects. They are willing to assume a large share of responsibility and labour; but they feel that their efforts ought not to be cramped from want of means, or their burden increased by pecuniary anxieties. In asking for money to be laid out in the prevention of crime, they are asking for that which will be saved hereafter in paying for its punishment; and the expense of the one bears a very small proportion to that of the other. While, therefore, they acknowledge with gratitude the measure of support which has already been accorded to them, they would solicit a renew[illegible] of aid from their former subscribers, and inv.te the co-operation of those who have not hitherto assisted in promoting their cause.

The Committee have, in conclusion, to express their thanks to the Rev. Messrs. Radcliffe and Milne, for the sermons preached, and the collection made in the Church of Scotland, in this city; and the manager considers it right to state that, through the kind care of Drs. Bowerbank and Campbell, the Committee have been relieved of all anxiety and expense for medical attendance on the inmates of the Reformatory.

EXCESSIVE NUMBER OF BEER-HOUSES.

The following extract from a paper read by John Taylor, Esq., at the recent conference of Social Science, at Bradford, reveals a state of things that ought to suggest to every philanthropist the most anxious enquiry for an adequate remedy.—"I found an enormous means of supply of intoxicating liquors by the beer-shops, public-houses, &c. I took the large map constructed for the National Temperance League, on which the public-houses, &c., of the metropolis were marked, and it was shown that there were 10,256 of them, exclusive of 2617 breweries; which gave one house for every 125 persons above the age of 14. But knowing that it might be said that Londoners were a 'beery set,' and that the case was not so bad in the country, he proceeded to show that it was in some instances worse. For example, in the North Riding of Yorkshire there were 1459 houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, or one in every 73 of the population above 14; in the East Riding, 1474, or one in 96; in the West Riding, 5478, or one in 130; the total being 8411, or one in every 114 of the population in the whole county of Yorkshire above 14. Among the practical remedies proposed, the first was the repeal of the Beer Bill, respecting which there was but one opinion. The plan proposed by the National Temperance League was to the effect that no new licences should be granted; that the present holders should be allowed to continue upon good behaviour; but the licence should not be renewed on the death or bankruptcy of the holder. In this way, and with stringent police regulations, the great bulk of the present beer-houses might be cleared away in a few years. It was proposed to repeal the Act of George II., which licensed singing and dancing saloons in connection with public-houses. It was further suggested that the licensing of public-houses might be transferred from the magistracy to an elective body, by which means public opinion might be more directly effective in limiting the present enormous number of public-houses—such licensing boards to have the power to determine the nature of the licence, and the hours that the houses should be allowed to be open. In this way each district would be able to determine the question of Sunday trading."

The Mud-Larks of London.—On Friday week the Rev. J. H. Wilson delivered an address, in the Sailors' Institute, Shadwell, on "The Mud-Larks of London." Mr. Wilson showed that there were from five hundred to six hundred of these people, chiefly boys and girls, who lived by searching the mud of the Thames at low water, and that they were thus engaged both in summer and in winter. They lived in courts and alleys on both sides of the river, but, for the most part, between London Bridge and Blackwall. He had seen these poor children, and had reason to believe that, if they were looked after and cared for, many of them might be trained to useful employments if first brought into the ragged schools. The name was not very felicitous, but it was highly characteristic, and there was a gregarious power in association, which, were the mud-larks associated, might be used for great good. The earnings of the mud-larks were from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* a-year, that being the amount they would receive for bones, coals, and other articles thrown into the river or dropped from the coal barges. At the close of the meeting, a committee was formed to consider the best means of promoting the moral and social welfare of the Mud-Larks of London.

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Notices to Correspondents.

Our Correspondents are requested to observe that we cannot be answerable for the insertion of any Articles received after the 22nd of the month, or Advertisements after the 27th, though we shall always endeavour to meet their wishes.

The Advertisements in "*The Philanthropist*" will henceforth be confined to Charitable Institutions, and such as bear immediately on the social improvement of the community. Existing contracts will, of course, be concluded.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 18th of each month.

N.B.—As "The Philanthropist" will be published in future by Mr. Tweedie, 337, Strand, the Editor requests that all communications may be forwarded to him there, where they will receive immediate attention.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorized to give Receipts.—Jan. 1st, 1859.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with "The Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** Attention is called to the following Scale of Charges for Advertisements:—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3*d.* per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1*d.* per line extra.

The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

December 1, 1859.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

It has sometimes been said that our West Indian fellow-countrymen look upon their darker-coloured peasantry only as sugar-producing animals, and pay no attention to their moral or religious training. We believe that charges of this kind are usually based upon ignorance of facts, or the common fallacy of generalizing from a few individual cases.

However this may have been the case in former times, there exists no ground at present for such an assertion. We have already mentioned in this Journal the establishment of a Reformatory in Jamaica, and of a Reformatory and two Ragged Schools in Barbados; and we have now before us two documents proving that the upper classes of the West Indian colonies have not only promptly followed the Reformatory movement of this country, but, in some instances, set an example which might be profitably imitated by the employers of labour at home.

The first of these documents is a letter published in the *Glasgow Daily Herald* of November 5th, "from an experienced official gentleman in the West Indies to a mercantile house in Glasgow." It is dated from Trinidad, an island which (as we gather from other portions of the letter) is slowly recovering from depression by the help of the Indian immigrants, for whose benefit chiefly the following Institutions have been established:—

"There is," says the writer, "an Orphan Asylum and Training School in the district of Tacarigua, which has been inaugurated for upwards of two years, partly at the expense of individuals and partly at that of the Government. It accommodates upwards of fifty orphans, whose parents died either at sea or previous to embarcation. The rector of the parish, and a committee of landholders, superintend the working of this Institution, subject to the inspection of Government. This Training School bids fair to be of great ultimate utility, both to the orphans and to the country which has adopted them, although at present the extreme youth of the children gives it more the appearance of a nursery. An Institution of a somewhat similar nature was attempted many years since in the district of Savannah Grande, but was abandoned in consequence of the great depression which, in 1847, followed the opening of the English markets to slave-grown sugar. It has been again partially resumed, and steps are being taken to secure its efficiency. There is a third Institution, started by a gentleman on his own property, at which from fifteen to twenty Indian children receive elementary English instruction. Besides these instances of the anxiety shown by the colony to advance the comfort and well-being of the Indian immigrants, the district schools are so closely reticulated over the whole of the country as to be easily available to all children whose parents choose to permit their attendance."

The other document to which we refer is the "First Annual Report of the St. George's Home and Reformatory for Negro Boys, established in Kingston, Jamaica, on the 1st of July, 1858."

This Institution is managed by the Rev. D. H. Campbell, a Kingston clergyman, assisted by a committee; and is supported by grants from the local government and private local benevolence, in about equal proportions.

It appears to be very economically worked, as the annual expense per head is calculated at 12*l.*, very much less than the ordinary expenditure of our English Reformatories.

True it is, that the outlay for firing, blankets, and warm clothing, must be very light in Jamaica, and we see from the balance-sheet that rent and water-rates are very moderate. The same difficulty, however, is experienced there, as in the mother-country, of making the Institution self-supporting; and the committee wisely regard this less than the main object they have in view, namely, "that the boys should be thoroughly instructed in industrial work, which may be useful to them in after-life . . . . . to implant religious feelings and principles in their hearts; to form them into habits of kindness and gentleness to one another, implicit obedience to authority, cleanliness, regularity, and order, and general truthfulness and uprightness in ordinary conduct."

The present number amounts to forty-two committed cases, besides eighteen boys in the Free Industrial School; and, though many disappointments have been experienced, the committee are generally satisfied with the progress made.

The negro population, in this locality at least, do not seem to have improved so much as their friends could have wished, or as in this country they are generally supposed to have done; for the committee state that they can "declare with almost absolute certainty that the prevailing neglect of marriage, the absence of all proper influences of domestic life, the general profligacy of parents, and the lack of vital religion, are the prolific causes of juvenile depravity in Kingston."

An evil tree cannot bring forth good fruit; and we are not, therefore, surprised to read the many applications, by magistrates and others, for the admission of children, which have been refused for want of

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room—a circumstance which, while testifying to the practical utility of what has been done, calls loudly for the enlargement of this, or the establishment of similar Institutions.

The Kingston Reformatory is certified under the Jamaica Industrial Schools Act, of 1857, which combines the provisions of our Youthful Offenders and Industrial Schools Acts (17 & 18 Vict., c. 86, and 20 & 21 Vict., c. 48), with this important difference, that there is no provision for compelling parents to contribute. Now, we take leave to say, that without such provision, the establishment of Institutions for taking children away from the control of their parents is productive of more harm than good, especially among the negroes, whose ideas of parental responsibility are, if possible, looser than those of the same class among ourselves. The observations of the committee on this point are most just; and we hope that this omission may be speedily supplied by the legislature. With the other complaint of the committee that more is done by the State for the criminal than for the non-criminal child (a complaint often uttered among ourselves), we have less sympathy. The State money is granted, not in charity, but for the benefit of the community at large; and the only excuse for the State interfering and spending money on these children is, that prevention is better than cure, and it is cheaper and wiser to check the criminal tendency in the bud, than to punish it, after suffering from its depredations, hereafter. Crime excites the jealousy of the State; misfortune (except, of course, actual pauperism) is left to the charity of individuals. This we hold to be a fair general exposition of the duty of the State; but an exception may wisely be made in favour of friendless orphans, who, although without a tendency to crime, are liable to be led into it: and this has not been overlooked by the Jamaica law. The words "*vagrants or destitute*" in the magistrate's warrant, are large enough to include all orphan children who are without natural protectors or means of support; but these, we think, should not, as a general rule, be received into the same Institution with those who have been convicted of crime.

The committee naturally look with apprehension to the period of discharge, and express a hope that the Legislature will not permit the reformed inmate to return to the contaminating influences from which he has been rescued.

We hope so, too; and trust that no morbid dread of interfering with the liberty of the subject may deter the authorities from putting in force the remedies of apprenticeship or emigration, which seem alone to solve the difficulty with us.

In conclusion, we are sure that none can read the simple and earnest language of the report, which we print in another portion of this impression, without feeling that the same spirit animates the workers in those distant tropical regions and the promoters of the same good cause at home.—

"Cœlum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt."

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

One remarkable and honourable characteristic of our times is, that our philanthropy chooses for itself the largest spheres of operation. Disdaining the merely traditional and national limits which the world has so long respected, it finds its appropriate and congenial sphere wherever there is a wrong to be redressed or a right to be vindicated. It is the genius of our holy religion that inspires us with this large-heartedness, and forbids us to limit our charitable zeal to the land of our nativity.

There are some who enforce the time-honoured maxim, that charity begins at home to an extent that seems to rebuke our missionary enterprises as encroaching on paramount domestic claims; but it is remarkable, that the great works of missionary zeal are carried on by those whose private benevolence is the most active and sincere, while they who have no sympathy for the outcast families of man, take little heed to the miseries of those who surround them. Or, if we view the matter from a national point of observation, we are justly entitled to boast that our own country is distinguished for missionary enterprizes beyond all nations of history, and beyond all nations of modern times. And yet in the records of the past, or in the annals of our contemporaries, there is nothing to be compared with the private benevolence which is the characteristic glory of old England.

It is with peculiar interest that we have watched the formation of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa. It is not often that the sister Universities are to be seen acting in concert for a common object. We are accustomed to see them engaged in mutual rivalry; honourable, indeed, but rivalry, nevertheless. But here, they are revealed to us in a new light, that sheds an equal lustre on them both. We heartily concur in approval of Dr. Livingstone's judgment in making Oxford and Cambridge the centres of his efforts for the propagation of the gospel in Africa. He knew well the influences they can control, the energies they can unfold, the zeal and intelligence they cultivate. We would by no means ignore the valuable Missionary labours that have already been bestowed on Africa; but there are many considerations which commend this project to our special favour.

The objects of this Mission are revealed in the following resolutions, passed at a Conference of the Members of the Oxford, Cambridge, and London Committees, held at Cambridge, on the 2nd of November, 1859:—

"1. That the plan of this Association be the establishment of one or more stations in Southern Central Africa, which may serve as centres of Christianity and Civilization, for the promotion of the spread of true religion, agriculture, and lawful commerce, and the ultimate extirpation of the slave trade.

"2. That to carry out this plan successfully, the Association desire to send out a body of men, including the following:—

"Six Clergymen, with a Bishop at their head, to be consecrated either in this country, or by the three Bishops of Southern Africa; a Physician, Surgeon, or Medical Practitioner, and a number of Artificers, English and native, capable of conducting the various works of building, husbandry, and especially of the cultivation of the Cotton Plant.

"3. The Association contemplate that the cost of establishing such a mission, cannot be estimated at less than 20,000*l.*, with 2,000*l.* a-year promised as annual subscription to support the mission for five years to come.

"4. That the Secretaries be desired to open communications at once with the other Universities, with the clergy and friends of missions at large, and with the great centres of manufacture and commerce, to invite them to aid, by their funds, counsel and co-operation, in carrying out this great work for the mutual benefit of Africa and of England."

The scheme thus propounded, involves the double object of civilization and evangelization—a combination the most happy in itself, and the most promising in the prospects it unfolds. The savage tribes to whom this mission is contemplated, have long been wrapped in the darkness of utter barbarity, and excluded alike from the advantages and decencies of civilization; and it is manifest that, if through the labours of missionaries they are brought under the benign influences of Christianity, they must at once renounce their primitive and barbarous habits, and their savage and sanguinary code.

The Christian can no longer be a savage; for the higher life in which the proselyte aspires to walk, necessarily involves the conditions of enlarged social refinement and improved social ethics.

Hence, whenever missionary labours have been successful among savages the spread of religion has subserved the interests of commerce and civilization; and they who have sat as disciples at the feet

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of English missionaries have soon learnt to copy the industry and the domestic arts of their teachers.

In this result, all must have rejoiced; but it is certainly not the special province of religion to become the pioneer and servant of science, of commerce, and of civilization. On the other hand, it is her right to press them into her service, and to demand that they shall contribute their utmost to her triumphs.

Dr. Livingstone, whose experience and intelligence well qualify him to offer an opinion, says that our missionary labours must be accompanied by a Christianized commerce. As might have been expected, it is found that commerce diminishes the jealousy of the heathen, and cherishes and expands that salutary feeling of mutual dependence which, in many ways, prepares for the success of the missionary. Civilization and evangelization cannot be divorced —they must march hand-in-hand through the dark domain of pagan idolatry; but each has its own proper sphere of operation, and its own distinctive triumphs to win. Hitherto, it has been usual for commerce and civilization to follow in the wake of the missionary, and to profit by his self-denying labours; but it is now proposed that these powerful influences should assume their proper place as auxiliaries to the gospel.

It is a glorious thing when the devout and apostolic man can point, not only to the converts he has gained for Christ, but to the collateral advantages which his labours have brought in expanded commerce, in extended civilization, in improved and uplifted races; but it is much more appropriate to require that commerce and civilization shall dispense their peculiar blessings by their own proper agents, and then point upwards to the higher and holier gifts of that religion to which they have ministered.

As to the resources of the African continent, and especially to that great central part to which this mission is more particularly directed, the travels of Livingstone have proved beyond all doubt their extent and their wealth.

This immense area contains many vast forests, large lakes, and fertilizing and navigable rivers. It is one of the richest fields for agricultural wealth which modern enterprise has discovered. By the most careful experiments it has been shown, that large tracts are suitable, both from the nature of the climate and from the character of the soil, to agricultural purposes, and especially to the cultivation of the cotton-plant. In this respect the experience and observations of Dr. Livingstone have been fully supported by other enterprising men. Upwards of twenty years ago, a Manchester merchant incurred considerable expense in experiments of this kind on the Gold Coast, though with little result. Succeeding attempts have been much more successful. In connection with these experiments it is only right to make honourable mention of Mr. Clegy, a well-known philanthropist and manufacturer, and also of the late Miss Ann Gurney, a relative of Lady Buxton. At Abbeokuta, a native town of 100,000 inhabitants, about 60 miles inland from the port of Lagos, with which it is connected by water communication, there is now an industrial institution, which undertakes, at certain fixed charges, to collect, to clean, and to pack the cotton brought by the native chiefs and small farmers. The Institution also directs the shipment of cotton to Europe, and the owners gladly wait till the produce is sold in Manchester, and until the goods they order in return are transmitted to them.

An amusing incident is related of one great chief, who ordered in this way a moderator-lamp. Placing it with other goods upon a table, he invited a large body of brother chiefs to gaze upon his treasures, and, with native eloquence, told them of the advantage of growing cotton and sending it to Manchester, so that, whatever he might choose to order from England was sent direct, addressed to him by name, in Abbeokuta. He ended his remarkable harangue by saying, "All England is at my feet;" a speech which proved that the spirit of enterprize had been fairly awakened.

This Institution was completed in 1855, during which year the entire quantity of cotton received in this country from Africa was 1650 lbs. The increase of the trade is, however, remarkable; for in 1856, the exportation reached to 11,492 lbs.; in 1857, to 35,419 lbs. After this the cotton was sent through different channels, though principally through the Abbeokuta Institution, which, for the last two years, has transmitted 150,000 lbs. annually.

The quality of this produce is found to be the most serviceable; and thus, with the illimitable resources of vast regions of virgin soil, there promises to grow up, under the fostering care of philanthropists and missionaries, a legitimate and remunerative commerce, which must, eventually extinguish the accursed slave-trade of Africa, and at the same time necessitate some important changes in the condition of the African races who now rear the cotton-crops in the Southern States of America.

It is well for these poor outcasts that attention has been directed to the development of the produce of their soil. Already the most gratifying evidences are afforded of the immediate effect of this policy on the foreign slave-trade. One instance may suffice for illustration. The chiefs in the neighbourhood of Abbeokuta, who, a few years ago, sold their slaves and their kidnapped victims at 14*l.* each to the Portuguese slave-dealers, to be shipped across the Atlantic as opportunity presented, have lately bought again, at 12*l.* each, those who remained unsold, having found the need of labourers for the cultivation of their cotton-farms, and for the preparation of their palm oil. Domestic slavery may still exist, as indeed it does; but the influence of this Institution and of the Mission is found to exercise a beneficial check on its many evils, and all Christian converts are bound to oppose slavery in all its forms. No field of operations promises such success as that of Africa, and many considerations conspire to point it out as having special claims on our Christian zeal and benevolence.

To say nothing of the early dawn of civilization which it witnessed, and of the historical renown of many of its cities, it is associated with one of the brightest periods of Christian history. It had its early churches and its illustrious bishops, whose examples of piety belong now to the world, and whose writings expound the primitive doctrines of our religion, and adorned the literature of our churches. But the light that once burned so brightly has been extinguished, the candlestick has been removed out of its place; and in the midst of the long night of darkness that has ensued, Africa has suffered untold injuries from her Mahomedan conquerors, and still greater cruelties from her Christian persecutors.

Under any circumstances, it would be our duty to reclaim, as far as possible, these interesting sons of once mighty races from the degradation of savage barbarism, and from the cruel grasp of the man-stealer. But in consideration of the countless wrongs we have ourselves inflicted on these helpless creatures, it becomes an imperative obligation to atone by every means in our power. Christendom owes to these outcasts a terrible debt. Long has she degraded and bartered them—snatching them from their homes to sacrifice them on the altar of Mammon; but now, awakened to a sense of her responsibilities and guilt, she summons the injured tribes and offers as the best atonement the advantages of her commerce, the example of her freedom and industry, the appliances of her wealth, and the blessings of her holy

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religion. 'Tis an auspicious era for mankind when they who give and they who receive both alike are blessed.

To Dr. Livingstone undoubtedly belongs the chief honour of this noble enterprize. It is based upon his experience and travels, and was suggested by his practical sagacity. While in this country, he visited the two Universities with a view to stir up a missionary spirit in reference to Africa. In Cambridge, especially, he met with a brilliant reception, and the permanent efforts of his visit and lectures are well known. These lectures were afterwards published by the Rev. W. Monk, M.A., of St. John's College, together with a prefatory letter by Professor Sedgwick, a life of Dr. Livingstone, and a valuable Appendix, the whole forming a compendium of information on the Central South African question.

The object of this interesting work* was not only to embody this information in a permanent record, but, at the same time, to foreshadow the enterprize to which so many great names are now committed. In the month of May last, a most influential meeting was held on the subject in the Sheldonian Theatre, at Oxford, and as already intimated, on the first of November, another brilliant meeting was held in the Senate House, at Cambridge, at both of which meetings, important resolutions were unanimously passed.

The lustre of many great names inaugurates this noble enterprize with remarkable promise. Professor Sedgwick has already, by his pen and by his influence, pleaded for it most eloquently. The Right Hon. W. Gladstone, M.P., has given to it his eloquence and influence. The Bishop of Oxford, who, in the illustrious name of Wilberforce, has an hereditary claim to speak on behalf of injured Africa, is among its warmest supporters. Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape, of whom it has been said that he has dedicated his life to the solution of the problem how civilized and uncivilized men could be brought together without the ruin of the one or the degradation of the other, most forcibly urges its claims. The heads and professors of both Universities have given their sanction and their aid to the project, recommended as it is by so many lofty considerations. The name of Livingstone, however, is the tower of strength around which all cluster; his genius, his patience, his perseverance, his heroic philanthropy, and truly missionary character, inspire the enthusiasm which sustains the enterprise. We doubt not that sufficient funds will be forthcoming. The appeal has been made; and a cause like this cannot languish for lack of pecuniary resources. So much earnestness and devotion must become contagious, and they who cannot otherwise assist this glorious mission, will only be too glad to contribute from their wealth to its adequate support.

To Mr. Monk, who is a personal friend of Dr. Livingstone, is due the entire credit of organizing and directing this movement. He has caught the spirit of the apostolic man whom he admires, and amid the anxious and pressing duties of a large parish, has laboured with a steadiness of purpose, with a self-denying application, and with a tact and energy which cannot be too highly praised. But for him, it is more than probable that Livingstone's appeal to the youth of the Universities would have been lost: in fact, that Livingstone would not have visited Cambridge at all. He caught his spirit, he treasured up his appeals, and diligently pressed them on the notice of influential men, until the matter was fairly taken up and set on foot under the most favourable auspices.

"I go," said Livingstone, "again to Africa. I know that in a few years I shall be cut off in that country, which is now open. Do not let it be shut again. I go back to Africa to try to make an open path for commerce and Christianity. Do you carry out the work which I have begun. I leave it with you."

Such was his parting request. We joyfully record the enthusiastic response it has enkindled.

* Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Lecture, edited by Rev. W. Monk, M.A., F.R.A.S. London: Bell and Dalby.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

On the evening of the 14th ult., an interesting lecture was delivered on the above subject, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street, by the foreign editor of the *China Telegraph*, who has been for fourteen years a resident in China, and who nearly lost his life in the well-known poisonings at Hong Kong.

The lecturer, who is well-informed on all matters relating to China, condemned the precipitancy of the attack on the Peiho forts, and pleaded that it was not on record that the plenipotentiary of any country had endeavoured to obtain the ratification of a treaty at the mouth of the cannon. He defended the Chinese from the broad charge of treachery, and contended that for some time suspicions had been created that we proposed something more than the ratification of the treaty; and when a large force appeared at the mouth of the river, these sinister suspicions were confirmed, and a determined resistance was the natural consequence.

The lecturer admitted that we cannot now do otherwise than send out a large force, to show the Chinese that we have power to redress any wrong; but argues that, even should we force our way to Pekin, we shall gain no substantial advantage, but find ourselves in the midst of thickening embarrassments.

He strongly opposed the proposition of establishing a resident ambassador there, as likely only to lead to further complications.

Far from justifying the Chinese in their internal government, and in their equivocal policy towards foreigners, he urged a just and considerate treatment, rather than a vindictive chastisement of the disaster of the 21st June.

The lecturer said that no doubt the Russians had assisted the Chinese with guns, if not with officers; and he spoke in terms of the highest reprobation of the British *employés* at the Chinese custom-house at Shanghai, who, he alleged, had committed flagrant acts of high treason, in supplying the Chinese with arms and ammunition.

The lecturer thought the French alliance would add to our embarrassments; and he looked with suspicion on the collection of so large a French force in those distant seas, where the French had no trade to protect. He pointed out that their most important relation with China was her coolie trade, and he denounced their attack on Cochin China as a most wicked sham.

Calmly reviewing the gravity of this question, as at present presented to the Government, the lecturer resumed his seat amid the applause of the audience.

FEMALE LABOUR.

Perhaps no paper read at the recent conference of the Social Science held in Bradford merited more attention, or has since given rise to more discussion, than Miss Parkes's admirable essay on Female Labour. It is no more than just to say that Miss Parkes has treated this difficult but important subject with great ability, and with much practical good sense.

Recently the demand for the extension of female labour has been urged with a persistence that shows the urgency of the matter, and the hold which the subject has taken on the popular mind. But though much thought has been bestowed on the question, yet it has not, hitherto, received a satisfactory solution. We all stumble on the theory that assumes wo-

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man's entire dependence upon man, and hesitate to renounce an opinion that comes recommended to us by established usage, by the promotion of much domestic happiness, and by the obvious intention of Nature.

The framework of modern society is, however, so artificial that we are compelled to pause and consider whether this theory may not be modified with great advantage.

We have been taught to consider the position of woman in the social compact as a fair test of a nation's refinement, and we are not disposed to relinquish the test. Nevertheless, it may be well for us closely to scrutinize the manner in which the test is applied. It will not be denied that the practical working of the theory is of much more importance than its mere abstract propriety. The real question is, How far do we practically secure to women their proper share of social influence and happiness? If, when we teach them entire dependence on father or husband, and train them accordingly, without the knowledge of any profession, we could secure them against the contingency that would deprive them of their natural protectors, then no serious injury and suffering would arise from this source.

But if women are exposed to this contingency, as indeed they are, then it becomes a serious wrong to educate them without qualification for independent support. The fact is that, by the present system, we make woman an ornament of society, and look to her merely to adorn and refine the homes which are reared by the energy of man.

This view is in itself perfectly correct, and if life were all sunshine, the plan would succeed admirably; but as it is not so, it is proposed that we should qualify women for useful and profitable employment, so that if, through any domestic calamity, they are thrown on the resources of their own industry, they may find some sphere of useful labour open to them.

It is thus far that the principle is theoretically sound; but when we come to discuss the matter in its practical bearings we find the inquiry beset with serious difficulties; and surely it is best that these difficulties should be fairly examined, for we must ever be mindful of those practical considerations, the neglect of which mars many a well-intentioned scheme.

The first inquiry that forces itself on our attention is this—into what new fields of remunerative labour are we to direct female industry? We have not heard that any fields of enterprise absolutely new are contemplated. It is proposed to employ females as telegraph-clerks, in watch-work, and in other duties which require delicate and skilful manipulation. It is also suggested that they should be more extensively engaged in book-keeping and commercial pursuits generally, as in France.

Now it should not be forgotten, that these proposals involve an encroachment on the spheres already occupied by male industry; and, therefore, just to the extent to which female labour is introduced will male labour be displaced. Little, therefore will be gained if we impose on the gentler sex a large amount of additional toil merely to force strong men into idleness. That will be taking us back to the conditions of savage life, with a vengeance. We own, nevertheless, that we do not fear any such evil consequences will follow, if proper care be taken in the selection of suitable occupations. The experiment has already been tried in many cases, without any disturbance of the labour market.

It will, however, be necessary for the promoters of this movement steadily to keep in view the fact, that there are two conditions essential to the successful employment of female labour. First, it must be quite as efficient as male labour; perhaps it ought to be superior, so that prejudices may be overcome. In the spheres already indicated we have no reason to doubt its efficiency; and, indeed, where delicate manipulation is required, men cannot compete with females. But it must also be cheaper; for without the weighty considerations which economy suggests, the experiment will never have a trial. We might allude to the working of the factory system as an illustration; also to the experience of many trades in the metropolis, such as envelope-making, book-folding, sewing, &c. In these cases, the delicate fingers of women are specially adapted to the work, and their labour is obtained at a cheap rate, hence these duties are, to a great extent, resigned to them; but if either of these conditions were wanting, these opportunities of industry would undoubtedly be closed against females.

We do not, by any means, wish to discourage this praiseworthy attempt to ameliorate the condition of a large and interesting class; but perhaps it is not altogether unnecessary, in the enthusiasm of the moment, to suggest that, though the introduction of female labour into new spheres may have become a necessity, yet it would not be an unmitigated good. Here, again, may we borrow an illustration from the factory system. Every one knows that it has had a most injurious effect on the domestic habits, to say nothing of the morals, of the young females of our manufacturing cities. These matters are now largely discussed; and in Bradford, right in the heart of the manufacturing districts, prizes are at this very time offered for the best essays on an important collateral subject suggested by Lord Shaftesbury, at the recent meeting of working men, held during the sittings of the Social Science Association. His Lordship said—"He thought working-men might have little social conferences of their own; and amongst other questions they might discuss these—whether it was not desirable to keep married women at home, instead of letting them go out to work; whether the working man does not lose more by the absence of his wife from domestic duties, than he gains by her earnings in the factory or at other employment away from her home?"

There can be no doubt that home is woman's proper sphere of duty, and that that social economy approaches nearest to perfection which is best able to retain her in the sphere for which she has an instinctive aptitude.

Now, though it is more especially on behalf of forlorn single women that the present appeal is made, yet the appeal itself opens out the whole question of female labour. Miss Parkes offers these suggestions. First, that every girl in the middle classes should be taught some useful art. Secondly, that tuition shall no longer be regarded as the only genteel occupation. And thirdly, that either by saving or insurance, a direct provision should be made for female children. The first and second propositions are well worthy of consideration. If successfully carried out, they would tend greatly to alleviate the serious evils of which we hear so much complaint. But if the third suggestion received the attention which it deserves, the evils would well-nigh be prevented altogether; and, with the facilities of the present day, it is by no means so difficult a task to make such a provision. It becomes, indeed, a very grave question whether, by improved habits of providence, we might not entirely avoid those painful necessities which compel unprotected females of the middle classes to struggle for their daily bread.

REFORMATION OF PRISONERS.

Art. I.

Punishment and not Reformation is, doubtless, the primary end of imprisonment. An over-strained and too ideal philanthropy has of late years indulged itself by reversing this order, and placing

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Reformation before Punishment in prison treatment, so as to arm Justice with a weapon more akin to the schoolmaster's mild *rod*, or the pastor's milder *staff*, than her own keen and sure *sword*, which we are taught to believe "she beareth not in vain." The reformation of a criminal, however deeply important to himself and to society, which it rids of a rogue, is undoubtedly not the *end* of his imprisonment, nor the *object* for which he is imprisoned, but is an accidental issue that grows out of the chief one—it is a blessing to be gathered by the way in seeking the primary object; it is like the health and vigour which the husbandman acquires when he cultivates his lands for the sake of their produce, or the fruits gathered from the trees, which we grow for the sake of their timber. To save a soul from death, or to snatch a sinner from ruin, is the greatest work that man can attempt; but people are not sent to prison for this object, any more than they are sent to the hospital to be fed and clothed. Just as Justice, in capital cases, cannot wait for the condemned murderer till his soul is fit for death, so, in lesser punishments, she cannot be allowed to give place even to the spiritual wants of a prisoner. She must have her due, otherwise imprisonment is only a farce; but she must *not* have her due *at the cost of* humanity and religion; it must be, and in a Christian land it will be, in a manner that is *consistent* with each of these. Her demands must be met; but if, in answering them anything can be done for the thrice-blessed end of reclaiming the offending one or restoring the lost, let it be done by all means, and let it be done in the best way possible. This is, we believe, to assign the true place to "Reformation;" and it is because reformation has been too often put in its wrong place, and made to *reign* where it ought to be only a *guest*, that the attempts to reform criminals by prison treatment have so often proved failures, and sometimes have drawn down reproach and contempt. Offenders have been talked of and dealt with as if they were sentenced only to the schoolroom or the chapel instead of to hard labour and the cell. The original idea on which prisons were first built does not cease to exist, though we have so materially changed our mode of carrying it out. A prison, as a prison, is not a place of *pleasure* or of *profit*, but of PAIN, and *punishment* is the connecting link between crime and pain; its object is to unite the two and to bring suffering to bear upon sin; but the true punishment of a Christian land is that which will endeavour to make pain profitable; which will inflict and instruct at the same time; which will teach, as Gideon taught the offenders of Succoth, "with thorns of the wilderness and briars," and when men "are bound in fetters, and holden in the cords of affliction," will, after divine model, make that the occasion to "show them their work and their transgression that they have exceeded," opening their ears to discipline, and commanding that they return from iniquity.

Our object in these articles will be to speak suggestively on "Reformation;" but before we do so, we wish to give to punishment its full distinction, and place our proper subject in its right position. We desire, therefore, to state it as our belief that the system of punishment now adopted in most well-regulated prisons—a system which is the result of many years' inductive inquiry and earnest thought—seems an approximation to, if not the realization of, the most appropriate and successful mode of correction which human laws could annex to crime, or even which a Christian community could desire.

A wisely-managed system of separate confinement combines all that justice could ask of pain and suffering with all that mercy and Christian love could desire of benefit and blessing to the prisoner who suffers; it so unites punishment with good order, and administers it with discipline, as to destroy in it the idea of vengeance, and to ensure for it that respect of the sufferer which induces him to receive it as a bitter but beneficial medicine, administered by the kindest skill, rather than as the nauseous and injurious drug which cruelty forces down his throat. We shall hope, however, to present the readers of THE PHILANTHROPIST with some further remarks on this branch of our subject in a succeding number. S. C. B.

CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK AND THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

DURING last month, at one of the largest meetings, perhaps, ever held of the members of the Royal Geographical Society, Captain M'Clintock, the distinguished Arctic navigator, read a memoir of his voyage on board the "Fox," in search of the survivors of the expedition of Sir John Franklin.

Captain M'CLINTOCK said there were two important questions which had been so frequently asked him that he gladly availed himself of that opportunity of offering some explanation upon so deeply-interesting a subject. The first question was, whether some of the 105 survivors might not be living among the Esquimaux? The various families or communities of Esquimaux met with by Rae, Anderson, and himself, at different times and places, all agreed in saying, "No: they all died." The western shore of King William Island, along which they were compelled to travel for two-thirds of their route, was uninhabited. None of them had met natives there, consequently it was very fair to conclude that the Esquimaux but seldom resorted to so inhospitable a locality.

With regard to the probability of procuring the means of subsistence, independently of the Esquimaux, he stated what was shot by his own sledge-party—and they never lost a chance of shooting anything—during the journey along the lands in question, which occupied them for seventy-nine days, and covered nearly a thousand geographical miles of distance. The sum total amounted to two reindeer, one hare, seventeen willow grouse, and three gulls. The second question was, why had the remains of so few of our lost countrymen been found? It was indeed true that only three of the hundred and five were discovered; but it was to be borne in mind that from the time they left their ships they were dragging sledges and boats, and therefore they must have travelled almost constantly upon the ice—not upon the land—consequently all traces or remains there vanished with the summer thaw of 1848. There was no doubt that many relics still remained strewed along the uninhabited shore of King William Island, beneath the snow; but, as it was most carefully examined three times over, he could not think that any conspicuous object, such as would be put up to indicate where records were deposited, could possibly have escaped them. The summer at Port Kennedy proved a warm one, yet the ice did not permit them to move until the 9th of August, and the object of the expedition having been attained, they commenced their homeward voyage.

An interesting discussion followed on the results of Captain M'Clintock's expedition.

Captain COLLINSON gave it as his opinion that after Franklin and his comrades abandoned the ships, it was almost impossible, having regard to the question of provisions, and to the probable rate at which they would be able to travel, encumbered as they were with sick, with boats, and facilities for prosecuting their journey, that they could have reached further than the bottom of the estuary of the Great Fish River, and that they all perished. He thought that Captain M'Clintock had nobly carried out the motto with which he entered upon his expedition, "Persevere to the end;" and, in after time, it would be remembered, that after the nation's treasure failed, "the widow's mite" prevailed.

Captain SHERARD OSBORN, as an Arctic navigator, said he could not resist the conclusion that the search for Franklin was now closed.

Captain SNOW believed it possible that some members of the Franklin expedition still survived; the evidence was not conclusive that they were all lost; and he pledged his word, if health were spared to him, and whether he was assisted or not, that he would depart next spring, with the view of going over the whole ground,

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and, if need were, would ally himself with the Esquimaux until the riddle was solved.

Sir R. Murchison, in adjourning the meeting, said it was a great fact, in which all those naval officers who had taken part in the discussion, whether belonging to Her Majesty's service or to the mercantile marine, agreed, that although Captain M'Clure was worthily rewarded for making *a* North-West passage, Franklin was the man who made *the* North-West passage.

A VISIT TO PORTLAND GAOL.

Weymouth is a pleasant bathing-place, sacred to the memory of George the Third. It has many attractions: one of these is the Portland Convict Establishment, which, by the kindness of Captain Clay, we were permitted to inspect the other day.

To reach Portland, which is almost an island, the better way is to take a passage in one of the numerous steamers which ply between Weymouth and Portland. In half-an-hour you will find yourself at the bottom of the chalk hill on which the prison is built. If you are sound in limb, and not deficient in wind, you will find yourself at the principal entrance of the gaol. We arrived there at a quarter to one, and there met the principal warder, who kindly conducted us all over the place, and explained to us the nature of the important works carried on. When we entered the men had just dined, and were collected in the yard previous to being examined and walked off in gangs, under the charge of their respective officers, to work. The gangs consisted of various numbers, of from fifteen to thirty; each officer felt each man, to see that nothing was hidden, and examined his number, to see that it was all right. As soon as this operation was over, the gangs marched out, some to quarry stones for the breakwater below; and others, by far the larger number, to construct the enormous barricades and fortifications which the Government has ordered as a defence for that part of the world. The prisoners who cannot stand this hard work are employed in mending clothes, in making shoes, in baking and brewing, in the school-room, and other offices necessary in such an enormous establishment. In this latter employment no less a personage than Sir John Dean Paul has been occupied till very recently. The scene was a busy one; all around us were convicts—here quarrying, there employed in the manufacture of iron, or in carpenters', or masons' work—all working well, and many of them cheerful, in spite of the presence of an official, and little apparently heeding the sentry standing near, with loaded gun, ready to shoot, if need be, a run-away. We have heard gentlemen say that at Bermuda and at Gibraltar the convicts will not work. All that we can say is, that at Portland they do, and so effectually, as to cost the country but little more than four or five pounds a-year. Our out-door inspection over, we then went over the sleeping apartments, and the chapel, and the kitchen, and laundry and bakery. The impression left on us was very favourable. The food was of the plainest but most satisfactory character. The chapel was a handsome building, capable of containing fifteen hundred people, and the sleeping apartments were light, and airy, and well-ventilated. Each cell opens into a corridor, and, there being a series of three or four stories, each sleeping apartment can contain from a hundred to five hundred men; in each cell there is a hammock, and all that is requisite for personal cleanliness, besides a book or two, which the convict is allowed to have from the library. Of course, the manner of life is somewhat monotonous. Before coming to Portland the prisoners have passed their allotted time (generally about nine months) in what is termed separate confinement at Pentonville, Millbank, Preston, Bedford, Wakefield, or some other prison adapted for the first stage of penal discipline. Upon their reception they are made to undergo medical inspection, a change of clothes, and are required to bathe; they are then informed of the rules and regulations of the prison, and moved to school for examination in educational attainments, with a view to their correct classification. Afterwards they receive an appropriate address from the chaplain, and are allowed to write their first letter from Portland to their relations. They are then put to work, and are made to feel that their future career depends in some measure on themselves. Thus there are four classes, and the convict in the best class may earn as much as two shillings a-week, which is put to his credit and paid him when he becomes free, partly by a post-office order payable to him when he reaches his destination, and partly afterwards. The dress consists of fustian, over which a blue smock frock with white stripes is thrown. Convicts who are dangerous and have maltreated their keepers, instead of the frock have a coat of a somewhat loud and striking character. Then, again, a yellow dress denotes that the convict has attempted to escape; and further, a blue cloth dress denotes that the wearer, engaged as a pointsman, has but little more time to stay, and has a little more freedom entrusted to him. In the working days in summer the prison-bell rouses all hands at a quarter past five, allowing an hour for washing, dressing, and breakfast. Then comes morning service in the chapel. They are then marched off to labour, where they remain till eleven, when they return to dinner. At half-past twelve they are again paraded and dismissed to labour till six. Suppers are distributed to each cell at half-past six, and at seven evening service is held in the chapel. The prisoners then return to their cells. At eight all lights must be put out, and silence reigns in every hall, the slippered night-guards alone gliding through the long and dimly-lighted galleries like so many spectres. Attendance at chapel, and walking exercise in the open air, are the two great features of the Sunday's employment; and, as a further change, we may mention each prisoner is allowed half a day's schooling per week. Surely here, if anywhere, the convict may repent of his crimes, and be fitted to return to society a wiser and better man! We cannot exactly say what are the effects of all this; but surely the convicts must be the better for this separation from their usual haunts and associates. Portland Prison is admirably adapted for carrying out a great experiment in the treatment and improvement of the criminal classes. It has now been in existence twelve years, and the experiment hitherto has succeeded. At any rate, if it is a blunder, it is not a costly one, like some establishments nearer town.—*Weekly Record.*

ABRIDGED REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN OF THE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, USK, MONMOUTHSHIRE, to the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled at Usk, October 17th, 1859.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—In presenting to you my eighth annual report, I have the satisfaction of being able to announce a continued diminution in the number of prisoners, which in 1857 was 833, last year 770, this year only 723; the decline being 110 from the first-named year, and 47 from the last. The females have during these two years greatly decreased; in 1857 they were 257, and now only 193.

"The re-committals of males have this year advanced from 94 to 112, but those of the females (which generally are in a much higher proportion than those of the other sex) have declined from 99 to 76; this number being fewer than in 1856 by 28.

"The most marked decrease, however, has been among juvenile delinquents; these last year were 54 of both sexes, now only 28. The boys, last year, were 41, now only 18. The girls three years ago were 31, but have now dwindled down to 10. These remarkable alterations commenced since 1856, after the magistrates of the county had first begun to send children to Reformatories; since then 7 girls have been sent, viz.:—4 to Miss Carpenter's, Bristol, 2 to Liverpool, 1 to Birmingham—and 5 boys, of whom 1 was sent to Kingswood, 1 to Neath, and 3 to our own Reformatory now opened at Little Mill—making 12 committals to Reformatories in three years, during which period juvenile crime has decreased in the county from 63, its number in 1856, to 28, its number, for both sexes, in 1859. As soon as delinquent children found themselves the subjects of special notice, and knew that a place of five years' detention was about to be opened, and when parents understood that payment to the amount of 5*s.* a-week could be demanded of them, a sudden check seemed to be put on juvenile offences; delinquents were wanting for want of delinquencies; for four months after the Institution was ready for the reception of boys, 1 boy only appeared, and during the whole 7 months, 3 only have been judged fit subjects for so long a detention, the minimum being 2 years. Through these 7 months, 12 boys only have been sent to Usk prison; during the same months of the previous year the number was 22. It is plain, then, that the attention and labour bestowed on the case of juvenile offenders have not been without their early fruits, appearing, not only in the rescue of convicted, but of unconvicted boys as well.

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"Social and Moral Condition of Prisoners.—Under this head I would observe that few who come to the House of Correction at Usk are apparently deliberate and professional delinquents, who choose crime from love of it, and intentionally make it their means of living; they are mostly such as are drawn into offences through their connection with profligacy and intemperance. A very large proportion of men are those who are industriously pursuing the ordinary callings of their station in life, earning good wages, and purposing to live honestly, but who, unhappily, regarding the highest pleasure of life to consist in drinking to excess, and selecting the Sabbath for the day of its chief indulgence, recklessly throw away those restraints which would have kept them in honesty and credit, lose their self-respect, and easily fall into crimes of which otherwise they would have been incapable. One instance, among many like ones, may illustrate this too-common case. It is that of a well-instructed and industrious Welsh artizan, who for twelve years worked in London on very high wages, and was recently convicted and sent here for a robbery. He was, unhappily, addicted to drinking, but in London 'took the pledge,' and kept it for two and a half years. At the end of that time he had saved 97*l.*, and possessed 50*l.* worth of joiner's tools, but the offer of rum on some special occasion tempted him to 'break out;' he returned to drinking, and soon all his savings, and his tools as well, melted away, his poor wife died of grief, and, deprived of work, he wandered back, a destitute and bereaved drunkard, to South Wales, where the misery caused by drink led him to fly to his destroyer for consolation. Crime and conviction naturally followed, and a seven months' sentence is the result. The many instances of relapsed 'teetotallers' whom I see in prison, and the nature of their crimes, assure me that nothing makes a man a more desperate drinker, and therefore a more dangerous neighbour, than a broken pledge; such a man drinks his conscience into that recklessness, which is a sure precursor of crime, and the history of many such drunkards illustrates what I have always believed to be true, viz:—that 'teetotalism' when it stops short of real religion is a very uncertain foundation for a drunkard's cure.

"Knowledge and Instruction of Prisoners.—1. *Religious.* With a few exceptions, a prisoner is generally one who has never had, or has thrown away, the opportunity of instruction in early life, and is, therefore, even if able to read, very ignorant of the elementary truths of religion; the little knowledge he possesses is generally very indistinct and unpractical, while his habitual neglect of the means of grace leaves him few opportunities for improving it. But his imprisonment is a brief period snatched from a careless and godless life, in which, without abating one tittle of his punishment, we may confer on him a lasting good, by in some degree repairing the evils of his early and subsequent neglect. It has been my endeavour so to improve this season, not only by private religious instruction, but also by giving thrice a-week, at the daily chapel service, a plain and literal explanation of the Scriptures and Liturgy—a mode of instruction which awakens in many a new and intelligent interest in services so seldom explained and often misunderstood by the poor; and which supplies materials for thought and research to the prisoner when he returns to his lonely cell. I have continued also to encourage the learning large portions of Scripture by heart. Solitude and freedom from distraction greatly favour this employment, and some are enabled to commit to memory whole gospels and epistles and numerous psalms. The mere interest excited by this occupation acts beneficially on a prisoner's mind when here; and seems sometimes totally to alter the character and conduct of the discontented and restless; but the chief benefit of so storing the memory is to be looked for in after-life; the man who was a drunkard before he came in, may return when discharged, to his drunken habits, or the abandoned female to her profligacy; but even if the Word treasured up do not immediately work a reformation of character, it is a great thing gained if, during the few months rescued from a life of intemperance and vice, the mind can be impregnated with some portions of the life-giving word of God, which, however long dormant, may some day spring up and prove a source of the greatest consolation and instruction."

Correspondence.

We have been requested to publish the following letter, which was called forth by a letter from Lord Llanover, in which his lordship withdraws his subscription from the Reformatory at Usk, on the ground that the experiment has been extremely unsatisfactory.

Usk, October 10th, 1859.

My Lord,—The opinion which your Lordship expresses of the Reformatory School at Little Mill, coming from one in such high position and influence, would indeed tend to discourage those who for three or four years have given their incessant and gratuitous labours for the benefit of the county, were that opinion not founded on a misconception of facts which I am happy to be able to correct.

The necessity for the Reformatory School arose from the facts that for the seven years previous to its opening there had been an average of thirty-six boys annually committed to Usk prison, and that the prison is manifestly a most unsuitable place to send them to. The necessity that then existed can only be lessened by the Reformatory doing its work in effecting a *decrease* of juvenile delinquents. That decrease, I am happy to state, has already commenced, and is the main cause of the small number of boys (which is four, three being from this county).

The mere fact of the opening a place of five years' detention, where parents can be compelled to pay 5*s.* a week for their boys, has already tended to reduce the numbers, which in 1858 were forty-one, and this year but eighteen,—the reduction having commenced directly the school was set on foot. This fewness of boys we consider a most satisfactory feature, as it must arise either from the diminution of juvenile delinquents, or from their offences being of so trivial a character that the magistrates do not see fit to sentence the boys to so long a term, the minimum being two years.

Your Lordship will remember that the school has only been open seven months; and, with deference, I would submit that we have hardly had time yet to judge of the results, much less to conclude that they are "entirely unsatisfactory." I am thankful to say, as it regards the boys, nothing can be more gratifying than the result as at present seen in the marvellous change which industry, instruction, and training have, with God's blessing, effected on the four lads now there. The ground, also, is under full cultivation and productive.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
STEPHEN C. BAKER,
Hon. Sec.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

"Men's thoughts are much according to their inclinations; their discourse and speeches according to their learning and infused opinions; but *their deeds are often as they have been accustomed.*"—Bacon.

Sir,—That the Reformatories are producing some effect towards the diminution of crime in this country is now becoming an universally-admitted fact; and it must be a source of gratification to the workers in the noble cause of reformation, to find that the seed they have sown is at last bringing forth fruit. But there is still a nobler work left for us to accomplish—prevention from crime is better than reformation after crime. It is quite right to endeavour to reform those already entangled in the meshes of crime; but that is not enough—we should direct our strongest efforts to prevent others, who are yet free, from getting into the net.

Where, then, is the field for our exertions? A few paces from any of the great thoroughfares of the metropolis will bring the pedestrian into the garden-ground of crime—into the streets and alleys of the poor. Let him pause at the corner of one of these streets, and a single glance around will present a terrible picture to his view.

The feeling of the philanthropist on looking on such scenes is one of hopelessness and despair; he sighs deeply when he thinks how little is done to ameliorate the condition of the miserable creatures he beholds. He looks around and sees those devourers of the poor—the gin-shop, the low print and song shop, the store-dealer's, or receiver of stolen property, the dark and dismal houses, crowded to excess, and the dirty and filthy streets, each busily doing its work of degradation; and the magnitude of the evil to be overcome appears to him to be too great to be accomplished by any means of man's device.

Such are the nurseries of crime—well known no doubt to most of your readers—here are the inclinations of young and

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old bent into the crooked ways of sin; here are their minds filled with wickedness and impurity, and here do they learn to become adepts in crime.

But what, it may be asked, is the object of repeating all these well-known truths? Simply for the sake of showing the necessity which exists for greater exertions being made for the prevention of crime amongst the poor, by improving their dwellings, and their moral and social condition. The means of assisting the well-disposed to an honest course of life are in the hands of the public, and if we look at the question in the most unworthy point of view—viz., as a saving of expense to the country—we might soon arrive at the fact that a few shillings spent in placing the means of education alone within the reach of the poor man's child, would often be the means of saving him from a life of misery to himself and from a large expenditure to the country.

The several societies already in existence, and the ragged schools and unions, are not as yet powerful enough to grapple successfully with the enemy. What is wanted is a society acting with energy and unity of purpose, on a large scale and well supported by the public. Surely, to aid in such a work is the duty of all, and it is a duty, moreover, in which all parties and denominations can take part. Does the man on shore, when he beholds a fellow man fast sinking in the waves of the sea, need to be assured that that sinking man is of his own peculiar opinions—is a Christian, a Jew, or a heretic—ere he stretch forth his arm to save him? Decidedly not: he sees in that sinking form a fellow-creature ready to perish, and a natural instinct impels him to render every assistance in his power.

Reader, the weeds are growing fast in our streets and in our alleys; the poor are day by day sinking in the great depths of misery. Do you know no hand to come forward and help till the ground? Do you know no one who will stretch out a saving arm?

H. R. L.

9, Great College Street, S.W.

WORK FOR THE PHILANTHROPIST AND THE SCHOOLMASTER.

(*From the Brighton Examiner.*)

SIR,—The recent preparations for Confirmation have doubtless brought out many discouraging things—shortcomings and failures—as to the amount and quality of the knowledge necessary for the occasion.

This must have been remarkably so, in cases where the Examiners were careful and pains-taking, not being satisfied with mere mechanical answers.

I will relate my experience on this matter, because I believe that the instances with which I have come into contact represent numerous others of the same description, for which the same remedy offers that I have tried, and am about to suggest.

Several young persons have been preparing for Confirmation in the neighbourhood where I reside. Taking an especial interest in two of these candidates, I assisted them to fill up their examination papers with the requisite answers, and otherwise instructed them.

They were *well up* in the Catechism, which they could answer without hesitation, and apparently knew it thoroughly, having, as they told me, been accustomed to "say their Catechism" every week at home, and to repeat it at the Sunday school, one girl for five, the other during a period of four years. But noticing that a few of the words were rather oddly pronounced, I required the answers to be written down in my presence from memory.

The following specimen will prove how few clear ideas—if any—the words could have suggested to their mind. I have only transcribed some of the more remarkable blunders (disjointedly), as it would occupy too much of your space to give the answers entire, and the following are sufficient for my purpose:—

My douty to yoards—whith awl my
My duty towards—with all my
hart, whith awl my sould, an whith awl
heart, with all my soul, and with all
my strank — To worbes hem—to but my
my strength—To worship him—to put my
all trus en hem, to cawl abun hem, to
whole trust in him, to call upon him, to
hunner is houly nam an is ward, and
honour his holy name and his word, and
to saver hem truely—&c.
to serve him truly—&c.

My douty to mnaber is to loaf hem as
My duty to my neighbour is to love him as
me sailf—to loaf, hunner, an sucker, my
myself—to love, honour, and succour, my
farther an muther—To hunner an bay
father and mother—To honour and obey
Quean, an awl hat ar but in tuarey
the Queen, and all that are put in authority
unner aer—To siment sailf—my Gunvers,
under her—To submit myself—my governors,
spetuale payries and mairs — To auder
spiritual pastors and masters— To order
sailf a long an revindly, &c.
myself lowly and reverently, &c.

To heart nobudy, by ward or daid — To
To hurt nobody, by word or deed — To
be treue an jest in awl my daileness, to
be true and just in all my dealings, to
ber no musen no hanker in my heart, to
bear no malice nor hatred in my heart, to
kep my ands from peking an stilen,
keep my hands from picking and stealing,
an my tung from evel spicking, laying,
and my tongue from evil speaking, lying,
an slunen.
and slandering.

The foregoing will appear the more remarkable, when it is known that these two young women are very well-spoken, and it will prove that their facility in using such fair language in *speech*, is entirely mechanical, or, as it has been well described, "sensational;" regulated by the ear, and depending on that power of imitation which the voice has, in reproducing sound which the ear takes note of.

Such cases as these show the value of *dictation* as a test, in the first instance, of what the children know, and what they really can do, and it becomes a very important means of practising and exercising the faculties of thought and memory in a very useful manner.

I believe it is possible for children to perform the most wonderful feats of *verbal repetition*, without attaching a single corresponding idea to the sounds uttered; but if the pupils are required to *write down* their answers, or to follow on their slate the voice of the teacher, they cannot pass off with a superficial idea of the subject upon which they are exercised.

Correct spelling and reading are two of the most important matters to be attended to in the education of children. Let them know each word well, its characters and its meaning; but, if they are allowed to "get over" a jumble of sounds without any sense being presented to their mind, the whole lesson is worse than useless, because, instead of being interested and instructed, the children become wearied and listless, and think learning a bore. Thus the most precious time of their life is wasted, and, after school-days, they have neither time nor inclination to redeem their lost opportunities.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

ALPHA BETA.

WET-NURSING.—The interesting paper on this subject, prepared by Mrs. Barnes, to be read before the conference of the Social Science Association is now in the printer's hands, and will be published in the course of a few days. In our next issue we shall have a few observations to offer on this subject, the social bearings of which have undoubtedly been greatly underrated. Mrs. Barnes has most carefully studied the question of which she treats, and we think has been well advised by those friends who have urged her to give the public the benefit of her thoughts.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Cockle's Pills, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—*Observer.*

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December 1, 1859.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 56.] JANUARY 2, 1860. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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The necessity for the prosecution of the objects of this Association is continually brought before the public by the press, and in the reports of the officers of various sanitary boards, the only result of which has hitherto been the formation of various societies in addition to this Association, of smaller scope, though having the same objects in view.

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FEMALE MISSION, in connection with the REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

The subject of fallen females having been brought prominently forward nearly two years ago in some of the public journals, a sub-committee of this Union was formed to inquire into the question, with a view to devise some scheme of practical good, in the least expensive and most effectual manner.

After various conferences with the clergy of the several parishes in the metropolis, and the managers of some of the existing institutions, it was resolved that a centre of action should be provided, through which institutions might be assisted, and where contributions could be received from those who are desirous of aiding in the rescue of this unhappy class.

For this object a handbook was compiled and published, containing a short account of fifty penitentiaries and homes for females in London and the provinces, with particulars as to the ages received, terms of admission, &c.

The services of two female missionaries were then employed for the purpose of seeking out those who were desirous of leaving their evil ways, and directing them to places of shelter and protection.

The sub-committee, who undertook their weekly superintendence, can now report that these missionaries have carried on their difficult work with zeal and steadiness of purpose, and have met with an unlooked-for measure of success.

Out of a large number of cases which have engaged attention during the past eighteen months, *one hundred and fifty-six* appeared to be penitent and anxious to reform, and therefore have been placed in homes or penitentiaries, or otherwise provided for; and in many instances the necessary sum for their admission has been paid by the Union.

Arrangements have been made by which one of the missionaries is able to receive these women at once into her house, until a suitable refuge be provided for them.

About 25,000 tracts and handbills have been distributed in the parks and streets, as well as in houses of bad character, into which the missionaries have gained admission at considerable personal risk and self-sacrifice.

Hospitals have been visited in the hope of permanently benefitting those who were compelled by illness to leave for a time their evil course of life.

The funds received for this special object are now exhausted. An earnest APPEAL is therefore made for donations and subscriptions, in order that the Union may not be compelled to discontinue this important part of its operations.

The following contributions, received since the last report, are thankfully acknowledged:—

	£	s.	d.
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	£	s.	d.
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Salaries of Missionaries	60	12	0
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The Dean of Ripon.
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Contributions should be paid to the "Female Mission Fund" of the Reformatory and Refuge Union; at Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.'s, No. 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East; and at the Office of the Union, 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE;
February 4, 1860.

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CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

At a meeting of the Law Amendment Society on Monday, January 23, an important discussion took place on the subject of Charitable Trusts. At the meeting of the Social Science Association at Bradford, Vice-Chancellor Page Wood read a paper on this subject, which formed the basis of the debate.

The Vice-Chancellor, who occupied the chair, said that it would be unnecessary for him to read his paper on Charitable Trusts, which was now to form the subject of discussion, as it had been printed, and was in the hands of members of the society, but he would state briefly the reasons for the amendment of the law which he had proposed. After referring to the importance of having a proper law for the administration of the large amount of property appropriated, either by gift or bequest, to charitable purposes, he observed that there was a limit imposed upon owners of property, in regard to the period during which they could direct the appropriation of it to persons of their own family, and he could not see any sound reason why the same principle should not be acted upon, in regard to charitable gifts or bequests. The foundation upon which definitions of property after death were allowable in law was, that they were intended for the good of mankind, for, strictly speaking, there existed no right, either in morals or in natural law, whereby a man was entitled to direct what use should be made, after his death, of the property which had been his during his lifetime. The municipal laws, however, of different countries stepped in, and, with the view of encouraging industry, allowed a man the privilege of exercising a control over that of which, naturally, he was no longer the master. Thus, the same principle of policy directed bequests for family purposes, and those for charitable trusts; but there was this distinction observable in its application to each case. It was universally recognised as a matter of public good, that a man should leave the enjoyment of his property to the members of his own family, but there could be nothing more absurd than to allow any man to select from the catalogue of public purposes any or more, and say that it or they were for the public good. It was tantamount to placing a legislative power in the hands of an individual which was both strange and anomalous. This power was first given for the advancement of religious purposes, and subsequently to forward those of particular guilds, these corporations, both lay and clerical, becoming the perpetual trustees of the funds bequeathed them, since by law they never died; and the law of mortmain was intended to remedy the evils to which such a state of things gave rise, and so prevent the perpetual alienation of property. Having referred to the absurd character of several bequests held to be valid as for charitable purposes, he went on to consider the principle which pervades the two acts for the reform of the universities—namely, that of sweeping away from educational foundations all restrictions as to the particular schools, particular localities, and particular families, and making them subservient to the purposes of education generally. That principle ought to be further acted upon, and in those places where large funds were in the hands of trustees to be given out as doles, such funds ought to be diverted from such pauperising purposes, and applied to the foundation of a school or some other purposes which would really be for the benefit of the locality—that having been obviously the intention of the original donors. Where, too, there existed, as in Westminster, several institutions identical in their purposes, it should be in the power of the Charity Commissioners to fuse them, and, by getting rid of one staff, and applying the funds thereby saved to the common object, make one excellent institution out of two indifferent ones. In general, he would not allow any person to devise property, either real or personal, for any *quasi* charitable object, unless that object was approved of by the Charity Commissioners, or some other public body. He would also, as in the case of bequests to individuals, limit the appropriation of the property to the objects of the charity within some fixed period, except in regard to charities already established, under any decree or order of the Commissioners under the statute of Elizabeth, or of the Court of Chancery, or already established with the consent of the Charity Commissioners; and he would give the Charity Commissioners power from time to time, on the application of the Attorney-General, to remodel the application of charitable funds dispensed in doles, and with them found schools or hospitals; and in relation to all other charitable endowments whatever, they should, on the application of two-thirds of the governors invested with the control, and with the assent of the Attorney-General, have the power to alter and enlarge their scope. The changes which he proposed, then, were as follows:—First, with regard to dispositions of property for charitable purposes *inter vivos*, he would put personal property on the same footing as real; secondly, he would put a restraint on posthumous gifts for a imilar purpose; and lastly, he would prepare a cheaper and more convenient mode of remodelling all charities than now existed.

Mr. Edwin Field stated that sixteen years ago, when he gave evidence before Lord John Manners' mortmain committee, he insisted upon the propriety of the principle advocated by the Vice-Chancellor, that there should be a limit imposed on the term of the appropriation of charitable endowments, but there existed in that committee so strong a religious feeling, that there was something sacred in the will of a dead man which made it sacrilege to interfere with it, that, in their report, they passed by all mention of it. He concurred in the Vice-Chancellor's object, but to some of his proposals he had objections. He was strongly opposed to requiring a license from the Charity Commissioners or any other public functionaries before allowing an endowment. What was necessary was, first, to protect the donor against undue influence; secondly, to protect the public against the mischievous application of charitable funds; and thirdly, to protect the incomes of the charities themselves from misappropriation. With regard to the first of these objects, he thought the death-bed rule which prevailed in Scotland, requiring sixty days, sufficient. As to the protection of the public against mischievous dedications, he thought the rule against perpetuities would be adequate. In regard to the proposal that the Charity Commissioners should have the power of interfering with the freedom of bequest, it was open to the gravest objections, and would not be endured in this country. Great mischief arose from a public body regulating matters that should be left to the opinions and tastes of individuals. The true security would lie in the power of modifying the application of the fund at the end of the period, which the rule against perpetuities would allow. He would himself regard all gifts and bequests to chapels, athenæums, and such institutions, as partaking rather of the character of property to be applied for the personal purposes of the donor or testator than as charitable trusts. Lastly, with regard to the protection of public charities themselves from misapplication, he would propose that trustees should be paid for the performance of their duties, and that their accounts should be published. In the case of small charities, he thought that investments in land should be prohibited. He thought the Charity Commissioners should be confined to functions parallel to those of the Poor Law Board, and should only superintend and regulate what was done by the district.

Mr. Hastings adverted to what had been done in the parish of St. Nicholas, Bristol, an account of which would be found in the Transactions of the National Association for 1858, as showing how useless charities might be applied to beneficial purposes. He agreed with Mr. Field as to the evils that might arise from giving the power of sanctioning charities to the Charity Commissioners.

Mr. Blundell thought that testators might be allowed a greater latitude, if restrictions were placed on the duration of bequests for charitable purposes.

Mr. Hare said he concurred in a great deal of what had fallen from Mr. Field, that there should be a perfect freedom of

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disposition left to the testator, subject to the principle that the bequests should not be for purposes subversive of public morals, reserving to the State the power of modifying it, after a certain period, whenever, in the altered circumstances of the time, such modification might become necessary. Where there at present existed such a bequest as that of a man who left his property in perpetuity for the benefit of all those of his own name who were related to him, he would by an actuary calculate the extent of each man's right in it, then sell it and divide the proceeds in accordance with that calculation. In cases of other charities, and of almshouses, he would allow the inhabitants of the district to elect to them after the period to which he had referred. With regard to the chapels, &c., to which reference had been made, he thought that if they were to be perpetuities, they ought to be subject to the control of the State.

Mr. Edward Webster said that the difficulty of reconciling an unlimited power of giving property for charitable purposes, with the public welfare, had existed in this country from a very early period; hence the Statute law had, from time to time, declared to what extent, and for what specific objects, property may be dedicated to charity. Doubtless, the existing law required amending; but he would not agree that the right to make a will for charitable purposes should be taken away, or that the previous sanction of any official board should be requisite. In no case ought a person to be able to give away his property in charity without first providing for those towards whom he was under a moral obligation—for example, his wife and children. It appeared to him that the law would be sufficiently amended if there were an Act of Parliament declaring what charitable objects were consistent with the public welfare, and confirming the power to dispose of property in charity to those objects, and enabling the trustees of all existing and future charities, with the consent of the Court of Chancery, not only to alter or modify their trusts so as to make them, as occasion would require, in accord with the objects so declared, but to alien their real property and to transpose their money securities. A great discouragement to charitable dispositions of property would be occasioned if a charity could endure no longer than the lives of persons in existence, specified and known when the gift comes into operation, and for twenty-one years after the decease of the survivor of them. A gift to charity, and a devise or a legacy for other purposes, were, in truth, essentially different; and he thought, therefore, the rule against allowing a perpetuity of limitations ought not to be applied to charities. With these qualifications, he thought gifts to charity ought to be unrestrained, and he, therefore, could not concur with those suggestions in the paper which contemplated limiting the power to a gift by deed, and rendering the previous consent of the Charity Commissioners necessary. In that respect he thought that the suggestions, if carried out by the Legislature, would be a gross and very unnecessary interference with the liberty of the subject.

Lord Stanley said that the difficulty of the inquiry arose from the fact that they were obliged to consider in it three or four great social questions all connected with it, although each was in itself distinct, and required, for its examination, more time than was at their disposal. They had not only been considering the distinction between the alienation of funded and that of landed property, but also the distinction between giving and bequeathing each description of property; and they had also been trying to discover if they could find any better means for the regulation of property left to public uses. He would not go into the first of these questions, except to make one remark which occurred to him, which was, that there was an obvious difference in the character of landed and funded bequests. With regard to the former, supposing that 5 per cent. of the whole landed property of the kingdom belonged to charities, it was impossible that there could hereafter be any increase in such landed property, whereas the same proportion of personal property might, in process of time, come to be greatly diminished by the increase of this species of property. They would, of course, all agree in the abstract proposition, that no man had a right to direct what should be the perpetual application of his property, for it was in no man's power to tell what might be the requirements of society in five hundred years to come. With regard to such bequests, the State had from time to time interfered, but it had done so in an irregular and violent manner. He was opposed to all proceedings of that character, and wished to see the interference of the State conducted upon a fixed rule; and he also wished to see removed from it everything of an arbitrary character. Then arose the question, whether they should prohibit or regulate charitable devises, for one or other of them was necessary. Any attempt at prohibition would, he conceived, be founded in mistake; for, as in the Gerrard Trust in Philadelphia, there were cases of men having no relatives or friends, and it would be highly objectionable to prohibit them making, by bequest, what use they pleased of the property they had acquired by their own industry. The remedy for all cases in which the bequests were doing harm, was not to be found in diverting them from public use, but in applying them to the nearest cognate purpose consistent with public policy, and where the area of a charity was too narrow he would widen it. With regard to giving the Charity Commissioners power to forbid a bequest, it would raise a jealousy of Government interference, and, in cases of rival religions, lead to considerable trouble. He had at present no further observations to offer, but thought the whole question was one which ought to be further discussed.

The Chairman said that the suggestions marked 3 and 4 at the end of his paper might be considered as the practical parts of his proposal, and, with regard to them, much difference of opinion was not likely to exist. With reference to the prior suggestions, he had foreseen the objections likely to be raised, and he was still of opinion that they could not be considered valid. The mode of licensing proposed was objected to by Mr. Field as involving the interference of Government officials; but he did not propose to give the Government the power. It was proposed that it should be done by means of this judicature. The Commissioners were to have control only over the details of the scheme, in cases of additional endowment of any existing charity, and in other cases they were to have power to reject a scheme, for cause to be assigned, and subject to appeal to the Court of Appeal in Chancery. With regard to the time for interfering with the appropriation of property to charitable purposes, Mr. Hare and Mr. Field proposed to come in at the end of fifty years. It was admitted that some one must step in at some time, and it appeared better that this should be done at once. The owner of the property would thus have the means of knowing how it was to be disposed of, and it would be more fair to him to adopt this course. With regard to the districts determining the application of property devoted to charitable purposes, as proposed by Mr. Field, this would give rise to a system of jobbery.

The discussion was then adjourned.

REFORMATORY LEGISLATION.

The National Reformatory Union held a meeting on Saturday the 28th January, at 3, Waterloo Place, Pall-Mall, to take into consideration the suggestions made by Mr. Sydney Turner, which appeared in the last number of the Philanthropist.

Lord Brougham, the President of the Union, took the chair.

Among other noblemen and gentlemen present at the meeting were Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., M.P., Mr. Cane, M.P., Mr. Garnett, M.P., Rev. Sydney Turner, Mr. Barwick Baker, Capt. Crofton, C.B., Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Wheateley-Balme, Rev. H. G. Barton, Rev. W. C. Osborne, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Mr. Martin Ware, jun., Mr. Latham, Mr. Bastard, Rev. W. P. Trevelyan.

Mr. T. B. G. Baker brought before the meeting the necessity for a penal Reformatory. Usually, boys could be easily managed in a Reformatory School, but there was occasional, though unfrequent, need of some special means of coercing the refractory. He had had one boy in his own school whom he was obliged to keep constantly in a cell, and with a man to watch him all day and be with him at his work.

Lord Brougham inquired what age the boy was, and whether he was of sound mind?

Mr. Baker said that the boy was about sixteen years of age, and that he was of as sound a mind as any one could be said to be who was of an extremely violent and ungovernable disposition. This was a rare case. Out of 200 boys who had passed through his hands not more than six had been subjects for a penal Reformatory. But even with this few it was impossible to deal in an ordinary school; they must be somewhere where they felt that resistance was useless, and from whence they could not escape. Parkhurst was surrounded with high walls, and was, moreover, situated on an island, and seemed

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therefore, peculiarly adapted for the purpose required. He thought it undesirable to separate the older from the younger boys in a Reformatory, as the former frequently acted as a sort of elder brothers to the latter. The Secretary of State should have the power to transfer boys to the penal Reformatory.

Rev. S. TURNER, in answer to Lord Stanley, stated that there had been a few boys discharged from Reformatories as incorrigible. Generally where one Reformatory had not suited a boy, he was removed to another which suited him better. He objected to the use of Parkhurst for the purpose proposed. He thought that the military discipline there was unsuitable to these boys. Parkhurst would not provide for girls. But he thought that there would be quite enough of the class of boys to justify the establishing of a penal reformatory, the more expressly as such an Institution could be better managed if the inmates were not numerous. The difficulty of aggregating the boys together would not be great, as their fault is usually violence of temper rather than depravity. He considered that the aggregate number of inmates of Reformatories had now probably reached its maximum, but as the boys in the penal Reformatory would need to be detained for a considerable period there, we cannot expect to have after awhile fewer than sixty or seventy.

Lord STANLEY asked whether it would be desirable to bring together all the worst boys (amounting probably to sixty or eighty). He feared that they would make each other still more depraved. Who is to exercise authority over them? If the Secretary of State, on the complaint of the manager, this would be practically allowing that officer to inflict punishment on the boys, and greatly increase the punishment beyond the sentence.

Some observations were also made by Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Latham, Mr. Osborne, and others, but no formal resolution was passed on the question, it being suggested by Lord Brougham that a committee should be formed for its further consideration.

The other suggestions of Mr. Sidney Turner were considered *seriatim*, and the following resolution was passed:—

"That a Committee be appointed to consider the several points which have been brought before this meeting, to obtain further information, and to report upon them.

"That the Committee prepare heads for an amending and consolidating Bill to be submitted to Parliament, and that the Committee be empowered to call another meeting of the Union when the Bill has been prepared.

"COMMITTEE.

"Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Sydney Turner, Mr. Garnett, Mr. Wheatley-Balme, Mr. Barwick Baker, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cave, Mr. Ware, Mr. Hastings, with power to add to their number.

"That a copy of this resolution, and of extracts from the PHILANTHROPIST, be sent to secretaries of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, and that the Committee of that Union be requested to name such members as they think fit to form a joint Committee with the gentlemen appointed by this Committee."

During the meeting the following letter was read, from the Rev. Ishmael Fish, manager of the Castle Howard Reformatory:—

To the Secretary of the National Reformatory Union.

DEAR SIR,—I regret that I shall be prevented from attending the meeting of the Union, to be held to-morrow; the more so, because the subjects to be discussed are of unusual interest.

The necessity for a penal Reformatory must have been long felt by all Reformatory managers. So strongly has it pressed of late upon this Institution, that a memorial has recently been sent, numerously signed by members of the Committee, to the Home Secretary on the subject.

Two days ago an incorrigible boy completed a term of three months' imprisonment, in Northallerton Gaol, for gross insubordination. To have him back here would be entirely destructive of all discipline in this school. I am, therefore, acting an odd fiction in giving him leave to reside with his father for thirty days. He ought to go to a Penal Reformatory.

Two weeks ago three boys absconded (one of them a very bad boy, who has been eight or ten times convicted, and recently brought here from another school, from which he had twice absconded). On the same day they ran away they broke into a clergyman's house, and committed a serious robbery. I should certainly like to have the very bad planner of this outrage prosecuted, but recent experience of a prosecution of one of our boys at Assizes for arson (respecting the commission of which offence there was no possible doubt, but who was found "*not guilty*" of *malice*, and who is now here) deters me from taking that step. A penal Reformatory is the place for him.

I could multiply examples, but forbear.

I apprehend the question which is of present moment, is how is such a Reformatory to be established? Let us first go to the Government unitedly and urge the certifying of Parkhurst. We shall probably then learn what is the real difficulty in the way of such a course. The only difficulty of which I have ever heard lies in the objections of the manager there.

Failing Parkhurst, let the Committee of the Union immediately open a subscription list, with a view to the establishment of such a school. I imagine little difficulty would be found in obtaining a suitable building, in the shape of some disused House of Correction, that would answer the purpose. When once established, let the *schools making use of it* contribute, *pro rata*, any excess of cost above the treasury allowance.

I believe there would be no difficulty in raising funds; nor do I apprehend any in the way of obtaining a proper staff.

The subject of the Amendment and Consolidation of the Reformatory Acts is a wider one, on which I would suggest as follows. My experience goes to show that it would be desirable to have power to renew the licence (20 & 21 Vict., s. 55 c. 13) for several months, say six. I do this *now*, but without authority; and it works well.

When a boy is committed for absconding, power should be given to magistrates to add a further period of detention.

Power should also be given to managers (with the consent of the Secretary of State) to apprentice or authorise to enlist boys.

We want also to know what is the effect of an absconding upon the sentence; *i. e.* whether the period of absence stands part of the detention or not.

I think I may safely promise to any well-considered measure that would embrace the above points, the cordial support of this Committee: and there is reason to hope that many Yorkshire members of Parliament would lend their aid in passing it. At any rate, I can promise that they all should be requested to do so.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
ISHMAEL FISH, Chaplain.
Castle Howard Reformatory, Welburn, York, Jan. 27, 1860.

BIRMINGHAM REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution was held at the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening; the Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot in the chair. The attendance included Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lyttelton, Sir John Ratcliff, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Thomas Lloyd, Esq. (Mayor), M. D. Hill, Esq. Q.C. (Recorder), T. C. S. Kynnersley, Esq., &c., &c. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Lord Leigh, the Earl of Lichfield, Viscount Ingestre, the Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., &c., &c.

The Rev. W. GOVER having opened the proceedings with prayer,

Mr. W. MORGAN read the report, which referred to the satisfactory completion of the Staffordshire Wing. This addition will enable the committee to extend the benefits of the institution to double the number of boys formerly provided for; and the warmest thanks were due to the magistrates and gentry of Staffordshire, by whose munificent contributions, through the Earl of Lichfield, as Chairman of the County Sessions, the work has been accomplished. The total amount of the outlay upon the new wing had been 826*l*. The enlargement of the institution had compelled the committee to give their serious consideration to the comparative advantages of the different branches of industrial pursuits in which the inmates may be trained, and the result had been a decided opinion in favour of open-air agricultural labour. They had, therefore, made arrangements for occupying an additional quantity of land, and had also engaged a carpenter to work on the premises in making such furniture as might be required, and to instruct the boys, so that at least some of them might be qualified to gain their livelihood by following that trade. The other trades, in addition to gardening, taught and practised at the institution, are those of the tailor and shoemaker. The committee think it very desirable that the parents' contributions

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should be enforced. It is therefore suggested that the magistrates should invariably investigate the parents' circumstances at the time of each child's committal; and that in future no child should be received unless it is shown that inquiry has been made as to the parents' circumstances, and that a weekly sum will be paid, or a sufficient reason given for non-payment. The committee report with much satisfaction that they continue to receive information of the good character and prosperity of many of the former inmates of the school. Six boys have emigrated to Canada during the past year, only one of whom had misconducted himself. The statistics of the school are as follows:—Boys in the school December 31st, 1858, according to last annual report, 50; admitted during 1859, 10; total, 60. Emigrated during the year 1859, 6; returned to their friends and known to be doing well, 4; absconded, 3; died, 1; total, 14. Now in the school, 46. By the enlargement of the school, accommodation is now provided for 100 boys. Of the ten boys admitted last year, the following are the number of their previous convictions, so far as the same can be ascertained:—Seven had been convicted once; one had been convicted twice; and two had been convicted three times each. Two of them could neither read nor write. Three could read a little. Four could read and also write imperfectly, and one could read and write well. Seven had both parents living, and three had lost their fathers, but had step-fathers living. The boys all work either as shoemakers, tailors, or gardeners, and in other industrial occupations which circumstances may from time to time furnish. An analysis of the expenses shows the following result as the average cost per week of each boy:—House expenses, including keep of agents, per week, 3*s.* 2¼*d.*; clothing, 6¼*d.*; salaries, 2*s.* 11*d.*; rent, 3*d.*; furniture and incidental expenses, 1*s.* 7¾*d.* Total, 8*s.* 7*d.* The committee recommended a revision of the laws of the institution, and, in conclusion, referred in feeling terms to the eminent services in the Reformatory movement of their late townsman, Mr. Joseph Sturge.

Charles Ratcliff, Esq., the treasurer, read the financial statement, which showed on the building fund a balance due of 276*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, of which sum 200*l.* had been promised by the Staffordshire magistrates, and the committee were prepared to provide the remainder as soon as the accounts are properly audited. The general account showed a balance in favour of the institution of 407*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* From this there had to be deducted, balance for the new wing, 76*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; and fittings and furniture, &c., 247*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; leaving a balance in favour of the institution of 83*l.* 16*s.*

The noble Chairman said he was glad to avail himself of this opportunity, because he felt a great interest in the Reformatory movement, which had been successful in many parts of the country, but in no case more so than at Saltley. A short time since the public and the Legislature were struck with the great increase of juvenile crime, and the great anomaly of the enormous costs attending the prosecution of little criminals for very trifling offences, and the contamination which their young minds received in prison; and so great was the impression made upon the public mind by these facts, that it resulted in the establishment of Reformatories. To those who did not approve of the system he would recommend that they should visit the schools and judge for themselves whether it was not better for a poor unfortunate boy—in most cases more sinned against than sinning—to be kept in a place where he would learn his duty to his God and his country, than to send him to prison where he would obtain additional incentives to vice. The noble Chairman said he had seen a letter from the Rev. Sydney Turner, in which that gentleman, speaking of the Saltley Reformatory, says:—"I was much impressed, on my visit of inspection last October, with the marked progress that appeared to have been made in the Reformatory on each of the three essential points of industrial training, good order, and school instruction. The land was in much better cultivation, and the working, look, and manner of the boys much more decided. The discipline of the school seemed much better, and yet, if anything, more kindly and school-like. The intelligence and information which the boys evinced in answering any questions gave me great satisfaction. I do not think there was a boy in the school who could not read more or less easily, showing that the rear ranks had been looked after and attended to, and the master's care not concentrated, as is too often the case, on the clever and better taught. You may like to have the opportunity of stating, as signs of the steady and safe working of the Reformatory system, that the number of boys for commitment to Reformatories has so much decreased that very few of the schools are full, and that we have altogether nearly 300 vacancies. On the other hand, and in very close relation to this cheering fact, we have the parents' payments steadily increasing, reaching this quarter 468*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and for the year, 1,717*l.* 5*s.* I wish I could say that Birmingham bears its full proportion of these. I hardly think it does; the amount we have got from thence being, for the last twelve months, only 48*l.* 16*s.* (The remittances to Saltley have been 37*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*) Circumstances to which I do not wish to allude may probably have hindered our police operations in Birmingham, but I hope you may have the opportunity of expressing strongly your conviction of the necessity of steady pressure on this point of parental responsibility, and of pointing out to the magistrates and police authorities at Birmingham that we (*i. e.* I) must depend mainly on their support for carrying out this part of the Reformatory system effectually. Every parent should, if possible, pay something. The amount matters less than the principle. But in almost every case the child must have cost something for food, clothing, &c., and that something should be paid towards the costs of the child's better training." The noble lord expressed his entire concurrence in the opinions of Mr. Turner. He considered the mainspring of the Reformatory to be parental responsibility; and he believed that if the claims were properly enforced the system would be self-supporting.

The adoption of the report was moved by the Mayor, who expressed his willingness to provide for the emigration of three boys during the ensuing year.

Sir John Ratcliff seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

T. C. S. Kinnersley, Esq. (the stipendiary magistrate), in moving a vote of thanks to the committee, said, in the spring of 1856, the number of juvenile offenders—that was, boys under sixteen years of years—in the gaol was eighty-three, and the number last week was only eleven. He understood from the report of Mr. Sydney Turner that the general diminution of crime in the whole kingdom between 1856 and 1860 was twenty-six per cent., whilst the falling-off in this town had been 87½ per cent. This was a fact so strong as almost to be incredible, but it was nevertheless true. But how was it to be accounted for? In a great measure it was owing to the Reformatory movement, and the power given to magistrates to send boys who were notorious criminals to Reformatory schools for a lengthened period. But he believed the Act, which was known as the Juvenile Reformatory Act, was only one form of the reformatory process which has been carried on for many years, and the good that had resulted during the last few years might be attributed to the operation of the Juvenile Offenders' Act. He believed the cause of the great decrease of crime in Birmingham was owing to the satisfactory manner in which the magistrates carried out the Juvenile Offenders' Act. Mr. Kynnersley concluded by briefly referring to the great good which had been accomplished by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Mr. Alderman Sturge seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. Hill, Esq. (the Recorder), moved the next resolution, conveying the thanks of the promoters of the Institution to Lord Lichfield, and the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Stafford, who had contributed to the handsome fund for the erection of the new wing. He said his object in attending that evening was to express his deep sense of the value of Reformatory institutions generally, and of the one in Birmingham in particular. For many years after he held the office he still held—that of Recorder—it was his painful duty to administer a law as barbarous in its conception, and as injurious in its operation, as could be well imagined. He said barbarous in conception, because it treated the poor tender infant with the same severity as the grown man, for the same offence; and injurious in its operation because it trained him in a school of vice by sending him to prison, especially as prisons were formerly governed; it was, in fact, the sacrifice by society to its own ignorance of a poor miserable young creature, to be returned again into society as a double vengeance, and as a redoubled punishment upon that society who had so ill-used him. It was with the deepest interest that he attended a meeting in this town, now eight years ago, at which the true principles of the treatment of criminal children were laid down. The first result of that meeting was the establishment of the Reformatory, the anni-

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versary of which they attended that evening to celebrate; and he could not mention the foundation of that Institution without recurring to what was so vividly impressed upon his memory—the exertions of his excellent friend Mr. Adderley—(renewed cheering). He generously placed at the disposal of the promoters five acres of property, at the low price of only 5s. per acre; but that was so trivial a matter, compared with the sacrifices Mr. Adderley had made, and compared with his constant and zealous attention from that time to the present to the interests of the school, that it was doing that gentleman an injustice to allude to it. The Conference of which he had spoken was repeated in 1853, and the second important result was the passing of the law of 1854, by which the whole treatment of criminal children was fundamentally changed, and changed for the better, as they all knew. From that period to the present there had been a rapid extension of Reformatory principles and practice throughout England and Wales. Before the first Conference in Birmingham, there were, so far as he knew, only two Reformatories in the kingdom, the one (established by the Philanthropic Society) at Red Hill, and the other, which he regretted no longer existed, at Stretton-on-Dunsmore, in this county. But in those days unfortunately no aid was vouchsafed by the State, and the latter institution was kept alive only by the unwearied exertions of a gentleman now no more—Mr. Townsend Powell. After his decease it dwindled away, and could not even survive until the period at which it would have been taken up by the statute passed in 1854, granting an allowance of so much per head by the Government for every lad sent to these institutions. And right it was that the public, through the Government, should contribute towards this great object; for criminals were thereby withdrawn from prisons where they would have to be maintained at a greater expense, and if the Government had paid for the maintenance of these offenders entirely, it would have been pecuniarly a great gainer. Yet this was as nothing compared with the moral gain. With regard to the assertion that crime had so much diminished, he would not enter into any misgivings he might feel upon the matter; but he hoped and trusted that the change might be permanent; at all events, whilst it lasted it was a matter for sincere congratulation. He had great confidence, nevertheless, in the statements that had been made and vouched for by Mr. Sydney Turner, a gentleman who could not be too much praised for the devotion of a whole life to the Reformatory work. He had carried it on with a zeal and ability that had been blessed with extraordinary success; but they might each and all rejoice in having been the humble instruments of contributing to so much good. There were many reasons, however, why they should moderate their satisfaction. A few years ago they scarcely knew anything of the extent of crime in this country; but lately Government officers had been employed in obtaining information from the various constabulary forces throughout the realm; and the information thus collected had been reduced to figures by Mr. Redgrave, who estimated the criminals in the country at the awful number of 160,000. Of these 25,000 are in gaols, hulks, or convict prisons, and the remainder are at large. It could not be supposed that each of the latter class had a less income than 20*s.* per week, which must be considered a very moderate estimate by those who know the coarse luxuries in which criminals revel; but to obtain 20*s.* by theft implies a loss to the community to a much greater amount, because the purloiner cannot dispose of the property he has stolen to the nefarious depredators who assist him by furnishing him with capital and buying the produce of his crime, without giving them an enormous profit. Mr. Hill believed he was below the mark in saying that for every £1 obtained by criminals, twice that amount was abstracted from the community, which sum, multiplied by the 135,000 criminals at large, would reach the enormous amount of £13,000,000 sterling per annum. He mentioned this fact to show that after all that had been done there remained an immense task to be performed. All that judges and ministers of justice could do was limited within narrow bounds; and they must look to the co-operation of the people at large. All they could do was to punish when crime had been proved, but society could effect much more by means of a variety of preventive operations in diminishing the number of those who desire to commit crime. Meanwhile it was delightful to know that the public mind was excited to such vigour that where one person was formerly to be found using his benevolent efforts to keep his neighbour's children out of crime, ten or twenty were now so engaged in supporting Ragged-schools, town missions, and other kindred institutions. The learned Recorder dwelt at some length on the monster evil of England—the drinking habits of the people—as one great source of crime.

The motion was briefly seconded by Lord CALTHORPE, and carried.

A vote of thanks to Charles Ratcliff, Esq. (treasurer), and Messrs. C. Ratcliff and W. Morgan (honorary secretaries) was moved by Lord LYTTELTON.

The Right Hon. C. B. ALDERLEY, M.P., in seconding the vote of thanks, said:—The cause of the smallness of the meetings on this subject is the general recognition at last of the very plain truth at the bottom of Reformatories, that children must be educated. Any subject of controversy and of passion—a Reform meeting—would fill this room. Now, admitted, firstly, that children violating the laws of society onght not to be punished as adults; and, secondly, that where children are found wholly neglected by parents running riot; we must first see to their being corrected and sent to school, at all events, and then that the parents are caught, and made to feel their own responsibility. Such simple and self-evident propositions one only now wonders were ever contested. Yet some still maintain that the adult criminals of a country are not the growth cf its criminal youth; in other words, that cutting off springs will not dry rivers, nor destroying nurseries extinguish a breed. Fondness for paradox is the disease of some minds, and the exposure of the paradox by flat experience only attaches them to it with more generous sympathy. The fact that the juvenile wards of gaols are emptying, only a third of their old number of inmates being found, even including those in Reformatories, who also, by Mr. Sydney Turner's statement, are rapidly diminishing—gaols closed in Gloucestershire—starved out for want of fresh blood—are no proofs to such minds that schooling neglected children prevents their becoming lawless. We owe much to these *parabolani*, or testers of problems, which no one else could be induced to dispute. How otherwise should we get truisms raised into notice, or self-evident necessities taken up and attended to? Now that these State schools for little reprobates have become a national establishment, our chief danger is forgetting that it is a parent's responsibility after all, which we are publicly undertaking, and that we must not relieve the parent of his natural obligation, but enforce it upon him, or we shall be doing more harm than good. We, at Saltley, make a rule—and all Reformatories without such a rule are mischievous—that no child is ever to be admitted, unless in the admission-paper it is stated, either that his parent si ordered to pay at least as much as the child would cost him at home, or the reason why this order has not been made.

The adoption of the alterations in the laws of the Institution was moved by the Rev. J. T. BURT, and seconded by the Rev. W. GOVER.

Thanks were afterwards voted to Mr. W. Tarleton, the honorary surgeon, on the motion of the Rev. J. H. BURGES, seconded by the Rev. C. BRITTAIN; and to the Teachers of the Training College, for their services as Sunday-school teachers, on the motion of Mr. C. REEVES.

A similar compliment was paid to the noble Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

M. DEMETZ.—We regret to say that M. Demetz, so well known as the founder of Mettray, and who has so greatly advanced the cause of Philanthropy in France, has been seized with an attack of paralysis, and now lies at Nice in a precarious state.

ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.—Clergymen, medical men, district visitors, and all benevolent individuals who have opportunities of personally knowing the habits and wants of the poor, are requested to give attention to the following remarks and suggestions:—Numerous severe and fatal burnings and scaldings take place amongst poor children during the winter season, through being left by their parents in a room with a fire, *without a guard on the bars.* Coroners, in holding inquests on such cases, frequently express surprise that fires are *so* left, and children *so* exposed to danger. The poor, upon being questioned on the subject, say they cannot afford to provide themselves with fire-guards. A few ladies have, in consequence, undertaken to supply poor families with suitable "guards," upon receiving a written recommendation, subjected to certain regulations. Every information will be afforded upon application to the matron, Mrs. Muzzall, 2, Waterloo Street, North, near the church, St. Peter's District.

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Notices to Correspondents.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings, Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

Notice.—All sums due to "The Philanthropist" for Advertisements, and for Subscriptions from this date, to be paid to W. Tweedie, 337, Strand. No other person is authorized to give Receipts.—Jan. 1st, 1859.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with "The Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** *Attention is called to the following Scale of Charges for Advertisements:—*

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Five lines and under	0	2	6
Every additional line	0	0	4
A column	1	15	0
Half-page	2	5	0
A page	4	0	0

Charitable Institutions, 3*d.* per line.

N.B.—Advertisements in the first and last pages 1*d.* per line extra.

The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,
February 4, 1860.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

There are few more pitiable sights than an old age of indigence closing a life of toil, even though that indigence may have been caused by thoughtlessness or extravagance. How much, then, are they to be compassionated who actually owe this sad condition to their prudence and thrift. Yet this is by no means an uncommon case. The last Report* of the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, Mr. Tidd Pratt, shows as in a wreck chart, the disastrous end of many of those institutions on which industrious men rely for support and independence; some, indeed, ruined by misconduct and fraud, but the greater number bearing in their constitution the seeds of inevitable destruction. The failure of these Societies, as we learn from the Report before us, generally arises from one of the following causes:—The small number of members of which a Society consists; the insufficiency of the contributions to meet the payments, particularly those of superannuation; the uniformity of contributions, irrespective of age; the allowance of sick pay in chronic cases; the want of a separate account for each particular benefit assured; the imprudent investment of funds contrary to the Act; the want of a regular audit; the periodical division of funds when the Society is prosperous; and, lastly, no distinct provision for the expenses of management.

A notable instance of unsoundness and mismanagement combined is presented in the history of the "Mutual Benefit Society," which commenced in 1820, and was dissolved in hopeless insolvency last year; the funds contributed for annuities, endowments, and payments at death having been most unjustifiably expended on totally different objects. In the words of the Committee of Investigation, the Society was commenced in error, and maintained by misrepresentation. The disappointment and misery caused by this catastrophe were very widely spread, yet the Society had no lack of good names as patrons; and here the Registrar comments severely, but most justly—and his remarks would apply to many cases besides Benefit Societies—on the reckless way in which such patronage is bestowed. "Doubtless," he says, "many persons joined on account of the names made use of, and it certainly appears that noblemen and gentlemen should not lend their names, unless they intend to take some interest in the supervision, as although there is no legal, there is certainly a moral responsibility."

Among Societies of less pretension the most fertile source of ruin is the periodical meeting at a public-house, the landlord of which, while taking credit to himself for charging no rent for their room, makes treble profit out of their consumption of liquor. The landlord considers a Society of this kind as his property. We have even heard of its being valued in the goodwill of the house. The natural consequences are, that funds are squandered, and men are allured, by their very prudence, into drunkenness and dissipation.

The law of Friendly Societies appears to be still very imperfect, for while it is penal to circulate rules not certified by the Registrar, no penalty attaches to the omission of the annual return, nor can the Registrar refuse his certificate in all cases in which he disapproves of the rules; he is therefore obliged to confine himself to regretting "that the formation of Friendly Societies, where the funds are shared periodically, still continues," though "these Societies are very deceptive to the members." The immense importance of this subject appears from the fact that since the first Friendly Society Act, in 1793, to the end of 1858, 28,550 societies had been enrolled, of which 6,850, have ceased, leaving still in existence 21,700, of which 9,997, as we learn elsewhere, have deposited £1,563,842 in Savings' Banks, and 571 others have invested with the National Debt Commissioners no less than £1,980,682.

We are glad to find, therefore, that though not even Mr. Tidd Pratt can protect Friendly Societies from mismanagement, he has done his best to give them a good constitution by publishing in the Appendix of his Report a complete model set of rules and tables, in which the rocks and shoals above enumerated are carefully avoided. We commend them to all who wish really to ensure the benefits for which they lay by a portion of their earnings, and especially to those of our readers who from their position and circumstances are liable to be consulted on such matters.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

It has been stated by Sir James Kay Shuttleworth that no less a sum than £800,000 a year is expended, or ought to be expended, as income from charitable endowments; a sum adequate, if rightly applied, for all our charitable, educational, and reformatory wants, but frittered away, under misapplication and mismanagement, until little good, and often much evil is found to be the result. Sometimes the funds intended for the relief of old age and necessity are diverted to personal or political objects, as in the instance mentioned by Canon Girdlestone from his own parish, where money doles amounting to hundreds a year were disbursed at elections, for the purpose of securing votes. Sometimes mere improvidence and mismanagement dry up the income of the charity; and, after fattening parasites and officials, leave a miserable residue for the poor. Sometimes the endowment itself has been foolish or hurtful from the commencement, and pauperizes parishes and families from the mere abundance of injudicious bounty. No subject can more

* Pursuant to 18, 19 Vict., c. 63, s. 45, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed.—5th August, 1859.

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demand the attention of the legislator and the statesmen, as well as the philanthropist, than that of the wise regulation of the funds which have come down to us from the piety of former generations, and the cautious amendment of our existing law, so as to prevent an undue and licentious exercise of the power of individual bequest.

This great question, so wide and difficult in its nature and bearings, was handled by Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood at the Social Science Meeting at Bradford, in a paper which he read to the Jurisprudence Department, and which has since appeared in the published *Transacsions* of the Association. At the request of the Law Amendment Society, this paper has been separately printed, and was discussed by the society at a meeting which we report elsewhere; the Vice-Chancellor himself, Lord Stanley, and other competent men, taking part in the debate. Considerable difference of opinion was apparent as to the nature of the legislation that would be most desirable, some advocating an entire restriction on the right of perpetual devise for charitable purposes, unless the object have been approved by the Charity Commissioners, or some similar body; others deprecating interference with the liberty of gift or bequest, but devising greater facilities for re-modelling the endowment when its original purpose shall cease to be useful. The Vice-Chancellor certainly gave some very strong instances of the improper use men make of the liberty of bequest:—

"One testator, not long since, bequeathed £300 a year to be for ever applied as a pension to some person who had been *unsuccessful* in literature, and whose duty it should be to support and diffuse by his writings the testator's own views as enforced in the testator's publications. An inquiry was directed as to whether the testator's publications contained anything contrary to religion or morals, and this being answered in the negative, the so-called charity was established.

"In another case a testator gave a fund to trustees, one-half of the income of which was to be distributed amongst fifteen maidens of his parish of the poorer sort, between eighteen and twenty-five years of age, who should be the prettiest, and should have been most regular in their attendance at church, and the other half among fifteen spinsters, who should be upwards of fifty years old, with the like 'qualifications.'"

Upon such gifts as these the question arises, how far the law ought to permit such a fanciful disposition of property. The right of giving or bequeathing must, like all rights, be exercised for the good of the whole community, or else it ceases to be valid. No man has a right to use his income while he lives for the injury of others, and far less ought he to be permitted to tie it up after his death for purposes of frivolity and whim. Our Legislature has been hitherto far too tender of such follies, and we hope to see, under the safe guidance of such men as Sir W. Page Wood, a better rule adopted and enforced. His observations on posthumous charity are worth deep consideration:—

"I am of opinion that all posthumous charity should be very strictly regulated. It is very rare that charity properly so called, can, in any sense, be predicated of posthumous gifts. The preference of the poor in general to the testator's own relatives is far more often the result either of superstition or vanity than of benevolence. I remember having heard the late Sir Robert Peel state that the grandchildren of a so-called munificent founder of a great public institution in London had applied to him for a grant of public money on the ground of their having been beggared for the public benefit. At the same time I recollect an anecdote of a man at Marseilles having borne through life the character of a miser, who by his will stated that he had observed the suffering occasioned by want of water in the town, and had resolved to sacrifice all his own comfort to provide for that want, and now devoted his accumulations to that purpose. This, no doubt, was true charity. I would not then prohibit, but regulate very strictly, gifts by will for charitable purposes."

With the specific suggestions made by the Vice-Chancellor for an alteration in the law we do not at present meddle; the more so as we understand the Government have a Bill on this subject in preparation, which will be introduced into the House of Commons during the present session. We shall then revert to this important question, and hope to contribute some aid towards the enactment of a safe, moderate, but still efficient measure, which may regulate, without unduly restricting, the stream of charitable bequests, and may add a powerful engine to the efforts now being made in so many directions for the social improvement of the people.

REFORMATORY LEGISLATION.

A MEETING of the National Reformatory Union was held last Saturday to consider the suggested alterations in the Reformatory Acts which were communicated to us by the Rev. Sydney Turner, and appeared in our number of last month. Lord Brougham was in the chair; and Lord Stanley, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cave, M.P., Mr. Sydney Turner, Mr. Barwick Baker, Mr. Latham, Mr. Wheatley Balne, and others, took part in the proceedings. The question of a Penal Reformatory was discussed at some length, and some striking examples of the need for such an establishment were brought forward. The suggested alterations in the law were generally approved, and some additional hints thrown out. Ultimately a committee was appointed, composed jointly from the gentlemen present at the meeting, and the Reformatory and Refuge Union, to consider the matters brought forward, to draw up the heads of a Bill, and to report thereon. It is quite clear that the time has arrived when (by the light of past experience) the Reformatory Acts can be improved in details, and probably consolidated in one useful statute. In regard to the Industrial Schools Act, of which some mention was made, we do not feel so sure. It has hitherto been assumed that the Act cannot be worked; but we should, at least, like to see the experiment more generally tried. We were much struck by the arguments of Mr. Oliphant in a paper read by him at Bradford, and would advise its perusal by those who despond of doing anything without fresh legislation. The Industrial Schools Act is, no doubt, faulty, but tact and perseverance will do much even with a worse law. At all events, we hope the two subjects will be kept distinct, and that the Committee will not attempt to embody Reformatory and Industrial School legislation in a single statute. Any such attempt will lead to inevitable failure.

MARRIED WOMEN AT HOME.

WE have much pleasure in drawing the attention of our readers to the following essay, both as interesting in its own origin, and by its own merits; and also as treating on a subject which all who have seen much of the day-labour of married women, with families, among the poor, will have felt to be very important. To persuade them that for every shilling they carry away from home they lose another by their absence, would be as desirable as it may be difficult. The greatest help that could be given in that direction would be from these women's husbands, and we rejoice heartily to see that the working men of Bradford are giving their attention to the subject. If every working man brought home his earnings, and gave his wife cheerful help and counsel in the spending of them, there would be less temptation to her to make mistaken efforts to eke out the week's money.

The reward offered for the essays, and, therefore, their production, and the consequent consideration of the subject by working men, is entirely owing to the meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Bradford last autumn. Lord Shaftesbury suggested the idea in his address, in the following question:—

Whether it is not desirable to keep married women at home, instead of letting them go out to work?—whether the working man does not lose more by the

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absence of his wife from domestic duties, than he gains by her earnings in the factory, or at other employment away from home?

A lady present thereupon offered two prizes—viz. one guinea for the best essay on this subject, and half-a-guinea for the second best; the competitors to be working men.

The Rev. Dr. Fraser, president of Airedale College, and George Wood, Esq., A.M., kindly undertook to adjudicate on their relative merits.

The essay placed first, on account of the composition, is written by Mr. Benjamin Wainwright, Warehouseman.

The essay placed equal to it, on account of its exposition of the subject, is by Mr. John Clark, operative Dyer, Hall Lane.

The subjoined is Mr. B. Wainwright's paper:—

The condition of woman in social life is one of the surest tests of a nation's progress in civilization; and the degree of estimation in which she is held by the various classes in a nation, shows to what extent that civilization prevails. The natural influence of woman is to refine, to purify, to elevate; and wherever she occupies her proper position, and is permitted, by the usages of society, to exert these natural influences, the result will be a refined and exalted state of society. This is a fact taught us in the history of mankind; and there have not been wanting writers of some note, who have asserted that, in consequence of the influence of woman, where she is honoured most, the nations are the wisest, the greatest, and the best. However this may be, whether woman has been able to accomplish so much in the process of civilization or not, there can be no doubt of the fact, that those races of mankind, and those nations which have been ever foremost in all the excellencies of civilization, have been precisely those amongst whom woman has occupied an honourable and dignified position, The greater the refinement, the rank, the *status* of a people, the more respectful and dignified is that people in its conduct towards woman; while the lower the *status*, the more degraded does woman become, until she often sinks into the mere drudge and slave of one who is wholly given up to the indulgence of appetite und sense. Such are the facts of history; they are singularly suggestive and are deserving of notice in a paper like the present.

Without stopping to discuss the reasons for holding the opinion we are going to express, we believe that the proper work of woman is to elevate, to purify, to refine the sterner nature of the other sex. Man, by the conditions of his existence, is under the necessity of mingling in, and battling with all the adverse circumstances and influences of life. The hard and stern realities of daily life come in antagonistic forms and agencies across his path, compelling him to the constant exercise of a stern and unyielding will. The absorbing claims of trade or profession—the perplexing alternations of profit and loss—the attention required in adjusting and superintending the niceties of mechanical operations—the management of wayward and intractable powers—the concentration of the mind to the sole consideration of success in the varied enterprises of commerce, and the consequent forcible subjection of what are most frequently considered the disturbing forces of the affections, impart to man the characteristics of much that is hard, angular, and unloveable. The whole tendency of man's daily occupation is to make him very much of the nature of a machine; and without a proper development of the more genial and loveable traits of humanity. Were it not, therefore, that other influences are brought to bear on him, softening, subduing, and drawing him out of the sphere of business and his daily occupation into a higher and less selfish region of existence, he would generally become a monster, and be transformed into a walking ledger, a living cash-book, a great moving trade transaction, or an embodied occupation. This counteracting influence to the petrifying tendencies of daily employment on men, is found in woman. She, by her charms and her graces, prevents him from being unhumanised, and keeps alive in his breast those softer and tender emotions which, while they adorn and beautitify, dignify and ennoble.

When there are, in addition to the ordinary influences of woman, superadded those of the wife and mother, then, not only is her influence greater than heretofore, but her sphere of operation is enlarged. She still moves about in the world, brightening and beautifying it with the graces of her presence. She is still felt as a living power, calling forth and quickening into life, by the secret potency of her own sympathy and affection, all that is high, ennobling, divine-like in man. But, above and beyond all this, as a wife and a mother she exerts special and more powerful influences. By taking upon herself these ties, without withdrawing herself away from the world, she has assumed the task of specially caring for a portion of the large field of human sympathy and affection. With a solemn purpose, a high resolve, and a devotedness of heart which woman alone can give, if she be true to herself, she says—here will I cultivate all that is beautiful, true, and good. Man is too prone to make this field a hard, barren road, fitted only for purposes of utility. Woman, with a more correct taste, and a higher appreciation of the requirements of life, seeks to fringe that pathway with flowers. The wife and the mother instinctively, if not purposely, tries to adorn and beautify. By kind looks, gentle words, and an irresistible tenderness of manner, she encourages the strong man to persevere in his utilitarian purposes, and at the same time wins him over to a love of the beautiful. Her influence is thus direct and reflective, and is only the more powerful in these relationships because it is more concentrated. It is a mistake to suppose that woman's influence in her married, as compared with her unmarried state, is necessarily lessened:—the opposite is the truth! It is only as a wife and a mother that her influence becomes really manifest in moulding and fixing character. Unmarried women unquestionably exercise a great influence on society, but that influence is, on the whole, more on the sentiments and emotions, than on those deeper parts of our nature which constitute the character:—it is more evanescent in its nature than that of married women.

Further, the married woman, besides being a wife and a mother, is the mistress of a home. All the cares, the duties, and responsibilities of the house belong more especially to her. The management of all domestic concerns rests almost entirely with her. Order, cleanliness, and comfort have to be maintained in all the divisions, and by every member of the household; disease and want have to be kept, if possible, outside the door, and sufficiency and health within. Much of this must be done, and can be done properly only by the mistress of a house. Order, cleanliness, comfort, these are the essential requisites in every home to health and happiness, and these every married woman may secure if she will. However, for the doing of these things, there needs a constant presence, an unwearied care, and a never-failing prudence. A daily effort must be put forth; from dewy morn to shadowed eve the energies must never flag. None will or can do these things like the wife, the mother, and the mistress. There is no one else has such an interest in them, or possesses the same moving principle to care about them. An hireling, whose sole interest is in the wages to be obtained, will not and cannot discharge properly the duties of a home; it is absurd to expect that any other consideration can supply the want of a near personal interest and advantage in every, even the smallest, task or duty belonging to a household. Those duties are often so minute, individually so trifling, and, to one not belonging to the house, so vexatious, that it needs all the forbearance of a wife's affection, and all the patience of a mother's love, to discharge them efficiently. To delegate them to others, or in any way to neglect them, is to open wide the door for all domestic evils. Any occasions, therefore, which draw the married woman frequently away from home are, to that extent, injurious to the interests of the household over which she is placed. But if the occasional absences from home result in evil consequences, how much more must it be so when that absence is daily, and during the whole day?—they are and must be altogether disastrous, and inevitably bring unhappiness into a family. The want of motherly control is the certain forerunner of disorder and misrule, dirt and extravagance, crime and disease.

Although such as the above *are* the practical results of the employment of married women away from home, large numbers, whatever be the reasons, are so employed in all parts of the community. There is no particular district in the country to which this is peculiar; it prevails in the rural districts, as well as in the manufacturing districts, and the results, though somewhat modified according to the different circumstances of the two classes, are in both cases of an evil character. In the manufacturing districts, however, these evils are more palpable, partly owing to the density of the population, and partly owing to the peculiarities of town and city life. The evils

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are exaggerated in their forms and manifestations, from the force of example and the abundant means available for their sustenance. The principal modes of employment for married women in large towns are, the factory, washing and cleansing, and nursing. We can hardly say which of these kinds of employment, in itself, is most objectionable; the first, without doubt, is the most regular, and, we believe, is most sought after. As a general rule, therefore, we may state that married women who are employed away from home are engaged in that work from six in the morning to six at night—that is, the home must be left in most cases by half-past five in the morning and is not reached much before half-past six in the evening. At the latter hour the body is wearied, the mind is dull, all the energies of nature want repose,—comfort is necessary, and what are the facts? Such things it is impossible to have. Instead of home being a place of rest and recreation to the toilworn visitor, it is another place of labour. Still in the factory and at home, at home and in the factory, it is work, work, work! Can there be any wonder that such a state produces evil consequences? Assuredly not.

Those married women, and the husbands of such who either permit or compel them to work away from home, must have very imperfect notions of the nature and use of a home. We look upon it as a place of rest from the toil, care, and anxieties of the world without. Not a place of idle rest or inactivity, for it has its cares and anxieties, but these are of such a nature as to call forth the sympathies and affections of our natures, whilst they at the same time suffer those powers which have been jaded during the day to rest and invigorate themselves. On the contrary, those, where the married women work away from home, cannot look upon home in any other light than as a combined cookshop, lodging-house, and wash-house. Such people cannot desire any of the advantages belonging to a home; they voluntarily forego most of the highest pleasures of this life.

Where there is such a general practice of any mode of life as to make it notorious, there must be some supposed or real advantages connected therewith. And undoubtedly in the present case, there is some supposed benefit, or there is great ignorance. We believe that the greatest cause of the evil we are speaking of, is ignorance of what contributes to true happiness. This ignorance produces a careless feeling regarding home, and this again tends to perpetuate the ignorance which is its own cause. This remedy lies, in a great measure, though not entirely, with the woman. But there can be no doubt that it is generally because of the earnings of the married woman that she goes, or is sent out to work. For there are some women who will not stay at home—and these are mothers too! The wages earned in this way are so small that the expenditure in other ways more than counterbalances the increased income. If there are no children the want of comfort tends to produce extravagant expenditure, and too frequently both man and wife resort to stimulants for that varied enjoyment of which they deprive themselves at home. Such are frequenters of the dancing saloon, the concert room, the theatre, and the taproom. If there be children in the family, often all which is earned is paid to some one for imperfectly looking after and caring for the children in the absence of the mother. The children also grow up wild and riotous, they are constantly running into danger, they frequently catch cold from imprudent exposure to the weather, and a very large proportion are murdered by this neglect while in infancy.* Further, in a poor man's house where there are children, there is a constant need of mending, that the clothes may last as long as possible; but where the mother is frequently away from home this cannot be done as it ought to be, and an increased expenditure is necessary to keep the family decent in appearance. So is it also in many other trifling matters, all of which help to drain the purse, but are too minute to need mention here, but from the consideration of which it is our firm conviction that the families, where the married woman works away from home, whether there be children, or there be none, are in no way benefited by the small addition her wages make to the income.

* Report of Poor Law Commissioners, 1849.

Another plea for this kind of labour is that of necessity. Our answer to that is given above in our having shown that extravagance, waste, and neglect, more than outweigh the advantages supposed to be gained. Still, passing by that, we deny the necessity! Especially in our manufacturing towns, every man, and every family under ordinary circumstances can earn enough to sustain themselves in their own station in life. We know that some deny this; and it is not very long since we heard a person affirm to the contrary in a large public meeting in this town. Knowing all this, from careful observations on this subject, we are compelled to come to the conclusion that the working man *can* keep himself and family, aye, and, *if he will*, make some provision for the contingencies of life. It has been done, it is being done, and it will in the future be done.

The employment of married women in factories and elsewhere, is injurious to the interests of the working man. We often hear many amongst us complaining of the scarcity of work; yet, some of these very grumblers are overstocking the labour market. They are suffering in their homes for want of the performance of necessary labour, and at the same time are driving themselves and others out of the market by sending their wives to labour away from home. This is suicidal, and in most instances proceeds from an ignorant selfishness, which grasps at anything, careless of everything but a present advantage. Married women are thus put into competition with all other classes of the community, and the mother becomes the means of compelling her own daughter to toil for less wages, that she may neglect her duties at home.

Women at home; emphatically, married women at home! That is their place, there are their proper duties to be found, and there alone can they be of the highest service to their husbands and their children, and to the world. By them it may be made a joyous place; without them, or neglected by them, it is cold, cheerless, and repelling.

We can conceive of but one remedy for this evil, namely, that of the working classes generally forming a truer idea of the nature and duties of a home. So long as it is looked on merely as a house where people can most conveniently wash, eat, and sleep, we cannot hope for any improvement in this respect. But could those who are guilty in this matter be persuaded that they are wrong, could we convince them that their homes may be made places of the purest enjoyment, founts of unfailing happiness when properly cared for, then we think they would wean themselves from this evil, and cultivate the sweet and endearing affections which flourish best around the hearth. What sweet and holy influences have gone forth from many humble homes, like the passing of the south summer breezes, breathing fragrance through all the chequered scenes of a long and otherwise wearisome life! What mighty impulses have been given by the fireside of a cottage home, which have afterwards thrilled through and swayed the hearts and minds of thousands! What associations have clustered round many a poor man's house, that have been like ministering angels to him, purifying, cheering, strengthening, elevating, ennobling him in the midst of his daily toil! How often has the thought of home, and the remembrance of its scenes and lessons, come with overwhelming power to the wanderer, driving him back into the path of rectitude and virtue. Let our married men and married women ponder on these things, let them try to realise them, and all the pecuniary gains they may secure by working away from home will sink into utter insignificance, besides the real substantial blessings that will spring up on their own hearth, and make their lives a constant succession of pleasure and happiness.

GUIANA DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of the British Guiana Diocesan Church Society was held at George Town, Demerara, on the 3rd of March last, His Excellency Governor Wodehouse in the Chair.

In the report we find enumerated the general objects of the Society, which are—

1. The support of Missions to the Indian tribes within the colony, and the propagation of the Gospel among the Coolies and other heathen immigrants.

2. Assistance in the maintenance of clergymen and catechists in destitute districts, and in providing residences for them.

3. Aid in the building, enlarging, or repairing of Chapels and School Houses.

4. The support of Schools and training of Schoolmasters.

5. The circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the Book of Common Prayer.

6. The supply of religious and educational works.

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7. The affording of temporary assistance to aged and infirm clergymen, and the widows and orphans of the clergy.

As it would be impossible to attempt these various objects under separate organizations in a colonial dependency, they have all been included within the range of the efforts of one Society. All of them are such as the wants of the inhabitants point out as necessary to be accomplished; and the best efforts of members of the Church connected with the colony are worthily bestowed in the endeavour to promote them.

It is stated that by the increasing liberality of the Colonial Legislature in providing for the clergy, and the education of the people generally, the Society is, for the present, relieved, excepting in destitute districts, of a portion of its responsibility in connection with its second, fourth, sixth, and seventh objects. But there is a positive certainty that the demands upon it for the first, third, and fifth objects, to which, from its establishment, the greater part of its means have been devoted, will, for the future, be much increased. The efforts which the proprietary body are now making for the development of their estates could not fail to bring about such a result.

Up to the present moment the Church had hardly been able to take any steps in respect to the propagation of the Gospel among the Coolies and other heathen immigrants, owing principally to the difficulty of finding persons qualified by a knowledge of their languages to teach them. But as immigration from India was now likely to be settled on a permanent footing, and that from China was fairly commencing; and as it was not unlikely that immigrants of all classes, as the colony becomes better known to them, would make it their permanent home, it was clear that the very magnitude and pressing nature of the duty would oblige the Church to devise and provide for, at no distant date, some distinct instrumentality for the spiritual instruction of these people.

Some of them, it is said, who had been serving as domestic servants had already, through the teaching of their employers, been led to embrace the Christian faith. Others, in several instances, had been received into, and brought up in the parochial and day-schools, and had thus been trained in the principles of religion from their youth, some few had arrived from India baptized members of the Church; but the great majority of them had been left unimpressed, excepting so far as, on the one side, their isolation from the mass of heathenism in India, and on the other, their closer and more intimate contact with the Christian institutions of England in the colony, might have disarmed their prejudices against Christianity, or broken in upon the continuity of their practice of idolatry, and their veneration for its rites. But it was clear that the instruction of these people ought to be the result of some systematic though *unobtrusive* effort on the part of Christians connected with the colony. Much good, it is stated, might be done were the wives of the clergy, and of the proprietors and managers of the different estates, to take in hand the instruction, for two or three hours every week, of the younger and infant children; and the various schools, it is hoped, would gradually absorb the elder children. In order to deal with the *adults*, however, instructors ought to be procured who know their language. But from the efforts now made by the various Christian communions in India to increase their staff of instructors, it is to be feared that no teachers will be procurable from that quarter; and the only other alternatives seem to be, either to send young men from England to Hindostan for instruction in the languages of India, with the express view to their ultimate service in this colony; *or else to endow or support one or more studentships at St. Augustine's College, Canterbury*, for the study of the oriental tongues; the holders of which would have to pledge themselves to labour subsequently and principally, though not exclusively, among Indian or Chinese immigrants in the colony. They might, from time to time, be appointed to those parochial cures in which the population had become to a great extent, if not almost wholly, immigrant. To effect either of these objects, a considerable yearly amount would be required; but it is hoped that means may be found for making a beginning, in the manner that may be most approved on maturer consideration, early next year.

The third object of the Society concerns the building, enlarging, and repairing of Chapels and School-houses. The Society has given aid, for one or other of these purposes, in twenty-five instances, since it was first established.

Schools are connected with nineteen of the chapels, or else are held in them; the majority of them are in or near large and important villages occupied by the creole population; while nearly all of them, with the exception of those in the river districts, are contiguous to the large mixed populations of the sugar estates. These chapels and chapel-schools cannot fail to improve the character of the people. The youth brought up in them have greater advantages than those who were born immediately before or after the period of emancipation. These last, for the most part, avoided any efficient training or control up to the time of their reaching manhood; and they have, consequently, disappeared from the churches and chapels as they have from the fields and boiling-houses. But the greater facilities of instruction of the present day will, it is hoped, produce a different result with the rising generation, keeping them more within the pale of civilization, as well as more concerned to labour for its appliances. "For the sake of these and other similar Institutions (continues the Report), which it may, in time to come, be called upon to assist, we venture urgently to solicit aid from you towards the funds of the Society; and we have greater reason for pressing these claims on your attention, inasmuch as the colonial legislature have determined in future to grant no aid towards the erection or maintenance of any churches or chapels other than the parish churches. They have increased the salaries of the ministers of these chapel-schools, and provided for their teachers; but they have determined to leave the buildings themselves, in a great measure, to be supported by the voluntary principle. We say *in a great measure*, for where a school is held in any chapel, the Government will grant a moderate rent for the use of the building, to help to keep it in repair. Still, notwithstanding the liberality of the Government, the demands on the voluntary principle are very great, in order to keep these chapel-schools in good working order; and often we have known their efficiency curtailed through the want of means to place or keep them in proper repair. But we wish here to call your attention to the fact that our Society does not expect the contributors to its funds to do *all* the work; on the contrary, it makes its grants with the view rather to *encouraging* than *superseding local* efforts; and its grants have often been supplemented by sums of more than quadruple their amount, which have been raised by the clergy and their congregations in the several localities where such assistance has been sought."

The fifth object is considered likely to engage the increasing care of the Society, for not only will the increase of education make it necessary to introduce copies of the Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer in the English tongue in larger numbers; but there ought to be, it is said, at the Society's depository in Georgetown, a good stock in hand, for sale or distribution, as the case may be, of the publications (including Tamil and Hindustani versions of the Scriptures and Prayer-Book, or of detached portions of them), of the Calcutta and Madras committees of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. A supply, also, of the Scriptures and Prayer-books, and religious tracts, and other publications, in the Chinese language, ought at once to be provided. Very many of the Chinese can read, and they are glad to be possessed of printed matter in their own tongue.

One of the resolutions adopted at the meeting was to the effect that "the anticipated arrival of a large body of immigrants from India and China entails an additional responsibility on this colony, and that it is most desirable that a large increase should be made in the funds of the Society, in order to assist in training or introducing Christian teachers, conversant with the Chinese and Indian languages." The Colonial Government Secretary, in moving the above resolution, made the following remarks:—"They found that the natural increase of the population did not suffice for the wants of the colony, but it was necessary to introduce additional people. The most suitable persons they had been able to procure were almost universally heathens. Was there nothing, he might ask, of the providence of God in this? They had been called upon for ages to send missionaries to heathen countries, but here they had, for the benefit of both parties, the heathen brought to a Christian colony. The attainment of the object, it might be assumed, was nearer, when they were brought away from the associations and habits to which they had been accustomed."

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BARBADOES ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the "Association of Non-Resident Proprietors and others for the improvement of the Religious and Social Condition of the Labouring Classes in Barbadoes," was held last month at 4. Mincing-lane, London—Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Report, which was read by the Rev. R. C. Burton, Hon. Secretary, stated that 1,256*l.* 5s. had been received, and 758*l.* 15s. 9d. disbursed, of which 445*l.* had been expended during the year on infant schools and Scripture readers—the Association having assisted in establishing 12 of the former, besides paying 7 teachers of 513 children; that of the latter, there were 25 on the list, who, in addition to visiting, held public services in 121 places, with an average attendance of 3,435 persons; that 20*l.* had been placed in the hands of the Agricultural Society of Barbadoes, to be distributed in prizes for good conduct. The Report went on to say, that on several estates schools had been built and maintained at the cost of the proprietors, and sites granted for chapels; and concluded by recommending that steps should be taken for the improvement of the dwelling-houses of the labourers, and the establishment of penny banks, medical clubs, and similar institutions.

The BISHOP of BARBADOES, in bearing testimony to the useful work of the Association, stated that much had also been done by residents and by the Legislature; that, in place of 18 island curates, with 150*l.* a-year, there were now 23, with 200*l.*, and that the educational grant had been raised from 3,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* The great difficulty lay in obtaining good teachers. There was also a great want of middle schools.

After some observations by Mr. Jones PILE, member of the Legislative Council, Messrs. Pilgrim, Grasett, Clement, Lumley, &c., the report was adopted.

Grants to the amount of 95*l.* were then confirmed; the sum of 250*l.* was granted to the Bishop for Scripture readers and school books; and four amounts of 10*l.* each to various infant schools.

STATISTICS OF THE EXTENT OF CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Economist* gives the following results of an inquiry into the extent of crime in proportion to population in England.

The following tables have been compiled from Mr. Redgrave's returns, with the intention of exhibiting crime in proportion to population. With this design—and these details, or similar ones, would enrich the volume of Judicial Statistics for future years—the proportion to the population of each police district will be indicated (1) of the known criminal class; (2) of the number of persons proceeded against, either by indictment or summarily.

From a calculation, based upon official tables, it appears that, for the entire population of England and Wales—

There exists 1 acknowledged member of the criminal class to each 137 of the population.

And that 1 person out of every 41 has been proceeded against in the courts of justice during the year 1858.

From these tables, then, may be arranged, in the first place, the two following lists, from which it will be at once perceived in which police districts the numbers of the known criminal classes in proportion to the population are above the average for England and Wales, and in which counties the numbers fall below the average. The average for the entire population being one criminal to every 137 persons, it follows that—

ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

Are	Proportion to Population.
1. Warwick	1 in every 55
2. Southampton	„ 55
3. Rutland	„ 58
4. Nottingham	„ 66
5. Worcester	„ 66
6. Bedford	„ 72
7. Bucks	„ 72
8. Berks	„ 79
9. Stafford	„ 81
10. Dorset	„ 85
11. Herts	„ 89
12. Cambridge	„ 89
13. Leicester	„ 89
14. Essex	„ 92
15. Norfolk	„ 96
16. Monmouth	„ 108
17. Derby	„ 115
18. Huntingdon	„ 116
19. Sussex	„ 117
20. Devon	„ 134
21. Lincoln	„ 136

BELOW THE AVERAGE.

22. Wilts	„ 140
23. Suffolk	„ 145
24. Surrey	„ 153
25. Durham	„ 156
26. Wales	„ 159
27 Hereford	„ 164
28. Somerset	„ 166
29. Lancashire	„ 170
30. Metropolis	„ 176
31. Gloucester	„ 177
32. Salop	„ 181
33. Kent	„ 186
34. Northumberland	„ 197
35. Cumberland	„ 198
36. Westmoreland	„ 201
37. Northampton	„ 216
38. Cheshire	„ 219
39. Oxford	„ 230
40. York	„ 233
41 Cornwall	„ 262

In the next place, the police districts may be arranged according to the proportion to the population, of the total number of persons in each county judicially proceeded against, either summarily or upon indictment, in the year 1858. The average for England and Wales is 1 act of procedure to every 41 of the inhabitants. Hence it follows that the first eight counties are above the average proportion, and the last thirty-three are below it:—

ABOVE THE AVERAGE.

	Proportion.
1. Metropolitan District	1 in 23
2. Lancashire	„ 24
3. Durham	„ 27
4. Northumberland	„ 30
5. Stafford	„ 32
6. Monmouth	„ 35
7. Cheshire	„ 39
8. Salop	„ 40

BELOW THE AVERAGE.

	Proportion.
9. Somersetshire	1 in 47
10. York	47
11. Worcester	„ 48
12. Wales	„ 49
13. Huntingdon	„ 55
14. Nottingham	„ 55
15. Cumberland	„ 56
16. Gloucester	„ 58
17. Surrey	„ 58
18. Berks	„ 59
19. Hereford	„ 59
20. Southampton	„ 59
21. Warwick	„ 60
22. Leicester	„ 61
23. Berks	„ 63
24. Herts	„ 64
25. Derby	„ 66
26. Cambridge	„ 69
27. Lincoln	„ 71
28. Northampton	„ 71
29. Westmoreland	„ 72
30. Kent	„ 75
31. Oxford	„ 78
32. Bedford	„ 83
33. Suffolk	„ 89
34. Norfolk	„ 90
35. Cornwall	„ 92
36. Devon	„ 94
37. Essex	„ 94
38. Wilts	„ 97
39. Rutland	„ 98
40. Sussex	„ 98
41. Dorset	„ 133

It requires but a superficial consideration of these two lists, and a comparison of both with the statistics from which they are derived, to perceive—although our ignorance of a certain integral portion of our population is less great than formerly—how little we really know of our criminal classes. Both the above tables possess a certain specific value of their own. Both are, to a certain point, indicative of the extent of crime. We are bound to consider that the information both convey, so far as they publish facts, is absolutely correct. And yet it is hardly not too much to affirm of both, that they are as much at variance with, if not contradictory to, each other, as they possibly could be. The second list—that, viz., which shows the proportion of the number of persons proceeded against to the population, is, of the two, the one more to be relied upon as a proof of the ravages of our criminal population. It is based, it is true, only upon the records of detected crime—and hence only exposes a portion of the disease. Yet, as far as it goes, the list is an unimpeachable witness, and the facts to which it bears evidence are of the first importance. A comparison of this table with the one which concerns the number of known criminals, proves how very incomplete and imperfect is the last. It shows how little we really know of the number of the criminal classes. It proves that we are only beginning to recognise the existence, and the extent, of such a population. A glance at the estimated averages, in both lists, for England and Wales, is sufficient to show this. It cannot, indeed, be safely said that 1 person in every 41 passes through the hands of the police in the course of the year; whilst only 1 in every 137 is registered as a known criminal, at large, in the official records; because, in all probability, the average of prosecutions is greatly increased by the

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repeated offences of professional criminals. Each professional criminal, no doubt, undergoes more than one prosecution, on an average, yearly. But, even after allowing fully for this, the disproportion between these results is most obvious. Nor is there more than a single method to account for it—the alarming state of our ignorance of the criminal population. The fact that many persons of good character are proceeded against for the first time would, of course, tend to equalise these averages; though, with all the allowance which can be made, the proportions appear to be hopelessly incongruous.

A comparison of some of the details of these two catalogues will indicate our want of accurate information on this matter. In the list of districts arranged according to the case of procedure, there are 8 which stand above the proportional average of crime—the Metropolis, Lancashire, Durham, Northumberland, Stafford, Monmouth, Cheshire, and Salop. Only 2 of these occupy a similar position in the table which shows their relative position according to the population of acknowledged criminals; and these are Monmouth and Stafford. Again—the Metropolis, with 1 case of procedure to every 23 inhabitants, can note but 1 in 178 of her inhabitants as a recognised law-breaker; the proportion being upwards of 1 to 7. Lancashire, with 1 case of procedure to 24 persons, knows but 1 man in 170 to be a professional outlaw; the proportion being, again, 1 to 7. Again—in Cheshire the proportion of cases of criminal adjudication to those of criminal profession is 1 to 5: in Durham and York it is the same: in Northumberland it is 1 to 6: in Salop, 1 to 4: in Cumberland, Wales, Westmoreland, Northampton, Somerset, and others, 1 to 3. But these relative proportions are not always preserved. In some cases they are materially modified; in others, they are completely altered, and the tables are altogether turned. This is mainly noticeable in the agricultural districts. For example, in Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Norfolk, Herts, Worcester, and some other counties, the proportionate number of cases proceeded against judicially and of known criminals are very nearly identical. And, again, in other countries, *e.g.*, Bedford, Essex, Warwick, &c., the proportions are positively, and to a slight degree, reversed. These exceptions, however, do not invalidate the general and clearly-defined law of social politics, that the number of the population of the acknowledged criminal classes of the country bears but a small proportion to the numbers of those who are objects of procedure in our courts of justice. Naturally, we may expect that in future years, with a police establishment more entirely organized, and more experienced in their work, this proportion will decrease, until what is at present the exception, in a few cases, becomes the law in most, or all; when, namely, the proportional numbers of known criminals surpasses those of criminal adjudication. Then our recognized and professional class of law-breakers will be so exactly known, that fewer acts of depredation will be committed with impunity before detection. Then shall we be in a more fit position to deal with crime as a malady of which we know the extent, and shall be enabled to take more certain measures, if not for its cure, at least for its determent. Meanwhile, the above tables, apart, and of themselves, notwithstanding their necessary imperfections, are sufficiently valuable, as containing information previously unknown, to warrant publicity; as containing, too, the elements of knowledge on which may be based a more exhaustive and a more perfect system of criminal legislation.

THE SCIENCE OF PRESERVING HEALTH.

(From the *Brighton Gazette*, November 17, 1859.)

THE attention of schoolmistresses, teachers, and all female educators is respectfully invited to the following statements:—

1. Several ladies are making arrangements to form in Brighton a regularly-organized Branch Society of the Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge.

2. Sanitary Science is a study which is unfortunately too much neglected in the education of the young; because young ladies must practise the piano or the harp for several hours daily, study foreign languages, or draw and paint, or learn other accomplishments, no time is left for the acquirement of that most important knowledge, how to preserve health; indeed, it is too often sacrificed in the pursuit of other objects of study.

3. At the request of a few ladies, a medical gentleman, who has devoted much time and attention to sanitary subjects, has consented to give, gratuitously, a few private lectures, on the Laws of Health, and the knowledge of preserving it.

Female teachers of public schools, pupil teachers, and all ladies interested in this branch of education, can be admitted, and will receive further information relating to the time appointed for the lectures, &c., upon enclosing name, address, profession or otherwise, to "Sanitas," care of Messrs. Simpson, King's-road, Brighton.

WET NURSES AND LYING-IN INSTITUTIONS.

(From the *Brighton Gazette*, January 5, 1860.)

THE half-yearly report of the British Lying-in Hospital, Long Acre, states that, "an important regulation has recently been made by the Board, relating to wet nurses." The following is a copy of the resolution:—

"The Board, considering that it is advisable to refrain as far as possible from encouraging the employment of wet nurses, except in peculiar cases, resolved: Any person desirous of engaging a wet nurse or by means of this hospital, must produce a certificate from the medical attendant, stating that for the safety of the mother or child it is absolutely necessary that a wet nurse be engaged. The matron shall keep a book in which to enter the names and addresses of applicants for wet nurses; and this book, together with the medical certificates forwarded to her, shall be laid before the weekly board from week to week for inspection."

We gave insertion some time ago to a correspondence referring to a similar plan, which has been adopted by the Governors of the Brighton Lying-in Institution, West-street. Wet nurses are not now recommended from this Institution unless to meet cases of emergency subjected to the opinion of the medical attendant. This is a judicious rule which we would gladly see enforced at other similar institutions.

We understand from a lady, who has visited several of these establishments, that the British Lying-in Hospital is one of the best managed institutions of the kind she has seen in the metropolis.

SCHOOLS OF COOKERY.

Culinary art is but imperfectly understood in our land of roast beef; we attempt to produce the variety of trifles which garnish a French dinner-table, and, disgusted with our failures, fall back upon the interminable roast and boiled, hashed and cold meats, which are popularly supposed to be the greatest miseries of wedded life. 'Twere well indeed for wedded life if it was so; but, without doubt, ignorance of cooking is a great source of discomfort in the domestic life of the middle classes, who, unable to afford the expense of a talented professed cook, and too much occupied or otherwise disinclined to attend in person to the arrangements of the kitchen, are left to the tender mercies of a servant, who, from ignorance of aught but the simplest traditionary requirements of food, makes the worst of everything submitted to her hands. The acknowledged necessity of giving servants some regular instruction before we intrust them with the important office of purveyors to our stomachs has produced a School of Cookery, where for a small charge young girls are instructed in correct principles of cookery and domestic economy. Some are taught only sufficient to render them efficient plain cooks, others dive deeper into the mysteries of the *cuisine*, and become proficient in soups, ices, and confectionery.

On Tuesday we visited the School for Cookery, which is situate at No. 90, Albany-street, and were much pleased with the arrangements, which appear admirably adapted for the purpose intended, to teach the various branches of cookery. The immediate cause of our visit was a lecture by Mr. Lafier, the professed cook of the place; he operated upon a neck of mutton and a sole in the most admirable and cleanly manner. His remarks, which were excellent, and always to the point referred chiefly to the mistaken notion that heat, dirt, and smell were inseparable from cooking. He also showed the uses to which the remnants might be applied, and certainly made the most of the joint before him. He suggested mistresses being versed in some measure in the art of cooking, so as not to be so utterly dependent on the vagaries of their servants. The manner in which he treated the articles set before him was admirable, and if his pupils emulate the cleanly style of his operations they must be treasures in any kitchen.

The School of Cookery is an important step in the right direction; whether as wives of mechanics, or servants in our own families, it is invaluable that girls should be taught to turn everything to

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the best advantage. Connected with the school is an arrangement by which sick persons can be supplied with broth, jellies, and other necessaries. We cordially recommend the School to the attention of our readers, especially heads of families, who can appreciate the advantage of a *competent* cook.—*Englishwoman's Review.*

Reviews.

Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1859. Edited by G. W. Hastings, Esq. London: Parker.

The Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, containing the addresses delivered, and the select papers read, at their meeting at Bradford, last October, have just reached us. We intend to take the earliest opportunity of bringing before our readers some of the interesting information they bring forward on the special subjects of this journal.

The Social Science Almanack and Handbook for 1860. W. Kent and Co. (for the proprietor), Paternoster Row.

Among the Almanacks for the year we notice one entitled "The Social Science Almanack and Handbook for 1860." It gives a *resumé* of the subjects dealt with by the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, with accounts of the meetings which have been held at Birmingham, Liverpool and Bradford, and will prove useful to members or intending contributors to that popular body of peripatetic philosophers. A variety of useful matter of a miscellaneous nature is included in its pages.

We have to acknowledge—unfortunately at the last hour of going to press—the receipt of "The Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy," published in Philadelphia.

It contains a prospectus of a new gaol for the city of Baltimore, of which both the architectural arrangement and the proposed internal economy promises to Baltimore what is attained so encouragingly by many other American prisons—namely, reforming the prisoner for the future, rather than degrading him for the past. Another article on the "Texas Reformation, with a few words on the County Prisons of Texas" generally, swells the burden of proofs that, while the *recent* is allowed intercourse with the *hardened* offender, prisons may punish, but they will never *prevent* crime. Article III., on "The Criminal Statistics of England and Wales," and Article IV., on "The Reformation of Female Discharged Convicts," contain most interest to the English reader. We quote the closing passage of the latter article :—

"We cannot refrain from expressing the conviction that the more rigidly persons who have been convicted of crime can be separated one from another, until their resolutions to lead an amended life are fully confirmed and well tested, the less the danger of a relapse. We are aware of the arguments sometimes used—viz., that these principles cannot be tested till the parties are exposed to temptation. But there are temptations enough in the ordinary circumstances of life. If a young woman, discharged from the penitentiary, and received into some Home or Refuge, should be kept from all association with those who have been in like condemnation, until she is prepared for, and provided with, some place in the country, the first day in her new position would present temptations enough to test her newly-acquired strength. Industry, honesty, truthfulness, and sobriety are everyday virtues. If they are possessed they will show themselves without urging, but while under any degree of restraint or inspection these virtues may be counterfeited. It is not needful to put them into the company of a vagrant, a thief, a liar, or a drunkard, to bring them out. On the contrary, our true policy is to keep them as far apart as possible, and especially when the virtues are struggling to supplant the vices.

"Let our penitentiaries and county gaols provide for strict individual separation, accommodation, and employment of all prisoners, of every grade, tried and untried. Let kind, judicious, intelligent friends visit them, express proper sympathy with them, and hold out encouragement to them. Upon their discharge, let there be found a place of temporary refuge where they can be comfortably provided for, relieved from the pressure of immediate temptation, exempted from any associations unfriendly to their permanent reform, and prepared by a reasonable probation for some employment. The moment this is accomplished, and some benevolent heart is opened to give the party an opportunity to retrieve a forfeited place in the confidence of the community, let it be embraced with a continuance of the watchful care which may be still needed in unforeseen emergencies.

"With these precautions and aids, we are confident thousands of our convicts might be rescued from reckless criminality or hopeless despair, and some of the most prolific sources of crime be dried up. The Government is bound, by every consideration of public policy, to aid liberally in restoring to honest and virtuous ways those who have been subjected to penal suffering, and who are disposed to amend their lives. Its functions do not begin nor end in arrests, convictions, and sentences. It is to employ all practicable means of keeping people out of crime, by encouraging and sustaining schools—literary, industrial, and reformatory, and bringing *all* the children and youth of the country under their influence. And when, in spite of all these wholesome provisions, men and women do betake themselves to criminal courses, and have suffered the just reward of their deeds, it is the duty of the Government not to leave them, at the expiration of their sentence, to shift for themselves, but to hold out a kind hand to them, if they are inclined to better ways, and assist them to regain a creditable position among their fellow men. Society has the worst of it if they relapse into their previous associations and practices. And hence, we earnestly plead for the support and encouragement, by public and private liberality, of every sensible scheme to convert a convict into an honest man—an enemy of society into a friend and helper."

It is impossible to do justice to the candid and earnest spirit in which the progress of philanthropic labour in both countries is compared. An excellent summary of it is contained in the accompanying letter from the editor of the Journal, a part of which we quote in conclusion :—

"You have many advantages over us in the *unity of your Government.* If each of your counties was a separate, independent sovereignty, you would find some obstacles to general improvement in the administration of criminal law, which you do not and cannot appreciate. We have our advantages under our system of government, but they are not so available to *repress vice* as they are to *encourage and promote virtue.* A man who will behave himself has a grand chance here to succeed in life, but a rogue has almost equal advantages to pursue his lawless career."

The Leisure Hour for January contains among its usual wealth of entertainment, and instruction, two papers on female employment, to which we particularly desire to draw attention.

The first treats of female labour as at present in demand and use, classifying its branches into four departments, viz.—Professional, Business (such as salesmen in shops), Needlework, and Special (such as book-folding and flower-making.) With the exception of the first, all these are filled by women of the same class as domestic servants, and often crowded by the distaste to service, which has increased so rapidly during the last twenty years.

The second treats more especially of "Educated Workwomen," for whom the main difficulty in female employment lies. To this paper it is that especial notice is due for the healthy and business-like tone in which it handles a subject with which prejudice and absurdity have often been so mingled, that it was hard to hear or speak common sense about it. A third paper is promised, which shall enter on the practical consideration of what new fields of employment can and will be opened for educated women; the second stopping short at "the culminating point that it were well for women to work."

But in reaching that point there are some passages so practical and unanswerable in their statements and arguments that we cannot resist quoting them for the benefit of our readers.

"Our ancestresses worked more than women of the like rank do now, neither were they ashamed to be known as workers. Indeed, they had an honest pride in being considered good bakers, good brewers, good spinners, and sometimes weavers. Machinery has changed the working men, and, in like manner, altered the need of women's working in manifold ways, too varied to enumerate; therefore it stands to reason that women must be provided with different kinds of occupation if they are to work at all.

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"Meanwhile, it is certain that if some classes of women suffer through overwork, ill-paid work, and want of work, there are those of other classes who suffer, though in another way, from the indolence and *ennui* engendered by doing no work at all. Women thus fall short of the measure and proportion of bodily and mental strength allotted them by nature.

"To work well, and to work willingly, women must regard work not as a hard necessity or as a temporary pursuit, easily to be followed, and as easily departed from, but as one that cannot fail to be of advantage to them in every condition of life. It were a great gain to the cause of the employment of women, were it accepted as a truth that, to bring up women properly to be single, is also to bring them up best fitted for marriage.

"As to any moral objections urged against women working more than we have been accustomed to see them do, we consider them as futile as those urged under the apprehension that work is calculated to injure their refinement, or destroy their sympathies. An assurance of independence and a cheerful activity are, on the contrary, more likely to keep both lively; as we are every day made painfully aware that poverty and its natural attendant, discontent, rapidly encourage rudeness, and harden all good feeling. The sad effects of destitution or idleness upon the more numerous and less educated classes of women are too well known to require comment.

"It may be somewhat wounding to male vanity to hint at another small fact—a fact, nevertheless, as real, and leading, likewise, to as much unhappiness as the others just quoted. We mean the fact that marriage is too often regarded as 'a refuge for the destitute;' that hundreds of women marry simply, and without disguise, for an establishment, the happy husband being merely a something that *must* be accepted along with the house and furniture. The results of such bargain-making are obvious, and require no illustration from us. Had women a sufficiency assured them, they would marry from higher motives and purer feelings, and thus many elements of discord would be for ever banished from the domestic sphere."

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—Will you allow me a space in your columns to state the objects of a proposed Home at the West End for respectable single women of the following classes.

1. For female servants with good characters from their last situations.

2. For day workers who are employed in shops, or as dressmakers' apprentices, &c., on the recommendation of their employers.

Each inmate to pay *two shillings* per week.

A registry to be opened on the usual terms.

The difficulty experienced by many in obtaining respectable servants, and of being able to rely on the characters they receive with them, will, it is hoped, induce mistresses and employers to use every means in their power for the protection and welfare of those under their care; at the same time pledging themselves to give only true and faithful characters when called upon to do so.

The many temptations which surround young persons in the above-named classes must render the establishment of such an institution most desirable, and under the charge of a Christian and sensible matron, and the supervision of an active ladies' committee, it might be the means, with God's blessing, of preventing much evil.

I may add that it is also proposed to connect with the Home a SICK FUND, which all servants and day workers in the neighbourhood be invited to join.

Doubtless many of your readers may be acquainted with the practical working of similar institutions, as well as with the most efficient manner of carrying out the Sick Fund, and any information on these points will be thankfully received, if addressed to C. Brassington's Library, Kensington.—I am, Sir, yours obliged, C.

ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.—Clergymen, medical men, district visitors, and all benevolent individuals who have opportunities of personally knowing the habits and wants of the poor, are requested to give attention to the following remarks and suggestions:—Numerous severe and fatal burnings and scaldings take place amongst poor children during the winter season, through being left by their parents in a room with a fire, *without a guard on the bars.* Coroners in holding inquest on such cases, frequently express surprise that fires are *so* left, and children *so* exposed to danger. The poor, upon being questioned on the subject, say they cannot afford to provide themselves with fire-guards. A few ladies in Brighton have, in consequence, undertaken to supply poor familes with suitable "guards" upon receiving a written recommendation, subjected to certain regulations.—*Brighton Gazette.*

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN OF DEAD INDIAN SOLDIERS.—The newly-founded Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherries, was opened as a refuge for the daughters of dead Indian soldiers. Many of these orphans have fallen into the hands of natives, and the training they are likely to receive may be better imagined than described. The administrators of the Lawrence Asylum are willing to receive all these poor children, to clothe, feed, and educate them in the faith of their fathers, if funds are placed at their disposal. They have already done much, but the demands on them are overwhelming, and they can only appeal to the public at large for aid in a noble cause.

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February 4, 1860.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

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VOL. V.—No. 58.] MARCH 2, 1860. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,
March 2, 1860.

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THE LONDON SHOEBLACK SOCIETIES.

On Monday evening, the 6th February, the Annual Winter Festival of the Ragged School Shoeblack Societies, of London, was held at St. Martin's Hall, and was presided over as on former occasions by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The hall was crowded in every part. Among those present were Lord Radstock; Sir R. Mayne; Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P.; Mr. H. Pownall; Mr. J. MacGregor; Mr. J. Fowler; Mr. G. Oliphant; Mr. M. Ware; Mr. J. Payne, and the principal supporters of the various Shoeblack Societies.

The boys were regaled with tea and cake in the lower rooms of the building, and were then marched on to the platform, where their varied uniforms and bright banners presented a very gay appearance. We subjoin a list of the Societies present, with the number of boys in each, and the amount earned during the past year, in the streets:—

	No. of Boys.	Earnings.
Ragged School Shoeblack Society (Red Uniform)	59	£1746
East London Shoeblack Society (Blue Uniform)	106	1094
South London Shoeblack Society (Yellow Uniform)	40	669
North-West London Shoeblack Society (White Uniform) . .	16	140
West Kent Shoeblack Society (Green Uniform)	13	120
West London Shoeblack Society (Purple Uniform)	15	216
Islington Shoeblack Society (Brown Uniform, Red Facings)	26	240
Notting Hill Shoeblack Society (Blue Uniform. Red Facings)	26	200
Union Jack (Limehouse) Shoeblack Society (Red Uniform, Blue Facings)	18	133
	319	£4548

There is another Society in London, namely, the Roman Catholic Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which, though not present on this occasion, is on friendly terms with its Protestant rivals.

As the system pursued by the Shoeblack Societies may not be known to some of our readers, we make the following extracts from the last report of the "Red" Society, which was the first established in London. The arrangements of the other Societies are very similar.

"There are at present ten Shoeblack Societies, for the employment of scholars from Ragged Schools in London and its vicinity, which are based upon the same principles, and governed, in the main, by the same rules as the Ragged School Shoeblack Society. All these Societies met at the Winter Treat, held at St. Martin's Hall, on the 9th of February last.

"The dates of their establishment, and other particulars, are shown in the following table:—

	Date of Establishment.	No. of Boys.	Earnings during the Year.
Raggged School (Red Uniform).	1851	71	£1785
East London (Blue) . . .	1854	82	934
South London (Yellow) .	1854	49	625
North-West London (White)	1857	20	135
West Kent (Green) . . .	1857	13	90
West London (Purple) . .	1857	21	196
Islington (Brown—Red Facings)	1857	25	235
Notting Hill (Blue—Red Facings)	1857	15	109
Kensington (Brown—Purple Facings)	1857	14	119
Union Jack, Limehouse (Red—Blue Facings) .	1858	16	80
		326	£4308

"An arrangement has been made between these Societies, by which each is confined to its particular district, in order that no rivalry or jealousy may be felt between those who are engaged in the same work.

"There is, besides these, a Roman Catholic Society, which is not confined to any particular district, but occupies stations in all parts of London. This Society employs about fifty boys; their badges are marked with the letters "S.V.P."

"A brief statement of the system of operations of the Ragged School Shoeblack Society may be interesting.

"No boys are employed by the Society unless they are recommended by the Superintendent of some school in connection with the Ragged School Union.

"The Schools from which boys have been recommended to this Committee during the past year are the following:—

Field Lane.	Brunswick Street.
Huntsworth Mews.	Camden Town.
Maida Hill.	Crawley's Yard.
George Yard.	St. Anne's Lane.
Clare Market.	Broadway, Westminster.
Brewer's Court.	Neal's Yard.
Foster Street.	Little Coram Street.
Plumtree Court.	Great Queen Street.
Charles Street, Drury Lane.	Bedfordbury.

"There are several other Ragged Schools in the central parts of London, from which no boys have been sent. The Committee will be happy to receive recommendations from the Superintendents of such Schools should they have any scholars of suitable age and character, for whom they are unable to find other employment.

"The boxes and uniforms are deposited at the Society's office, where the boys assemble in the morning at 7 o'clock. After prayers, they repair to their stations for the day, where they remain till the hour of return in the evening. The stations are arranged in four classes, two of which are within, and two without, the boundaries of the city; and the boys are placed in corresponding divisions, each boy occupying the stations in his own division in regular succession. The hour for leaving the station varies from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock, according to the season of the year.

"The charge for cleaning the boots and brushing the trousers is one penny. Each boy is required to deliver up the whole amount earned during the day, which is then applied in the following manner:—Sixpence is returned to the boy as his allowance, and the remainder is divided into three parts; one-third is paid to the boy at once in addition to the sixpence; another third is retained by the Society for the payment of working expenses; and the remainder is paid to a fund which is reserved as a bank, to be laid out for the boy's benefit, in the purchase of clothes, or other necessaries, as the Committee may think fit. When a boy leaves the Society, the balance of this fund is paid over, on his behalf, to the superintendent of his school.

"When the day's work is over, the boys return to their own homes, or to the Refuges to which they belong; and all are expected to attend their own schools on Sundays, as well as on week evenings. To ensure regularity, each boy is furnished with a card, on which his attendance at school is marked. All work is, of course, suspended on Sunday."

After the Meeting had been opened, Mr. G. Oliphant stated the present condition of the various Societies and explained their mode of operation: he particularly observed upon the increasing difficulties caused by the "opposition" Shoeblacks, who are under no control, and crowd round the stations of the Society's boys and insult their customers, and not unfrequently rob them of their brushes and blacking. The Committees of the Societies had no desire for a monopoly of the occupation, but only wished that as their boys were confined to particular stations the opposition boys should also be obliged to take up stations of their own. Their present uncontrolled licence encouraged habits of idleness and dishonesty, and was injurious to themselves as well as annoying to the Society boys. Mr. Oliphant concluded by asking for the support of the public, both by pecuniary contributions, and by assisting in providing the boys with places when they leave the Societies.

Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. W. Cadman and the Rev. H. Blunt, In the intervals of the addresses pieces were sung by the boys of the Red, Blue, and Islington Societies.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said, it was impossible to attempt to carry on this

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great movement if it were to be separated from religion. If it could be so carried on it would be more pernicious than if it were to stop at once; but he contended that it never would be able to succeed without religion, and if they tried the experiment they would have a miserable failure. The noble lord then stated that he had seen 3000 of the worst characters in the metropolis assembled in the Victoria Theatre on Sunday evening; and such was the decorum they observed, that during the whole of the sermon, which lasted an hour and a quarter, a pin might have been heard to drop in that vast assemblage, and when they left there was such order observed, that they did not experience the slightest inconvenience. This, he contended, was entirely attributable to the influence of religion on the people, and that influence, which was so potent in this instance, ought to be maintained for the support of the institutions of the Shoeblack Society. He then apologized for being obliged to leave, and said that Mr. Pownall would supply his place. His lordship then left, and was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Pownall, on taking the chair, distributed prizes to those boys who had distinguished themselves during the past year by industry and good conduct at their stations.

Mr. J. Fowler, the Treasurer of the "Red" Society, read a song, composed by himself, called "The Shoeblack's Song."

The meeting concluded by singing the National Anthem, after which the boys marched out through the hall with the banners displayed, the bands of the "Blue" and "Yellow" Societies playing with great spirit.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

The adjourned discussion on Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's paper on Charitable Trusts was resumed, at the sixth General Meeting of the Law Amendment Society, held on Monday, February 6th.

Mr. Chadwick said, he considered that the first step to the regulation of endowments in future would be, to achieve an improved administration of the existing accumulation of trusts, and he would by such improvement direct and encourage, rather than discourage, bequests to public purposes. In these times, solitary men, who were great in acquisition and miserable in expenditure during their lives, who had no kith or kin on whom to advantageously bestow their property, might be encouraged by an improved administration to devote it to public purposes. Indeed, property left beyond the bounds of natural expectation, and therefore of preparation, seldom did any good to the recipients; and clergymen of wide social experience could give numerous instances of ruin, and sometimes of insanity, occasioned by unexpected successions to property. In an industrial community, it is demoralizing to disassociate property, the results of labour, from labour, mental or bodily, as the only means for its attainment out of the direct line of parental duty and care, and filial duty and expectation and preparation. On such grounds, he was in favour of the plan expounded by Mr. Bentham in his paper "Escheat v. Taxation," of making the State the second, if not the first, cousin of everybody, in cases of intestacy. But as respects the existing trusts, instead of conferring the power of dealing with them on the commissioners of charity solely, he (Mr. Chadwick) would bring in the aid of the departments charged with the special subject-matters to which the trusts or foundations related, or might, by an extended application of the *cy pres* doctrine, be held to relate, as bequests of doles, to the poor-law department; but above all, the administration of educational trusts to the educational department. For these purposes, he proposed that the whole of the jurisdiction and functions of the Court of Chancery, beginning with the educational trusts, should be transferred to a real and special and judicial committee of Privy Council, to exercise a real and active visitorial power through the itinerant inspectors at present charged with the promotion of education, and who have acquired public confidence in their work. The procedure which he proposed would be this:—The Privy Council school inspector, on being called upon, or on his visits on his circuit, would examine the existing wants of the population in the place of the foundation. In ascertaining the amount of the funds, he might have the aid of an assistant commissioner of charities. Having prepared the scheme, he or they would call a meeting of the parties interested in the town, and hear their suggestions or objections therein; and, after such hearing, prepare a report, with an improved scheme, and promulgate it locally. It would then be submitted to the Committee of Privy Council, and executed upon its order, if there were no appeal.

Mr. Lawrence said, that whatever value might attach to the suggestions of Mr. Chadwick as to the remodelling of existing charities, the first question to be considered with reference to the paper they were now discussing, was, what plan it was proper to adopt as to charitable gifts and bequests for the future. He could not agree with the Vice-Chancellor as to the propriety of interfering with such dispositions. He did not think that the cases of charitable bequests for foolish or unworthy purposes which had been brought forward were anything but exceptional. The great bulk of charities were intended for wise and beneficent purposes, and he was unwilling that any check should be placed on bequests of this nature, which would tend to lessen their number. Why should an arbitrary law be drawn at the end of fifty years, or any other period, beyond which the benevolent intentions of a testator could not be secured? With regard to Mr. Webster's proposal, that in no case ought a person to be allowed to give away his property in charity without providing for his wife and children; how would it be possible to determine what was a proper provision? As to defining the objects of usefulness which a testator was to be allowed to set up—who is to do so? Society is continually advancing—new plans for benefitting mankind are discovered—and it would be impossible for any body of men, however enlightened, to say beforehand that any scheme proposed by a testator would not operate beneficially when fairly tried. A few years ago, ragged schools would have been considered as chimerical and absurd—after being in operation, it had been found that they had done much good. He had ventured to express his dissent from some of the views brought forward on the subject of charitable trusts; but he considered the matter as one deserving the attention of the Society, and he would, therefore, move that a special committee be appointed to consider the laws relating to charitable trusts, and to report thereon to the Society.

Mr. H. G. Allen seconded the motion. There were difficulties on all sides connected with the subject now under consideration; but the evils of the existing system were not so great as to justify any sweeping changes. The system of doles, which existed to a great extent in this country, was no doubt bad, and he thought the Vice-Chancellor had proved the mischief to which it gave rise, and the necessity of some remedy being applied. It appeared to him desirable that the objects of the testator should be reviewed after a time had shown their effects, and the charity commissioners might be useful for this purpose.

Mr. Couch could not agree with the views of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Allen, that you should not interfere with the charitable gifts or bequests until the effects of the disposition were shown. He thought the restriction should operate from the first, so that the donor or testator might know the limitations and conditions to which his proposed endowment would be exposed. He was of opinion that there should be no distinction between the disposition of real and personal property for charitable purposes. The object of the Mortmain Acts might be originally derived from feudal principles; but the whole matter must now be considered with reference to an enlarged public policy. The question was, whether property of any sort should be taken out of commerce, without the consent of the State, and a public sanction of the objects contemplated. With reference to the great end of public utility, the difference between the two kinds of property was one only of degree. Another question was, whether restriction should be applied to gifts made by persons during their lives, as well as to gifts by will. It might be more necessary that there should be a restriction in the latter case, than where a man made a gift in his lifetime; but still, in this case some restriction was required. Again: there was a question as to the nature of the restriction—whether it should operate when the gift was made, or at the end of a certain period. He was in favour of the latter, and for a fixed period instead of the duration of any lives in being, as it would be of advantage that a man should have an absolute power of saying what was to be done with his property in respect of the charitable objects he contemplated for a definite period. Whether the scheme was likely to work well would during that time be shown—it would operate as an experiment—and then it might be proper to obtain the approval of the community or the Government through some properly-qualified organ.

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Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, M.P., said, that the whole tendency of our legislation, in modern times, had been in favour of the free trade principle, and we ought to hesitate before adopting a different principle with regard to charities. There was one class of cases with which the law dealt hardly, viz.—what were called *superstitious uses*. But though the law of this country prohibited such uses, they were carried into effect by secret trusts, binding only on the conscience of the trustee. A testator left money to a certain person without any express trust, and wrote to him a letter stating the object of the legacy, and the legatee acted according to the directions in the latter document. In conjunction with Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Hutt, he had introduced a Bill on this subject into the House of Commons, which was on the same principle as that of Sir J. Romilly in 1847.

Mr. S. B. Bristowe thought the question one of great public interest, and to which the labours of this Society might be most usefully directed. He thought there was no sound distinction between real and personal property, with reference to charitable endowments considered as matters of public policy. The best course would be for the Legislature to lay down certain broad rules for the guidance of persons intending to deal with their property for charitable purposes, whether by will or by gift, within which rules they might feel themselves safe. The present uncertainty was most undeniable, and often misled testators.

Mr. Arnold White said, that taking the analogy of entails, and the power of cutting them off, a large enabling power might be given to certain persons interested in the charity to modify its application. Who the persons should be to whom this power might be entrusted, would depend on the nature of the charity.

Mr. Jackson said, that the Committee would have to consider the state of the law with regard to the restrictions on the devise of real property for charitable purposes, and to see whether the Mortmain Act, with the exceptions it contains, and those that have been subsequently made by other Acts, is wise and just. They would have to look to its operation during the period it had been in force, and then to consider whether similar restrictions are required in the case of personal property. The revision of Charitable Trusts was another question of great importance. He thought that if, after a certain period, a charity was found to work badly, another scheme should be applied. It would be advantageous, that there should be a fixed time during which the original scheme should be allowed to go on. Although on an average, the period during which settlements held was only twenty-five years, arising from a fresh settlement being made as soon as the eldest son attained the age of twenty-one; yet to select a certain number of lives, and then to have an additional twenty-one years, would give a period of nearly a hundred years.

The motion was then put and carried.

The Society then adjourned till Monday, the 20th February, at 8 o'clock.

Notices to Correspondents.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings, Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

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The Philanthropist,
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March 2, 1860.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS.

From "A Practical Treatise on Savings' Banks," by Mr. Scratchley, announced for publication, an extract on the plan of Post-office banks has already been published.

Mr. Scratchley shows that the plan of connecting Savings' Banks with the Money-Order Offices was originally proposed by Mr. Whitbread, M.P., so far back as 1807. It was passed as "approved in committee of the House of Commons" that year, and apparently made no further use of. The more recent plans of Dr. Hancock,* Mr. Sikes of Huddersfield,† and others, seem substantially the same as those of Mr. Whitbread's bill, which Mr. Scratchley has inserted at length, and which had two great objects — 1st, to enable the poorer classes to obtain government security for their savings, by buying *stock or bank annuities;* and 2ndly, to enable persons living by the wages of their labour to make *assurances* for the benefit of their families.

The plan for effecting the first object was very simple.

An office for receiving and investing the savings of the poor was to be established, to be called "The Office of the Poor's Fund;" "such and so many commissioners" to be appointed for the management of the fund as the Crown should see fit: "any two of such commissioners" having authority to execute sales, transfers, or investments: the commissioners to appoint an accountant to be approved by the commissioners of the treasury, and who should be removable under the same conditions.

Any person certified by a justice of the peace to be subsisting wholly or principally by the wages of his or her labour to be entitled to the benefits of the fund.

The deposits were to be made in bank notes, or cash, to any amount not exceeding 5*l.* at one payment. The sum paid in by each depositor during one year was not to exceed 20*l.*, nor was the total of any investment to exceed 200*l.*

Remittances were to be made to the accountant by the General Post, and the postmaster of the place from which the remittance was sent was, "being thereunto required," to enter the name of the depositor, date, number of the note, &c., and also, if required, write or stamp the same upon the note: he was to be entitled to receive a payment of one penny in the pound on every deposit so entered.

These deposits being all conveyed to one central office, and placed to the credit of the depositors in a cash account in the books of the office, were to be vested by the commissioners in the purchase of "some of the *perpetual annuities* transferable at the Bank of England." This was to be done weekly, and every investment credited to the respective depositors, from whose cash accounts it was taken, in the stock accounts raised with him or her in the books of the office.

Dividends on annuities or stock were to be credited to the persons entitled to them, but were not to be *payable* till they should amount to 10*s.*

Persons wishing to draw all or part of their savings were to give in a notice to that effect, signed in the presence of a justice of the peace, clergyman, churchwarden, or overseer; and every week the commissioners were to sell out the shares of such persons, and transfer them to their cash accounts, whence they were immediately payable to the owners, on a warrant being signed by the accountant, and a receipt given by the depositor for the same.

* Paper on Savings' Banks, by W. Neilson Hancock, LL.D., 1852.

† Letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by C. W. Sikes, 1859.

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A cheque or order, properly attested, might be given by the depositor for the payment of his withdrawable money; such orders to be endorsed by the persons to whom they should be made payable; also to be taken in payment by all collectors of public revenue; cheques or orders to be transmissible through the General Post.

Remittances made through the Post Office to be acknowledged from the Poor's Fund Office through the same post; as also certificates of stock purchased, when the sum laid out shall have been sent through the General Post.

Finally, the expenses of the management of the Poor's Fund to be met by grants, issued by the commissioners of the treasury, in such sums as they should judge to be sufficient.

This was the substance of Mr. Whitbread's scheme, the execution of which would be facilitated now by the number, and the use made of the Money Order Offices. The increase in the amounts remitted through the Money Order Offices is 70 per cent., within twelve years, while the receipts of the savings' banks have only increased 7½ per cent.

Mr. Sikes' pamphlet proposes to establish a *Central Savings' Bank* in London, to which deposits may be sent through the Money Order Offices, in sums of not less than 1*l.*, and be acknowledged by the return of Savings' Bank Interest Notes to the amount remitted, which shall entitle the holder to receive the amount of his deposit, with the addition of interest at 2½ per cent. a year. To avoid these Interest Notes being brought into circulation as a currency, they might be signed or marked with the owners' names, so as to be available only to them or their representatives.

The objections made to carrying out this plan are, that the establishment of a Central Bank in London, "as a *centre to the Money Order Offices*," is opposed to the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee of 1858, that a *Savings' Bank Commission* should be appointed to receive and invest the collected monies accumulated by the Savings' Banks from individual depositors, and that "the connection between the National Debt Commissioners and Savings' Banks should be terminated."

Also, that it would be unadvisable to change the system in any way that might shut up the existing Savings' Banks, or that might *centralize too much the "control of the savings of the working classes in the hands of the Government.*"

Also, that the great use of the Money Order Offices at present does not prove their services to the working classes, so much as to the smaller transactions of commerce generally.

Also, that as the transactions of Savings' Bank business will always be at some loss to the nation, it is essential to confine their benefits to the industrious classes: *this* is effected by the trustees and clerks of *local* Savings' Banks, by a mere Money Order Officer it would not be.

That it would be better to extend the present Savings' Bank system by Branch Penny Banks; for as the minimum of 1*l.* proposed to be transmissible through the Post Office would require some such nurseries of deposits, it would be as easy to extend the old system as to make a new one.

This, viz. the extension and improvement of the present system is the substance of the concluding "Recommendations" of Mr. Scratchley's pamphlet: combining such use of the Money Order Offices as should enable depositors, distant from a Savings' Bank, to pay in their money "on behalf of *the nearest Savings' Bank*," and have it so received and transmitted to the Central Office. For this accommodation a charge of one penny, for any sum under 5*l.*, to be made.

Also, that this accommodation should be available for branch banks, as well as for individuals, both for paying in and drawing out money. Mr. Wortley, an experienced actuary of Savings' Banks, suggested in 1859 (in a letter to the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer), that by the proper use of the existing official accommodation for supplying Savings' Banks they might be multiplied and extended without "any great proportionate addition of expenses."

This, another writer suggests, might be done by grouping the existing Savings' Banks so as to place one "out-teller" or superintendent, and one chief accountant at the head of each Union. Savings' Banks being open in each district but during one day of the week, the superintendent would be able to attend each branch in succession one day of every week; while at present six managers are required for as many banks. He would forward to his head branch a statement of each day's transactions.

The accountant would be required to enter these transactions to their several accounts in the ledger, make all calculations of interest, and transmit to the Savings' Bank Office in London a report of the week's work.

It is calculated that by this system the number of offices in direct communication with the centre would be about 100, for the expenses of which, on the present system of management, 1000*l.* might be allowed to each branch.

This is a very imperfect abstract of Mr. Scratchley's pamphlet. Clearness of statement and conclusion on such a subject, are not attainable but by an experienced financialist. But the plans suggested here are so simple that all, who interest themselves in the formation of provident habits among the poorer classes, may comprehend them, and must wish that any and every facility to deposit his savings may be presented to the working man.

THE BROCKHAM HOME AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

"A Few Words in Behalf of Orphan Girls in Union Houses," and "A Plea for the Helpless, or Timely Prevention," by the same author, are two little pamphlets, simply but ably stating the ordinary method of providing for orphan girls in workhouse schools and its results, and also drawing attention to a Home opened for such children at Brockham, near Reigate.

That such training schools for servants are imperatively needed is unquestionable, and that to prevent crime in the rising generation is a more hopeful task than to arrest it in the existing one, is as undeniable. No one who has ever heartily taught and laboured in schools for the poor, but will have felt it is the homes and the parents that undo all the school and the teacher may have done. A school, therefore, which would enable a child's training to be fully carried out, even had it an average home to return to, would be most valuable. What must it be to the workhouse child, whose whole faith in God and man may be hanging on those few years during which the ratepayers will not maintain her as the child she is, but send her out to a low service, to be returned, too probably, on their hands, before half those years are past, as the woman she ought not to be?

These children, being generally hired by the lowest class of tradespeople, because they may be had at a lower rate of wages than would procure any other servant, start in service at a disadvantage. They are asked to accomplish, at eleven or twelve years of age, an amount and a diversity of labour which might dismay a stout girl of eighteen. To the consequences of this system we quote a melancholy testimony, from one of the pamphlets mentioned:—

"It is a fact proved by a careful examination of the registers, that out of

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forty girls who were sent out to service during the past year, 1858, from one of the largest parishes in London, only three were found to be remaining in their places, and doing well, at the end of the year. Of twenty-two who had done badly in the first three months, some were merely marked in the register, 'Left her place,' but the majority were marked, 'Absconded.' Some, again, 'Sent back as a liar—as a bad girl.'"

The workhouse has no place for girls so returned but the "adult ward." Of workhouse girls once admitted into that ward we are not now speaking. The *Journal of the Workhouse Visiting Society* for February contains a special article on that subject, which pleads facts, beyond all arguments, in favour of "homes" and industrial schools.

We are not saying this in sweeping condemnation of the workhouse system of putting these children to service directly they are of an age to be thought worth engaging. So long as they *are* engaged, so long will they be sent to service. Workhouses are public property, and as such are worked to the best advantage in a pecuniary view only. We would rather see private energy and individual piety raising up such Homes as Brockham, and rescuing the workhouse child to their shelter, than have a legal restriction on the age for service or apprenticeship, prolonging the child's life as a pauper. In the workhouse school, be the teaching and training ever so good of its kind, it is *head* work after all; in the Homes, it will have been born of the hearts that raised them, and have good hope to wake a response in the hearts of the orphans adopted into them.

There is another wide chapter concerning young servant girls, upon which time and space will not now admit of entering, viz. the practicability of ladies taking such young girls into their houses, and making their own servants. There are causes enough of dissatisfaction in the ready-made ones to prompt them to try a new, or rather an old, method. Our grandmothers trained their own servants, and had their reward. Our mothers and wives do not, and they have theirs. Doubtless there are many objections. Manners, customs, nay, bodily constitutions, have changed greatly with the passing generation. Still, women are better educated, and knowledge is power; power which it rests with our own wills to apply, where and how we believe it to be needed.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Rules and Tables published by Mr. Tidd Pratt for the use of Friendly Societies have been printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, with instructions for the founding of such societies on sound principles, which may ensure them, as far as possible, from failure or mismanagement.

In the prefatory notice to these instructions (a copy of which may be obtained by application to the Registrar of Friendly Societies) it is strongly advised no one should become a member of any Society at a distance, or through an agent, as by doing so his personal influence over the alteration of rules, or arbitration of disputes, is lost.

The rules given by Mr. Tidd Pratt would guarantee the members of a society adhering to them from disappointment, and it is earnestly to be wished that all existing Friendly Societies would revise their regulations, where they differ essentially from those laid down by the Registrar, more especially in the separation of funds and assurances for particular objects. In societies where the same fund serves for different benefits, there is a perpetual source of discontent among the members; as, for example, when the payment in sickness is heavily drawn upon, the expectants or recipients of old age pay fear for the undue reduction of the fund. Their fears may be ungrounded, but they are unconvincible; whereas, if the funds were distinct, no such discontent could arise.

The preliminary instructions, which we subjoin, will best explain the principles of the rules that follow them.

"The object of the following instructions is to promote the general welfare of the working classes, by enabling them to establish, upon sound principles, Friendly Societies; to provide against the natural evils and exigencies of sickness, old age, and death; and to act on those principles of mutual assurance and support which are now so generally adopted by the more opulent members of society, and to guard them against the many plausible but ruinous schemes by which they are too often deceived.

"In a society founded on the following rules, it is as certain as it is possible to be, that the benefits subscribed for by the members will be received by them. The sickness tables cease at sixty years of age, up to which period the data upon which they are founded are well tested. The annuities, of old-age pay, commencing at sixty, will be guaranteed by the Government, and the sums payable at death by an assurance company of long standing. No further certainty in these respects is attainable.

"Every member should be at liberty to subscribe to one or all of the objects, according to his ability or inclination, with the exception that persons insuring against sickness must also insure for medical attendance as long as they reside within the limits of the society; and females as well as males may be members for any of the benefits except *relief in sickness.*

"All money received for sick pay, endowments, and expenses of management, should be invested in a savings' bank, Government security, or on the securities authorized by the Friendly Society Act.

"The management of the society should be vested in a committee, consisting of honorary and benefit members, or of benefit members only; and there should be trustees, a treasurer, visitors, secretary, and auditors. *The only paid officers should be the secretary and auditors.*

"The accounts should be kept so as to show the contributions paid to and out of the fund subscribed for each particular benefit, as well as for expenses of management.

"The society should be self-supporting, for which purpose each member should be required to pay a small sum per month for the expenses of management; and the place of meeting should, if possible, be at some public institution or school-room. If that cannot be obtained, and there is no other place except an inn or a public-house, a certain fixed payment should be made for the use of the room, lights, and fire, with a stipulation that no beer, &c., should be brought into the room until all business was concluded, when each member should pay for any refreshment he might require. When an anniversary or annual feast is held, the contribution thereto, and attendance thereat, should be voluntary, though there seems no objection to a rule that every member who lives within a given distance should have a ticket sent him, which, if not returned at a certain time, say a week before the day of the feast, he should be required to pay for.

"In a society formed on these principles every member will have to pay only such contributions as may be required by the rules and tables for the benefits he wishes to receive, and there will be no compulsory charges for *beer, feasts, useless paraphernalia, or other extras.*

"The benefits assured to male members, as provided in the rules and tables, should be,—

"1st. Medical attendance.

"2nd. Weekly allowance in sickness until sixty.

"3rd. Endowments of sums from 10*l.* to 200*l.*, payable in five years and upwards for children, or persons of any age.

"4th. The society should act as the agents of some old-established life-assurance office, for securing sums payable at death, from 20*l.* to 200*l.*

"6th. A small monthly payment must be made to defray the necessary expenses of management.

"Care should be taken to admit as members insuring against *sickness* such persons only as are of good health, and of good moral character.

"No entrance-fees should be required, nor should any fines be incurred for non-attendance, or not serving office, except that of visitor.

"The tables have been approved by experienced actuaries, and the *premiums* required are the lowest compatible with safety to the insured. Each member will pay according to his age at the time of admission, and will therefore bear his own burden, so that the young will not have to pay for the increased risk of the aged."

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THE NURSERY FOR SEAMEN, WHICH THE FISHERIES PRESENT,

Considered with reference to the Apprenticing of Boys from School Ships and Reformatories afloat.

By C. W. Eddy, M.A., Oxford, late Radcliffe Travelling Fellow.

Those who are accustomed to regard with complacency the industrial advance of England within the last half century as nothing but a triumphal career of steady and rapid progress, may be startled to learn that one source of national wealth which used to be a subject of national pride, and has largely contributed to the establishment of our national ascendancy, is drying up, and seems likely to fail entirely, unless some measures are taken for its restoration. It is a fact which excites but little attention, but nevertheless one, in my opinion, of great significance and importance, that the whale fisheries—a branch of industry which formerly gave employment to a large number of seamen, and constituted one of our greatest and best nurseries for the navy—have now fallen almost entirely into the hands of our formidable rivals for maritime greatness, the Americans and the French. A few British ships, chiefly from Scotch ports, still make their trips each season to the whaling grounds of the northern seas, but they are few indeed in comparison with the large fleet which used annually to leave our shores; this, however, is but the effect of natural causes—the black whale, which formerly frequented the shores of Greenland, having sought still more northern and inaccessible waters; perhaps also having declined in numbers, as must be the case with every species of game which is not protected by rigorous restrictions. The decline of this branch of the fisheries, then, however much to be deplored, can excite no surprise; but it may fairly be a matter of surprise and regret that the great sperm-whale fisheries, which now far exceed that of the black whale in importance, should have fallen so much out of our own hands, and into the hands of our rivals; and it will be perceived that I do not exaggerate the extent of this loss when I mention that by the latest returns, the number of American vessels (ships, barks, and brigs) engaged in the trade is upwards of 600, with an aggregate tonnage of 146,000 tons, employing about 16,000 men afloat; whilst the number of English vessels engaged in the same venture is just 17. The causes of this transfer I consider to be simple and removable, and it is surely worth an effort to recover, if possible, so great a field of maritime enterprise, and render it once more a training ground for our own seamen, as it is now almost exclusively for theirs. The exigencies of whaling cannot but render it the best of all nurseries for seamen. For in the first place, the ships engaged in this business carry more than double the number of men employed in vessels of the same class in the merchant service; and on the long voyages which they make (occupying from two years and a half to three or even four years), the crews are compelled to rely on their own resources: their duty does not end with merely navigating and trimming the vessel, but, in emergencies, extends to the departments of shipwright, mast-builder, rigger, &c.; accomplishments which greatly enhance their value as seamen, and, in naval warfare might be turned to the utmost account, as, for instance, in repairing damages after an engagement. Moreover, the very nature of their occupation makes them good boatmen, for they are engaged in boats, frequently from six to twelve hours at a time, in the pursuit of whales, and the capture of these requires no small share of skill, energy, and courage. I conceive that some useful purpose may be served by pointing out the probable cause of the depression of our whaling interest, and suggesting the steps to be taken to win it back; in particular I wish to urge the consideration whether maritime schools might not be rendered in some measure subservient to this great end, and I would press the subject on the notice of masters of reformatories, from whom I hear grievous complaints that the navy refuses to take their boys. Now the navy may decline to take boys directly from reformatories out of a not unreasonable apprehension, lest, by so doing, the tone and *prestige* of the service should be lowered; but if they were filtered through fisheries, which would train them for a sea-faring life, the former chapter in their history would be lost sight of, and they would no longer be rejected.

I have said that the French whaling fleet exceeds ours; this, I believe, is mainly owing to their perseverance in a system, without which probably French whaling would hardly exist: they encourage this and all their foreign fisheries by a high scale of bounties, notoriously and avowedly with the view of providing a hardy class of sailors for their navy, well knowing that fisheries have in all times been the real nursery of the greatest navies. This system of bounties of course I do not recommend for adoption, but the formidable nature of the force thus kept up by the French may be judged from the fact that they have now about 12,000 men engaged in their Newfoundland fisheries alone, although the only territory which they possess in that part of the world consists of two or three small islands, the Miquelons, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which were restored to them by us in 1815, as a harbour for their cod fleet; and the particular service expected from these 12,000 seamen may be surmised from the historical fact, that in the year 1840, when M. Thiers, then Prime Minister, used every endeavour to persuade Louis Philippe to declare war on England (in consequence of our resistance to the dismemberment of the Turkish empire), the whole of the French cod fleet was warned to return to France; and had matters proceeded to extremity, this formidable force would at once have been drafted on board their navy for service against us. As I have said, the French whaling system derives its support from bounties and differential duties made in its favour. Not so with the American whaling interest. The excitement, and hazard, and hardy enterprise involved in a whaling voyage has peculiar charms for the *youth* of the New England States; and sperm whaling may, in fact, be well looked on, as it is by these youths, as a species of sport, and that of the most exciting kind, and whalemen as a class of hunters. It is a very usual, and is considered a very creditable and spirited way of commencing life, for the "Green Mountain boys" of Vermont, the "New Hampshire boys," the lads of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Maine, to go at an early age on a whaling trip, whence they expect to return in two or three years' time with dollars enough in hand to enable them to make a fair start in life. It has been my good fortune to enjoy the friendship of several Americans who have commenced life thus, and having returned at the end of a thirty months, or three years' cruise, with a few hundred dollars in their pocket, have then quietly established themselves in some regular business, or profession, on shore; and I can answer, from my own knowledge of these persons (one of whom is a distinguished author), that such a commencement of life has exercised no deleterious effect on their moral nature, but has contributed to develope and strengthen all those qualities which go towards the formation of a simple, straightforward, manly, and independent character. The system followed in the American whaling fleet (as in their other fisheries) is that of each one on board having a share or lay in the venture, and this is the essential point in whaling. It cannot exist on any other footing (unless subsidized by bounties); that is to say, vessels sailed on the pay system cannot compete on even terms with those which adopt the system of shares; and the reason of this lies in the sporting nature of the occupation. As well might it be expected that chamois hunters, if paid regular wages, would bring home as many head of game as those who had the stimulus of earning their bread solely by their success in the perilous chase, as expect the pursuit of the sperm whale to succeed on the pay system. The success of a whaling voyage depends chiefly on the vigilance of the look-out. When the whaler arrives on her ground, the foretop-gallant mast is struck, and a "crow's nest" substituted for it, which is occupied from daybreak till nightfall by relieffs of men, scanning the horizon for the well-known indication of a whale. As soon as this is seen, "there she spouts!" is the cry, the boats drop from the falls, and, each manned with five oarsmen and a steerer, they race towards the spot. Then begins frequently a long and hazardous struggle, and stern trial of pluck and endurance, if the whale is strong, and does not at first striking receive a severe wound. It may easily be supposed that in a rough sea and bad weather the look-out man may not be over eager to give the signal which shall condemn his shipmates to a hard day's work, unless he and they are directly interested in the result; but where this is the case (as in American ships), then to keep a bad look-out becomes a kind of treason to his mates, and is so regarded by them. Indeed, the common interest which all have in the efficiency of each member of the crew has given rise to a severe code of laws in the whaling fleet, and sanctions the abandoning an inefficient man at the first inhabited land the ship may make. The shares vary from a 150th part of the profits of the voyage for a "green hand," to a 50th part for a boat-steerer. Of

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course this latter post is the object of ambition: it is at once the post of honour and the post of danger. It is the steersman who throws the harpoon, and on his eye, and nerve, and sharp word of command, seconded by the alacrity of the crew, that the success of the attack and the safety of the boat mainly depend: for the sperm whale is a fierce and formidable opponent, and woe to the boat which is within reach of his tail when he "sounds." Each ship generally carries four boats, and there cannot be a more gallant and animated sight than is presented by these whale boats in the pursuit and attack of the monsters of the deep.

I offer these details, to give an idea of the nature of the service, and the pluck, and skill, and vigilance, and courage, which it demands and developes; and to show how improbable it is that our vessels should compete with the Americans in this great fishery, until they are sailed on the same plan of shares. It is true that the profits of whaling are not now as great, in spite of the present high prices of sperm oil and bone, as they were before the whales had been driven from the home waters into such remote regions as the Ockotsch Sea and Behring's Straits, which they now frequent; but yet it is found sufficiently enticing to maintain in full force the American whaling fleet of 600 ships which sail from New Bedford, New London, Nantucket and Sag Harbour, and California, whilst the number of our ships engaged in it is fast dwindling away to nothing.

Now I have had the opportunity of making ample inquiries on the subject at the American whaling ports, and I fully believe that the cause I have mentioned is the only and a fully sufficient one to account for this extraordinary declension. There is no apparent reason why this system should not be introduced into our whaling squadron (it can no longer be called a fleet), and the importance of the interest in a national point of view appears to me to warrant the urging it with some earnestness on the attention of shipowners. And if whaling be, as I am persuaded it is, a healthy and ennobling employment, I would also urge it on the notice of the governors of reformatories and maritime schools, as a very proper calling to which to commit some of the boys who are entrusted to their charge.

But in recommending the whale fisheries to public attention, I am far from wishing to do so at the expense of our other fisheries, both home and foreign. I consider the whole subject to be one of the greatest national importance, viewed solely in the light of affording the most reliable resource for manning our navy; I consider that the only manner in which this essential element of a powerful navy, the "personnel," can be permanently maintained in a free country governed by the popular will, is by retaining on our coasts, or within easy reach of our shores, a large class of sailors engaged in productive industry, who would be ever ready to act as a seamilitia on board ship; for no popular assembly will ever have the firmness constantly to maintain in times of profound peace a large and expensive armed force in utter idleness. Undoubtedly, as long as we retain any foreign commerce, we have the means of withdrawing a certain number of men from the merchant service, and placing them on board our men of war, through the temptation of high bounties; but this, as we have lately experienced, is a work of time, and not at all calculated to meet a sudden emergency; and besides, it should not be forgotten that whatever measure of success attends this operation inflicts a corresponding loss and embarrassment on the merchant service; for the number of sailors is not thereby increased, but merely a part of them are withdrawn from their proper occupation of ministering to the national wealth and resources, for the more immediately pressing one of protecting that wealth and defending the national honour.

It should be remembered that seamen engaged in regular commerce are for the most part the hired servants of shipping firms, and the offer of high bounties for entering the navy is to many of them a temptation to evade their engagements, and cannot but exercise a disturbing effect on the normal relations between them and their employers. I do not see, indeed, that high bounties, as an inducement to sailors to enter the navy, can be regarded otherwise than as an unnatural and immoral shift, dictated by the pressure of a panic, to tempt men from their proper allegiance; and moreover, it is one which, in case of a real emergency, would probably break down. With fisheries the case is quite different. Fishermen are generally their own masters—the true yeomen of the seas. They do not violate an engagement with an employer by entering whenever they please on board a man-of-war. They are ever at hand to man the national fleet should an emergency arise, and there are no such thorough seamen as those who from an early age have been cradled on the waters.

Viewed in this light, it appears to me that our fisheries are deserving of the serious consideration of Parliament and the public press. Have they of late years met with the encouragement they deserve? I fear not. If the public mind were duly impressed with the importance of this great interest, would any English minister have ventured on such an insult to the Newfoundland fishermen in offering to yield a large extent of this coast to the exclusive possession of their French rivals as nearly goaded them, a year or two ago, into revolt, and drew from them a solemn declaration, that, rather than tamely submit to so gross and wanton an act of injustice, they would entreat the Government of the United States to extend to them the protection of its flag. The indignant remonstrances of these poor fishermen happily reached the ear of Parliament, and led to the appointment of a joint commission, which is understood to have but lately made its report, therefore the subject is likely to engage some share of public attention; and let us hope that the newly-awakened jealousy of the ascendancy of the French marine over our own, may prevent this great national interest (the Cod fisheries) from being sacrificed to meet the views of our ambitious neighbours.

ON TRAINING GIRLS AS NURSES.

(From the *Journal of the Workhouse Visiting Society*, February, 1860.)

In Mr. Lloyd's paper on Workhouse Schools (*Journal*, No. IV., p. 118) there is a recommendation, the feasibility of which can be proved by instancing a case where it was successfully carried out. He remarks on the advantage a large workhouse possesses in the opportunity of training nurses for the sick. "By admitting girls from the school, well educated, into the hospitals and lying-in-wards under the direction of the resident surgeon, and supervision of the paid nurses, they may be trained systematically in all the responsible duties of such important and rarely-qualified service—a training available for their own benefit hereafter in our public hospitals, or in retaining them in the house." Some years ago, the writer, who then was engaged in the administration of the poor-law in Ireland, had, on many occasions, his attention directed to the disastrous results of the ignorance and incapacity of those who, as midwives, attended the wives of the poor workmen and labourers; and with the view of providing a superior class of attendants, as well as of giving a means of livelihood to some workhouse orphans, an attempt was made to send some few well-educated and intelligent girls as pupils to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital in Dublin. This attempt was unsuccessful, upon the plea that no legal power existed to sanction the payment of the necessary fee, which was a sum about equal to two years' maintenance in the workhouse. It was then resolved to try the next best plan, but even this involved some violation of the workhouse rules. Some girls were selected, whose demeanour and conduct in the school offered some guarantees that the effort to serve them and raise their condition would be appreciated. The regular staff of nurses in the hospital was diminished, and none left there but elderly women of good character: two girls were sent together into each department under each nurse, to whom they were assistants while they were companions to each other. They went to the doctor's surgery for medicines, went round with him on his visits, received his directions, administered his remedies, and reported to him the results. They aided the nurse to scour the wards, to do such washing as was required, and took their turns at the cooking. Their intelligence and education ensured them respect from the patients; and this was greatly aided while their own self-respect was excited, by their wearing a neat, tidy, servant-like dress, in which nothing of the pauper garb was traceable. There was not a single drawback to the success of the experiment. The medical officers could entrust wines, spirits, and delicacies necessary for the comfort of the poor patients without dread that they never would leave the hands of the old tea-drinking, comfort-loving nurse, to reach the lips of the sufferers. They found, too, that their directions, being clearly understood by young, fresh, active minds, whose lives had got a purpose and an occupation, were more readily and more completely carried out. The wards were better kept, the poor were better cared for, and therefore more patient; in every respect a

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marked improvement was observable in the hospital arrangements. Thus one anticipation was fulfilled, and so too was the other, for at times the doctors had it in their power to recommend to persons in their private practice, who needed nurse-tenders, one or other of the tidy, skilful, and attentive young women from the workhouse hospital. Once started in life, the writer believes that not one ever had any necessity to re-enter the workhouse; others similarly selected from the school-girls, took the places of those who had gone; and it was with no little gratification that, years after his official connection with the locality had ended, to his inquiries about what had become of the girls thus trained, he received the cheering answer that the future of every one as she left the workhouse had been respectable, and as satisfactory as he could have expected or even desired.

Manchester Industrial Institute.—(From *Manchester Guardian*, Feb. 28, 1859.)—Under this title there was, about a month ago, opened in Tasle Street, near John Dalton Street, an establishment which, if it meets with the encouragement it deserves, will in all probability do much good service in aiding to restore to honesty those who, having been the inmates of a prison, are nevertheless anxiously desirous to avoid a recurrence of that which led to their punishment. This establishment and its promoter, with their undoubted claims upon the public, nevertheless do not seek long subscription lists or large donations; and the merit of the promoter cannot be lessened by the fact, or by any inferences drawn from it, that he essentially bases his scheme upon fair trade principles. He will employ any willing man or lad, who on leaving prison desires to be honest, but knows not where to look for the means of so gaining a bare livelihood. Will the public buy the produce of their labour, in the shape of cocoa-fibre mats and matting of all kinds? That is the main question; although, for a reason which will appear, some public pecuniary aid at the outset is necessary, unless the whole risk of the attempt is to be thrown upon the young and earnest promoter. That gentleman is Mr. J. H. Walker, of Bridge Street; and his industrial plan is simply this:—Most, if not all, convicts, while in gaol, are employed in making mats or matting; so the same kind of employment is chosen for the Institute. The men and lads must work, under proper superintendence, from six in the morning until six in the evening; any one who chooses, may work until ten at night. A satisfactory amount of work must be done by each, but all will be paid, at least, a fair price per piece, according to his production. In the cases of married men, a certain sum will at first be paid weekly, even though the piece price of his work should not amount to that sum: for Mr. Walker believes, and rightly, that confidence and kindness are important auxiliaries in aiding to reformation even the most contrite offender, and that a man is not the less likely to become and remain honest, because he finds that he can at once, on leaving gaol, do something that shall help his wife and family as well as himself. A few weeks' willing practice will enable any man to earn the sum referred to; and the more speedily he gains skill, the more quickly will his weekly earnings increase. Lads will be paid throughout, just as much as they could get elsewhere by the same kind of work. At present, there are twelve men and lads employed; there is reason to believe that the number will this week be doubled; and fifty can be employed in the premises as they now exist. But bodily labour alone is not relied upon by Mr. Walker. He has gained a few permanent and other helpers, who together will do much to make the Institute educational also—at least, to continue, under happier auspices, the instruction to which incarceration may have introduced the workers. Between six in the morning and six in the evening, half-an-hour is allowed for breakfast, and an hour for dinner; and from three to four o'clock, school instruction will be given. On Saturday evening, Professor Scott delivered to the workers, and their wives and friends, a very interesting address on "Speech," there being about thirty persons present. An address is to be delivered on each Saturday evening; and already the list contains the names of twelve gentlemen who have volunteered their services, and amongst them being Professors Williamson and Roscoe, Mr. J. A. Hammersley, and Mr. T. Wright. We need only add, that the cellar which has been taken has been well lighted and comfortably fitted; and that the few simple rules to be enforced seem excellently calculated to secure order, and to develope self-respect. The Industrial Institute is not likely to make much display before the public, nor is it desirable that such should be the case; but publicity at the outset is necessary to the success of the scheme, which is unique, at least in this neighbourhood, and does not clash with existing preventive or reformatory institutions; and we have suggested the most practical mode of ensuring its success.

STATISTICS OF THE EXTENT OF CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

We continue the extract from the *Economist* given in our last number.

Having thus said all that seems needful to be said upon the numerical aspect, either positive or proportionate, of the criminality of England and Wales, viewed in each county as a whole, and independent of the prevailing characteristics of the districts, it is necessary to consider the subject of crime, when these elements are taken into account. Of course the great integral division of the population is that which separates the town inhabitants from those of the country. The two following tables, then, will indicate similar information to that which was in the first instance recorded,—(1) in the case of the county districts apart from the towns, and (2) in the case of the borough population of each district apart from the country people. In the tables the aggregate of results for the several boroughs is stated in the case of each county; since a more minute classification, in the present instance, is impossible. It may be repeated that the total number of boroughs with police establishments in England and Wales is 174.

Little would be gained by going over the ground traversed in the consideration of any tables which concerned the police districts of England and Wales divided arbitrarily into town and county populations. The characteristics and mode of life of the inhabitants of the various county and borough districts are so diverse, that no practical benefit would arise from any classification according to the results of crime. Any arrangement that is made must be based, as far as possible, upon identity of calling in the different districts. Of course, the manufacturing and the agricultural are the two main callings of the English people. But these are oftentimes mingled in the same district, without a possibility of separation; and mining and maritime populations tend to make the arrangement still more intricate. The following list, however, partly taken from Mr. Redgrave's labours, and partly supplying what he omitted, will perhaps be of service to judge of the general results of as careful a division of the counties population as circumstances permit. This catalogue divides the districts into five heads:—

1. The Eastern agricultural districts.
2. South and South-West agricultural districts.

State of Criminality in Counties.	Population.	Proportion of known criminals to population. 1 in every	Numbers of known criminals.	Proportion of persons proceeded against to population. 1 in every	Numbers of persons proceeded against.
Total of the 41 counties (including the Principality) of England and Wales . . .	10,948,406	144	76,010	182	107,504
Eastern agricultural district—Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincoln	1,269,908	115	10,983	92	13,724
South and South-Western agricultural districts—Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset .	1,022,071	104	9,744	73	13,893
Chief Midland agricultural districts—Cambridge, Northampton, Bedford, Herts, Oxford, Bucks, Berks	919,513	103	8,890	68	13,489
Chief manufacturing districts—Chester, Derby, Durham, Gloucester, Lancashire, Leicester, Nottingham, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, York	4,691,176	150	31,216	155	30,119
Remaining districts—Cornwall, Cumberland, Devon, Hereford, Huntingdon, Kent, Monmouth, Northumberland, Rutland, Surrey, Sussex, Westmoreland, Wales	3,035,768	200	15,147	83	36,279

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3. Chief Midland agricultural districts.
4. Chief manufacturing districts.
5. Miscellaneous districts, in which the counties, from geographical position, or character of population, do not fall within the range of the other divisions.

Of these districts, the greatest number of persons proceeded against judicially come from the last, or the miscellaneous division; the largest number of known criminals from the manufacturing districts. These results, however, are irrespective of population, and form only a portion of the sum totals, which show

107,504, as the number of persons proceeded against, and

76,010, as the number of known criminals,

in the country districts of England and Wales. When the population of each separate division of counties is taken into account, the following results appear:—

I. The average proportion of known criminals to the entire population of the counties being 1 to 144; the Midland district, with proportion of 1 to 103; the South-Western, with 1 to 104; and the Eastern agricultural district, with 1 to 115, are above the average for England and Wales. The manufacturing and miscellaneous districts, with the respective proportions of 1 to 150 and 1 to 200, are below the average.

II. The average proportion of known criminals to the entire population of the country districts is 1 to every 102. Hence, the only district wherein the average falls below this point is the manufacturing one, the proportion in which is 1 to 155. The proportions in the other districts are, according to their position on the list, (1) 1 to 92; (2) 1 to 73; (3) 1 to 68; (5) 1 to 83.

The borough districts require somewhat more elaborate treatment. The differences between the various classes of towns are wider, and their characteristics are more strongly defined. Hence, to derive any practical information of importance from Mr. Redgrave's statistics, we must divide the towns according to the prevailing pursuits of its inhabitants, and observe the results which their aggregate returns afford. Of course it will be impossible to arrange the whole 174 towns, which possess a police force, under any number of heads, however numerous. We must determine the number of divisions we propose to make, and then group around them the more important boroughs of each class. Eight divisions will almost prove an exhaustive arrangement of the various classes of English towns and cities, and a total of fifty-five boroughs, divided between these eight different classes, will supply data sufficient from which to obtain such practical conclusions as the results supply. The eight divisions Mr. Redgrave classifies as follows:—

1. The Metropolis.
2. Pleasure towns.
3. Commercial ports.
4. Towns dependent on agricultural districts.
5. Seats of cotton and linen manufacture.
6. Seats of woollen and worsted manufacture.
7. Seats of small and mixed textile manufacture.
8. Seats of the hardware manufacture.

The towns included under this classification—and the statistics of crime they afford—will appear from the following table:—

State of Criminality in large Towns.	Population.	Proportion of known criminals to population. 1 in every	Numbers of known criminal class.	Proportion of persons proceeded against to population. 1 in every	Numbers of persons proceeded against.
Total of the 173 towns in England and Wales in which police establishments exist (excluding the Metropolis)	4,496,413	103	43,621	21	218,057
The Metropolis (including the City)	2,545,650	178	14,291	23	108,931
Pleasure towns—Brighton, Bath, Dover, Leamington, Gravesend, Scarborough, Ramsgate	197,960	94	2,085	48	4,111
Commercial ports—Liverpool, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Sunderland, Southampton, Swansea, Yarmouth, Tynemouth, South Shields	905,820	93	9,674	29	31,253
Towns dependent on agricultural districts—Ipswich, Exeter, Reading, Shrewsbury, Lincoln, Winchester, Hereford, Bridgewater	160,557	78	2,056	48	3,337
Seats of cotton and linen manufacture—Manchester, Preston, Salford, Bolton, Stockport, Oldham, Blackburn, Wigan, Staleybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne	758,183	154	4,910	29	26,284
Seats of the woollen and worsted manufacture—Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, Huddersfield, Kidderminster	380,860	175	2,168	48	7,867
Seats of the small and mixed textile manufactures—Norwich, Nottingham, Derby, Macclesfield, Coventry, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Congleton	263,984	113	2,329	49	5,313
Seats of the hardware manufacture—Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton	418,140	47	8,729	41	10,224

The Metropolitan district, as containing a population distinct from all others, is placed in the above table in a class by itself. The averages for the other 173 borough police towns are (1) for the proportion of the criminal classes to the population 1 to 103, (2) for the proportion of persons proceeded against to population 1 to 21. Hence we find—

I. with regard to the recognized criminal classes,

That the chief seats of the hardware manufacture, with a proportion of 1 to 47; the towns dependent on agricultural districts, with 1 to 78; the commercial ports, with 1 to 93; the pleasure towns, with 1 to 94; are above the average for the boroughs of England and Wales: and

Towns.	Population, about	No. of the police.	No. of known criminals.	The houses they frequent.	No. of known indictable crimes committed.	No. of persons proceeded against for: Indictable offences.	Summary offences.	Total.
II. Pleasure Towns.								
Leamington	15,600	21	118	38	75	54	255	309
Scarborough	13,000	18	385	49	28	11	326	337
Ramsgate	11,400	15	116	27	11	8	173	181
III. Commercial Ports.								
Liverpool	374,400	973	3,330	1,477	5,012	2,968	30,740	33,708
Bristol	138,000	302	978	377	953	269	4,165	4,434
Hull	82,600	122	963	403	180	114	2,892	3,076
IV. Towns dependent on Agricultural Districts.								
Ipswich	32,700	34	285	67	380	110	812	922
Exeter	32,800	27	544	63	87	65	273	338
Shrewsbury	19,600	23	140	38	19	19	535	554
V. Seats of Cotton and Linen Manufacture.								
Manchester	303,300	605	2,619	941	6,591	1,749	8,951	10,700
Preston	69,500	42	454	109	599	277	1,984	2,261
Salford	87,500	95	415	146	1,017	200	1,771	1,971
VI. Seats of Woollen and Worsted Manufacture.								
Leeds	172,200	221	1,161	415	1,053	686	3,431	4,117
Bradford	103,700	116	386	97	104	110	1,018	1,128
Halifax	33,500	35	154	60	62	50	521	571
VII. Seats of the Small and Mixed Textile.								
Nottingham	57,400	85	426	137	291	147	977	1,124
Macclesfield	39,000	20	146	43	127	91	404	495
Coventry	36,200	35	390	43	20	25	877	902
VIII. Seats of the Hardware Manufacture.								
Birmingham	232,800	378	6,415	844	2,659	1,044	3,285	4,329
Sheffield	135,300	180	778	148	453	283	4,121	4,404
Wolverhampton	49,900	62	1,536	208	638	178	2,312	2,491

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That the following classes are below the average: the seats of small textile factories, with a proportion of 1 to 113; of cotton and linen, with 1 to 154; of woollen and worsted, with 1 to 175; and the Metropolis, with a proportion of 1 to 178.

II. With regard to the proportionate numbers of persons proceeded against,

The different classes arrange themselves according to the following scale: (1) London proceeds against 1 person in every 23; (2) the commercial ports and the seats of cotton manufacture against 1 in 29; (3) the seats of hardware factories against 1 in 41; (4) pleasure towns, agricultural towns, and seats of woollen manufacture, against 1 in 48; (5) and seats of textile manufacture against 1 in 49.

It is impossible to form any definite idea of the extent of crime in the large towns from a consideration only of the results of any single class, however well arranged. Taken town by town, the figures of the returns become more well defined than in the aggregate;—and hence may be more completely realized by those who study them. With a view to supply this want, a table has been prepared, in which three towns from each of the seven more important districts has been selected, that the results may be seen, individually, at a glance, on the preceding page.

In order to make similar returns to those which go before for the county districts apart from the boroughs, and for the towns distinct from the rural population, it only remains to give an abstract of two tables which it is needless to produce in detail. These tables show comparatively what has been stated in the case of the 41 police districts of England and Wales, the proportions, namely, to the respective populations, of the police force, of the number of known criminals, and of the number of persons proceeded against judicially:—

	No. of the police.	No. of known criminals.	No. of persons proceeded against.
41 Police districts, town and county, in England and Wales	1 in 888	1 in 137	1 in 41
40 County police districts	— 1,375	— 144	— 102
174 Town police districts	— 576	— 119	— 21

This portion of the subject may be concluded with a summary of those tables which record the extent of crime in the aggregate, in the various districts of England and Wales.

I. of Crime according to sex, in which case round numbers will be used:—

	No. of the known criminal classes.		No. of persons proceeded against for Indictable offences.		Summary offences.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
40 County districts	55,600	20,000	10,000	2,000	77,600	18,000	87,600	20,000
174 Town districts	26,000	33,000	12,000	6,000	242,000	66,000	254,200	72,000
41 Town & county	81,600	53,000	22,000	8,000	319,800	84,000	342,000	92,000

II. of crime independent of sex, and here definite numbers will be employed:—

Police Districts.	Population.	No. of the Police establishment.	No. of the criminal class, as far as known to the police, and the houses they frequent.		No. of known indictable crimes committed.	No. of persons proceeded against for		
			Persons.	Houses.		Indictable offences.	Summary offences.	Total.
40 County police districts	10,948,406	7,962	76,010	9,901	17,575	11,904	95,600	107,504
174 Borough police districts	7,042,063	12,294	58,912	15,219	40,293	18,554	308,434	326,988
Total of police districts, town and county	17,990,469	20,256	134,922	25,120	57,868	30,458	404,034	434,492

"ECONOMY, THE PARENT OF GENEROSITY."—Economy should be recognized and inculcated as a principle—a rule of life, not only in educational establishments but in private families. The principles of economy can be applied to every department of service — every circumstance of life. Extravagance in dress, which is an evil of no small magnitude in the present day, may be corrected and cured by attention to economy. Economy, however, has positive as well as negative, qualities; it teaches not only to abstain from unnecessary outlay, but admonishes as to the careful use and handling of articles under our charge. We have the highest authority for practising and teaching economy in the words of our Saviour: "*Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost.*" And in nature we see the same principle carried out—the same Divine idea and intention ever operating. Nothing is really in excess—nothing useless. Every atom has its destined purpose to fulfil; nothing therefore need be wasted, unless by the ignorance or wilfulness of man; the gifts intended for his good are perverted and turned from their proper use, and thus fail to answer the intentions of an All-wise, All-merciful Creator. Prodigality is often mistaken for liberality; but those who are careless and lavish in their expenditure have generally some selfish end in view; and if others benefit through such means, they do so incidentally; for the good of his fellow-creatures forms no part of the spendthrift's schemes. True economy—that is to say, good management—is as distinct from meanness as from extravagance.—*Monthly Paper of The London Society for the Protection of Young Females.*

Reviews.

Thoughts and Suggestions on the Causes of and Remedy for Juvenile Delinquency. A Pamphlet by "A District Visitor," published at Wolverhampton, containing an account of the "Richmond Infant Nursery and Training Institution," and of the "Training Home for Orphans, at Sandwell, Birmingham."

THE former of these Institutions is for the benefit of girls only; the latter is partially available for boys also. One peculiar feature of the Richmond Institution is the connection of a Public Nursery with a School, where the elder sisters, otherwise kept at home, "to mind the baby," may be trained to perform that and other household duties efficiently.

In every effort to protect the families of day-labouring women from the consequences of the mother's absence, it should ever be borne in mind, that their object is *not* to encourage the present generation of mothers to neglect their homes, — as many benevolent persons have objected against Infant Schools and Public Nurseries,—but to train the future mothers in such orderly and self-respecting habits as should make their remaining at home essential to their own convictions of economy and maternal duty. We fear that at present the infants of most mechanics' families would be better off at a Public Nursery than at home; we desire to see the day when they will be as well nursed at home, without losing that individuality of a mother's care which no Institution can supply. We quote from the account of the Richmond School in proof of how excellently that Institution seems calculated to supply this desired training.

"To prevent, therefore, the disruption of family ties, and to provide employment for girls away from the evil influences of their own neighbourhood, a plan has been tried, and is now offered for *general* adoption in populous places, of combining the care of infants with the training of young girls as servants. The plan has many advantages.

"1. Girls under 14, formerly kept at home 'to mind the baby,' are now enabled to attend school; the infants being deposited in the nursery, instead of being left at home, their sisters are released from a charge for which they are wholly unfitted.

"2. The girls who are employed as nurses act entirely under the guidance of an experienced matron, and are by her trained to do all that the infant requires, properly and skilfully. Perfect cleanliness being enforced, the health of the infants is not endangered as in the streets. A regular supply of good and wholesome food being provided, both for the girls and for

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the infants (unless when nursed by the mother) their constitutions are improved, and while the girls are thus made better able to perform their work, the infants, being less fretful and ailing than before, do not tax their powers, or try their patience, as when deprived for hours of their needful nourishment.

"3. None but girls who can bring certificates of good conduct from the school they have attended, and from the Parochial Minister, being admissible into the Institution—encouragement is given to all the girls attending the different Parochial Schools, to seek to deserve such a certificate, by persevering in diligence and obedience, in the hope of obtaining this asylum and introduction into life, when they quit school.

"4. The Institution, combining industrial training, not only in nursing infants, but in every description of household work, in working for the matrons and other inmates, preparing food for the infants, cleaning furniture, and kitchen utensils, laying and lighting fires, washing all the household and nursery linen—the girls received into it are gradually fitted either for domestic service, or for the duties of wives and mothers, when they obtain homes of their own.

"The Institution is supplied with linen for the use of the poor during childbirth or sickness, and with ready-made clothing, which is sold to the poor at the cost price only of the material, such garments being made, washed and ironed by the girls of the Institution; a constant supply of useful needlework is provided for their leisure hours, while they are also encouraged to bring their own clothing to mend or make. The instruction given in washing and ironing enables the girls to assist their mothers at home, if necessary, in those employments.

"6. Connected with the Institution is a Clothing Club, and Pence Savings' Bank—in the former, the parents, by depositing a few pence weekly, may obtain annually useful articles for themselves or children—in the latter, a portion of each girl's weekly payment (for her services in the nursery) being placed, a fund is formed towards the expense of her outfit when she obtains a situation in service.

"During the winter months, a soup-kitchen is open, whereby the poor are supplied, at a trifling cost, with nourishing food, prepared by the girls under the direction of the housekeeper. On two days in each week dinners of roast and boiled meat are cooked, and on two other days the soup is supplied to all holding subscribers' tickets, on payment of 2*d.* for meat, and 1*d.* for soup.

"8. All infants in the nursery above two years old attend an adjoining Infant School. Many infants are thus brought under instruction who would otherwise be left at home, or taken into the streets, the mothers leaving home at 6 o'clock or 7 o'clock, and the school not opening till 9 o'clock. The infants are escorted to and from school by girls attending a school contiguous to the Infant School.

"9. From 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock the girls in the Institution are instructed by ladies (who kindly volunteer their services) in reading, writing, and simple arithmetic.

"10. Young girls from 14 to 18 are received into the Institution (when out of place) on payment of 5*s.* weekly by their friends. It is strongly recommended that the Public Nursery and Training Institution form part of every National and Infant School. The nursery should be a large airy room, on the *ground floor*, at one end of the school buildings, and communicating with them by a covered way, opening into a smaller side room where the mothers may rest while nursing their infants, and, if possible, into a small garden or play-ground detached from the general school play-ground. This place will enable the girls employed in the Nursery and Training Institution to attend school for two hours daily. Such girls should, if possible, be taught in a separate class room, by *ladies* interested in them (as in the Richmond Institution) so as not to overburden the schoolmistress.

"The boon to a hard-working woman, of placing her infant in a large and airy apartment; where the strictest attention is paid to its health and cleanliness, where a number of little companions of different ages may amuse it, where she herself may come to nurse and feed it in the intervals of her labour, where her elder girl may be employed, under proper superintendence, in watching her infant, while she is also learning other useful branches of a woman's occupation, cannot be calculated, and need not be dwelt upon.

"Let but such institutions be connected with every National School. Let no girl be allowed to leave without passing at least six months in the Training Institute, and *then only* for some desirable situation in a family known to some of the school managers, where she will still be watched and cared for, and we shall hear comparatively little of youthful female profligacy. *Crime* will be the *exception*, not alas! as it now is, the *rule*, in our populous places—domestic servants instead of being scarce, will abound, and fidelity, industry, efficiency, and respectability, will cease to be rare qualifications in that necessary and most useful class of the community."

The Training Home at Sandwell has peculiar advantages, as affording the children the same *practical* training which actual domestic service under an educated mistress would give. We quote again from the little pamphlet in question, and which, it should also be stated, is sold to aid the funds of the Institution, as well as to draw attention to its schemes and labours.

"The Rev. J. P. Norris, Inspector of Schools for South Staffordshire, feeling the want of some efficient system of industrial training for young girls, who, on leaving school, enter at once into the factories, many early, and undertake the duties of life, entirely ignorant of household work, unable to cook, or in any other way promote the comfort of their husbands—suggested (in his Report, published early in 1856) the establishment of Training Homes, wherein girls might acquire those habits of industry and economy which would enable them to make their homes attractive to the working men, who now, from the want of such comforts, are driven to the taverns for their meals. The liberality of the Earl of Dartmouth, to whom this idea was communicated, afforded the opportunity of forming such a Home in his family mansion at Sandwell, near Birmingham. The want which had been felt in the Richmond Institution—and which must always be felt in all similar institutions for training servants—viz. some one to be waited on, and some *real* family work to be done by the girls—is there supplied. The mansion being also a home for widows, and a school for orphans and other young ladies, the young girls are daily employed in waiting on them, and thus acquire a facility in the duties of their respective *places*, each being *bonâ fide* a servant in the house, acting as house, parlour, kitchen, scullery, dairy, or laundry-maid. So successfully has this plan worked there, that in fifteen months sixteen young girls have been placed in situations, and of these only six have disappointed their employers. The failure of these girls is noticed because it illustrates the importance of *early training*. They were all girls placed in the Home after they had attained the age of 16. Not a single failure occurred where the girls were admitted at the age of 13 or 14; but after that age it is found that habits of idleness and slovenliness are too confirmed to yield to the influence of a few months' training."

State Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster, U. S.

THE Fourth Annual Report of the Trustees of this Institution has just reached us. Under the name and character of an Industrial School, this admirable Institution takes the place of a Reformatory; and hitherto it has effected the work of one with more than common success. While girls of all ages, from 7 to 18, are received within its walls,—or rather its shelter, for *walls* form no part of the system—all of character prematurely tainted in some shape or other, the system of dividing them into groups or families not too large for the personal, individual knowledge and influence of each matron, seems to have a purifying tendency, which no Reformatory classification, by age or crime, can attain. On what principle, and on whose discrimination the children are assigned to each matron, we do not gather; but that it is by sound judgment may be inferred from the fact, that they are transferred from one to another where any evidence of such change being beneficial shows itself in any particular child. We subjoin extracts, first from the Report of the Trustees to the Governor and Council of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and subsequently from that of the Superintendent and Chaplain, the Rev. Bradford K. Peirce, which will enable our readers to draw their due conclusions between this and ordinary Reformatory system.

"There is another consideration in connection with this subject, which the Trus-

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tees regard as all-important in the process of reformation, but which they fear has too often been neglected or entirely overlooked, to wit, self-culture or self-government. It is well known to every parent, that the same system of discipline will not prove salutary with different dispositions. Most reformatory institutions are controlled and managed by prescribed rules and regulations, to which all must submit. The inmates eat, drink, walk, work, sleep, speak, and we had almost said *think*, by direction of the overseers. Now, while the operations of these rules are adapted to one disposition, they too often serve to render another still more incorrigible. In our Institution, the matron or mother being mistress of her own house, and not subject to fixed rules, she, like a natural mother, adapts her discipline to the capacity and disposition of each inmate: hence her power and success. But this is not all. Where children and youth are governed by such a system of fixed rules, where they are practically automatons—moving at all times by command, hardly allowed to think, much less to have any independent, voluntary action—how are they to habituate themselves to self-control and be capable of self-government when they leave the Institution and are thrown upon their own resources? And here a very grave question presents itself, to wit, whether to this military discipline, this lock-step system, habitually practised upon them, depriving them of all opportunity for independent action, or self-control and self-government, we may not attribute the many failures of reform and the many relapses after they are left to themselves. What opportunities have been afforded them to think, to act, to resolve, to cultivate hope and ambition, and what encouragement and confidence can such discipline inspire? Did any parent ever adopt this process with success? If not, then how can we expect to succeed where vicious propensities have taken deep root?"

"There is really no similarity between the condition of the girls in the House of Reformation and in the Industrial School. To the former the inmates were sent from the courts as criminals, were treated as criminals, were confined and watched, with few opportunities and fewer inducements for reformation. They well understood, in reference to each other, that they were criminals, came from one city, from the same streets, the same scenes and associations of impurity, and were still so near to them that they could reach them again in a few hours after their discharge. The matrons were simply jail-keepers, exercising a constant surveillance over them,—themselves of an entirely different class, eating at a different table, and associated only with their hours of labour and with acts of discipline. With us, every child comes with a favourable *prestige*. They are not regarded, neither do they regard themselves, as criminals. They dress as the children of our common schools, and with as much variety. They pass in and out of their homes, in their hours of recreation, with the freedom of any children and without the clangour of a key. The matrons are with them, eating, working, studying, playing, and sleep in no better, simply larger apartments. They come also from various parts of the State, and rarely know each other when they enter. In each home they are of different ages, dispositions, weaknesses, and habits, thus inhibiting combinations, restraining and exposing vicious propensities. They are not in one body, moved by unelastic and monotonous rules, impregnating each other with the vices of a large company, and drawn by no personal tie to the maternal heart of the matron; but are broken up into several comparatively small families, the inmates of which can be readily changed from one to another, to receive special adaptations. Finally, any persistently vicious girl, whose influence is evil, can be peremptorily discharged from the Institution without resort to the court.

"Of the ninety-eight girls received during the first twelve months, forty-two only are now in the Institution, and there is not one of the number remaining with us that we consider an especially injurious element in our community. We have settled plans in reference to each one of them, as to the course to be pursued in her behalf. Less than half-a-dozen reckless girls have been found in our three years' experience to stand in the way of the advancement of the Institution. The lunatic hospital, the State almshouse, and courageous families, have relieved us of these, and the school never moved on in so much quiet as at the present time. We have no accumulated mass of evil sinking our moral average, as our girls whose training has been considered adequately advanced are rapidly dispersed.

"Classification either as to age or character is unnatural. In society, the wheat and tares grow together. The moment these girls leave the Institution they step into an unclassified society. Classification is a mechanical process to save personal labour; but our girls—each one of them—require personal discipline. We have none entirely good or utterly bad; they share together both the graces and disgraces of humanity. They are not innocent, any of them, of the world; they have seen it and felt its power. We cannot keep them away from the world; they are soon to enter into it again. Our great work is to provide them with an adequate armour to meet the temptations that will assault them. If they succumb to evil communications when daily sustained by the personal sympathy of mature friends, and by all the offices of religion, the prospect of their ultimate victory is small. By the continued tests of character presented through the diverse dispositions and habits of the inmates, both the sincerity and the struggle of their newly-formed resolutions and principles are measured. They associate together now under the eye and in the restraints of the heads of the family; when they leave us, their only governing law is within, and their only restraint the self-control that has been nourished into power in the struggles against temptation incident to the school. It is because the penitentiary system allows no voluntary action, but simply enforces mechanical obedience by physical force, and right action by the absolute absence of temptation or opportunity for wrong-doing, that it fails to reform its subjects."

Bondage in the Bakehouse; or, the Case of the Journeyman Baker. A paper read by JOHN LILWALL, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Early Closing Association, before the "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," at Bradford, in November, 1859, and printed in the form of a pamphlet.—Kent and Co., Paternoster Row.

IF, after reading the statement of *how* and *where* the greater part of London bread is made, the consumer has no compassion upon the journeyman baker, he will surely have enough for himself to take any means in his power to remedy the evil. From the statement of the actual state of the bakehouses in pages 4 and 5 of the pamphlet, we quote six of by no means the worst cases.

"1. Under ground—two ovens—no daylight—no ventilation—very hot and sulphurous.

"2. Under ground—no daylight—often flooded—very bad smells—overrun with rats—no ventilation.

"4. Under ground—three ovens—use gas at all times—very hot and sulphurous.

"5. Under ground bakehouse—very dark—obliged to use gas—not high enough for a man 5 ft. 9 in. to stand upright in without hitting his head—very hot—one oven.

"6. Two ovens—very dark—full of cold draught—the rain falls on the man that works at one of the ovens—very small bed in the flour loft.

"8. Under ground—bakehouse very small and hot—ventilation from a hatchway—the men are obliged to go out for air to recover themselves before they can eat."

Add to this that the hours of labour average eighteen hours a-day, and that the journeymen are generally required to sleep on the premises, in dens as objectionable as the bakehouses.

Some movement towards remedying these evils has already been made; commenced by the operatives, but honourably supported by many of the masters.

It is proposed to restrict the period of labour to twelve hours a-day, from 4 A.M. to 4 P.M. Even this involves the men leaving their beds at 3 o'clock, or half-past 3 o'clock in the morning, though that, compared with the eighteen hours and nightwork system, is a minor evil. In conclusion we quote again from Mr. Lilwall's pamphlet.

"I find that the only actual obstacle in the way of their commencing work at the more reasonable hour of 5.30 A.M., or 6 A.M., is the demand on the part of the public for hot rolls for breakfast. Now I cannot believe but that families will relinquish this most unwholesome indul-

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gence, when they learn that by so doing they will so materially conduce to the comfort and welfare of some ten or twelve thousand human beings (speaking of London alone), who hitherto have suffered so grievously, and yet so submissively, in ministering to their enjoyment.

"In the meantime, and in conclusion, I venture to commend those benevolent master bakers, in the Metropolis, who have abolished nightwork, to the sympathy and support of the public, that they may not be pecuniary losers by the new arrangement, and that others may be encouraged to emulate their excellent example.

"Heads of families should make it a point of conscience to ascertain which of the bakers in their respective districts *are*, and which of them are *not*, included in the latter body. They will have no difficulty in obtaining this information from the journeyman who daily delivers their bread. In those cases—and they will be the large majority—when they find that the baker they respectively patronize adheres to the old system, they will be doing an act of real humanity by telling him in tones which will not be misunderstood, and in which, *as customers*, they will be justified in speaking, that they are resolved that after a given period—say a month from that date—they will not defile their houses by receiving into them any bread which has been baked under such an unchristian, cruel, and ruinous a system."

The Life-Boat; or, Journal of the National Life-Boat Institution, January, 1860. A Quarterly Journal of the Noble Labours of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

We earnestly recommend it to our readers. In another part of our columns will be found an abstract of the expenses of the Society during the past year, of the lives saved, and the stations established by its exertions. It is stated in the Journal that each station requires, on an average, 30*l.* a year to maintain it in a state of efficiency. The number of lives saved by means of the Society, since its first formation, is 11,337. The Institution has also expended 36,715*l.* on Life-boats, Life-Boat Transporting-Carriages, and Boat-Houses.

The Magdalen's Friend, and *Female Homes' Intelligencer*, advertised in this journal some time since, is announced to be published shortly. The object of the magazine, which will be brought out monthly, is to afford a means of communication to all labouring for the restoration of degraded women, both by the exchange of suggestions through its pages, and also by the publishing such lists of the homes or refuges throughout the kingdom, as shall enable people desirous to help, and ignorant how best to do so, to inform themselves. The price of the magazine being but 3*s.* a year, and it being intended to distribute many copies gratuitously, subscriptions are greatly needed. An early opportunity will be taken of noticing the first number in the Philanthropist.

WRONGS WHICH CRY FOR REDRESS.

"We only wish," writes the editor of a leading London Periodical, "that every member of the House of Commons could study the following before the Second Reading of Mr. Crook's Bill for the Protection of Women and Children employed in Bleach Works, &c.:—

"Ann Simpson (fourteen years old), Elizabeth Hilton (fifteen), Sarah Higson (sixteen).—'We came to work last Friday morning at half past six (at Mr Ridgway Bridson's Bleach-works, Bolton). We worked all Friday night till half-past five on Saturday morning (twenty-three hours). We did not sleep any time in the night, except on Saturday morning at half-past five we laid down on the hooking-box, and slept till a little after seven' (less than two hours' sleep—and with the clothes still on—after twenty three hours' work); 'then we went to breakfast for half-an-hour, and then came and worked till ten minutes past eleven.'—*Report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire how far it may be advisable to extend the Provisions of the Acts for the better Regulation of Mills and Factories to Bleaching Works*, p. 25, No. 236.)

"William Crompton.—'I am seventeen. I have been four years and a half' (that is since he was twelve years and a half old) 'in the dressing shop. We go on till different hours, sometimes early, sometimes late. I worked once *three days and three nights*' (he is only one, remember, among multitudes—children as well as adults—who toil in the same way); 'and not long since, I began work on Friday morning at four, and worked till five on Saturday night (thirty-seven hours). I mostly sleep at meal-times, and only stopped one hour for meals; the rest I ate while I was working.'—*Ibid.*, p. 26, No. 246.

"Elizabeth Edge.—'I am fourteen years of age. I have worked here' (at Mr. Sedden's, Breightmet Bleach-works) 'four years. Three months since I worked *two nights and two days*. I slept four hours the first morning, and not at all the next night. I have very often worked till twelve.'—*Ibid.*, p. 49, No. 491.

"Amelia Wood (fifteen next July).—'I have been at this work about three years. We oftenest begin at five or six in the morning, and oftenest leave off at eleven or twelve. * * * Sometimes we do not leave off till three or four in the morning. My fingers are often very bad; THE CLOTH WEARS THEM THROUGH.'—*Ibid.*, No. 158.

* * * * * *

"Samuel Price, examined.—Mr. Butt: How did you awaken them (alluding to the little children of Mr. Ainsworth's Establishment, near Bolton, when they fell asleep 'standing at their work')?—Many a time by shouting, and at other times getting a board and rapping it on the table, making a loud report that used to startle them, and *I could keep them awake then for an hour, or more than that perhaps*, BY FRIGHTENING THEM."—*Ibid.*, pp. 88, 89, Nos. 1849, 1862.

* * * * * *

Surely this is very terrible. But read on—

"Wright Mather.—'I am foreman of the clamping room. I have four lassies working under me. * * * In summer I have seen the room 130 deg.; in winter it is generally about 80 to 100 deg. We have come at six A.M. and worked till nine P.M. all last week. * * * There are four clamping-rooms, and when they are all agate, there are sixteen females at work in them. In the other drying-place there are five boys; they work very often sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen hours to the day. The heat is very great in that room, from 100 to 150 deg., and that is under the mark.'"—*Ibid.*, p. 25, Nos. 241, 243.

[Take thoughtful note of this heat—'from 100 to 150 deg., and that is under the mark!' In a subsequent examination witnesses stated, concerning the ages of the boys, that 'one was ten,' another eleven, and one thirteen;—working, bear in mind, 'sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen hours to the day,' in a temperature exceeding by some 20 or 30 deg., the general temperature of an Indian summer!']—*Hopley's Letter to the Men and Women of the United Kingdom.*

Scotch Reformatories.—*Sic utere tuo ut non alienum lædas* may be paraphrased, by laying it down that no man has a right to bring up his child so as to be a nuisance to society. If he does so, it is the duty of the State to interfere, and take the child from his keeping. To carry out this principle, the Act 17 and 18 Vict. c. 74, was passed for Scotland, in 1854. It is known by the name of "Dunlop's Act." Under this statute children, apparently under fourteen years of age, found in a state of vagrancy, may be brought before a magistrate, and sent to an Industrial School, the parent to pay for its support, and if this cannot be obtained, then the expense to be defrayed by the parochial board of the parish on which such young person would have been chargeable in the first instance. In Glasgow the children taken under the above Act are sent to the Industrial and Reformatory School in Rotten Row. The total number admitted into the Reformatory department since the Government licence of 10th March, 1855, is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In 1855	62	34	96
„ 1856	29	23	52
„ 1857	17	17	34
„ 1858	15	5	20
	123	79	202
Left up till 31st December, 1858 . .	56	31	87
Remaining . . .	67	48	115

On the 31st of December, 1858, the Reformatory department consisted of 67 boys and 48 girls, making a total of 115 for the whole of Glasgow. The Industrial department consisting of children who come voluntarily during the day and work with the others, numbered, at the same date, 42 boys and 24 girls: total 66. It is found both in Glasgow and London, that no inconvenience results from the mixture of these two classes of children, and this is

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the case when some of the industrial scholars sleep on the premises. This probably arises from both classes of children having the same kinds of parents, and being brought up in similar localities. To a stranger in Glasgow, the absence of children begging in the streets is striking, but it is thought by some that the Act ought to be more vigorously carried out. —*G. H. H. Oliphant, Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Manchester, Feb. 21, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—When perusing the last year's volume of your very valuable journal, I was delighted to find a Report of the Meeting of the Workhouse Visiting Society, held in June last. I do, from my heart, wish them God speed. I am sure, sir, there is no field of labour that requires the aid of the philanthropist more than this. The workhouse has been for many years past an unwatered and an uncared-for garden—a place crowded with rankest weeds, whose nurture has a most baneful influence on those tender plants that dire misfortune or affliction may have placed there, but who, by proper cultivation, might have adorned their path through life. This is no imaginary view of the case. Pass through the wards of a workhouse in any of our large towns, and you will have a picture presented to your mind that the pen of the most graphic writer would fail to sketch.

There are packed the young and the aged; the robust and the cripple; the man of sound mind and the lunatic; and the clean and the unclean. The husband is separated from his dearest companion, the fond mother bereft of her children, and sister and brother parted. Nay, of all the wretched groups that are hemmed in by the high walls of a poor-house, there are none that excite such sympathy as the latter. Some motherless, some fatherless, many orphans, more illegitimate, and even the most fortunate are deprived of a parent's care. Poor, wretched, helpless children, shut out from the beautiful world in the spring-time of life—caged in a prison-house where they breathe an immoral atmosphere, and there left until the blossoms of youth wither, and the mind becomes a dreary waste for want of due cultivation. Therefore, sir, I hail with delight the efforts that are being made by the Workhouse Visiting Society, to extend a helping hand to those who cannot help themselves.—Remaining, dear sir, yours very humbly,

A WORKHOUSE BOY.

DRUNKENNESS AS AN INDIRECT CAUSE OF CRIME.—Mr. John Taylor read a paper bearing this title. It comprised a variety of important statistics with reference to the number of public-houses in England, their proportion to the population, and the amount of money annually spent in intoxicating liquors. Mr. Taylor stated that the metropolis was divided into 36 registration districts, having, according to the census of 1851, an aggregate population of upwards of 1,600,000 persons above fourteen years of age. The number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors was 10,256, being one to every 156 persons. The proportion which the number of public-houses bore to the population of some other districts in the country was even still greater. In Yorkshire there were 961,945 persons above fourteen years of age, and the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors (including breweries) was 8411, being one to every 114 of the population. The proportion in Cumberland and Westmorland was one dealer to every 93 of the population above fourteen years of age; and in the whole of England there were 105,278 dealers in intoxicating liquors, to a population of 14,000,000, being one to every 234. Mr. Taylor stated that the amount of money annually spent in intoxicating liquors was 60,000,000*l.*, of which it had been calculated that 20,000,000*l.* was spent by the working classes alone. He pointed out that this money might be much more profitably employed in other ways, and dwelt on the indirect criminal action of intemperance through the poverty, ill-health, and want of education directly attributable to it. He thought that great alterations ought to be made by the Legislature in the present public-house system. It was desirable to consider whether the granting of licences to public-houses should be vested in the magistrates, as at present, or placed in the hands of a body especially elected for this purpose, who should have the power of determining the tenure of the licences. In conclusion, Mr. Taylor remarked that the diminution of the use of intoxicating liquors could, after all, be best promoted by the example of the more intelligent portion of the community. — *Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—*Bilious Affections*, induced by atmospheric changes, or too liberal diet, should be checked at once, or serious consequences may ensue: when any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, which indispose him from all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some cooling and purifying medicine. Let him send at once for a box of Holloway's Pills, which will free him from his sufferings, and speedily renew his usual healthful feelings. If the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning. It will wonderfully augment the corrective powers of the Pills.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST with a prudent use, has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Cockle's Pills, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—*Observer.*

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL
Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, City, N.E.
PATRON.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, K.G., &c.
VICE-PATRON.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.
This Institution is continually open to the Sick Poor of every nation, without requiring a letter of recommendation. It is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions for its support, and is urgently in want of Funds.
BANKERS: Messrs. BARNETT, HOARE, and CO., Lombard Street, E.C.
GEORGE CROXTON, *Secretary.*

WANTED, by the MATRON of an Industrial Home; a similar Situation in an Orphan Home, or any other Charitable Institution, where the inmates are younger, or of a better class. Good testimonials from several Clergymen and Ladies. Address A. N., Post Office, Mare Street, Hackney.

FEMALE MISSION.—The Meeting held at St. James's Hall, on the night of Wednesday, the 8th of February, having attracted much notice to the unfortunate class for whose benefit the subjoined Institutions have been established, a Conference of several gentlemen interested in this important movement was held at the offices of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, on Monday, the 13th ult., when the following resolution, proposed by Lord Henry Cholmondeley, and seconded by John La Touche, Esq., was unanimously carried:—"That an appeal be made for funds to assist the various Institutions, in order to provide increased accommodation for young women who are desirous of quitting their evil course of life." It is confidently expected that a sufficient amount may be raised so as materially to assist the various Metropolitan Institutions, and enable them to increase the accommodation, which has hitherto been much restricted for want of funds.

The subject of fallen females has received the careful consideration of the Committee for the last two years, with a view to carry out some scheme of practical good, in the least expensive and most effectual manner.

After various conferences with the clergy of the several parishes in the metropolis, and the managers of some of the existing institutions, it was resolved that a centre of action should be provided, through which institutions might be assisted, and where contributions could be received from those who are desirous of aiding in the rescue of this unhappy class.

For this object a handbook has been compiled and published, containing a short account of fifty penitentiaries and homes for females in London and the provinces, with particulars as to the ages received, terms of admission, &c.

The services of three female missionaries are employed for the purpose of seeking out those who are desirous of leaving their evil ways, and directing them to places of shelter and protection.

The sub-committee, who undertake their weekly superintendence, can now report that these missionaries have carried on their difficult work with zeal and steadiness of purpose, and have met with an unlooked-for measure of success.

Out of a large number of cases which have engaged attention during a period of nearly two years *one hundred and eighty-six* appeared to be penitent and anxious to reform, and therefore have been placed in homes or penitentiaries, or otherwise provided for; and in many instances the necessary sum for their admission has been paid by the Union.

Arrangements have been made by which two of the missionaries are able to receive these women at once into their houses, until a suitable home can be provided for them.

About 25,000 tracts and handbills have been distributed in the parks and streets, as well as in the houses of bad character, in which the missionaries have gained admission at considerable personal risk and self-sacrifice, but generally without much opposition.

Hospitals have been visited in the hope of permanently benefiting those who were compelled by illness to leave for a time their evil course of life.

An earnest APPEAL is now made for donations and subscriptions, in order that the Union may continue this most important work.

The following Gentlemen, members of the Female Mission Committee, will be happy to receive contributions:—Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., 10, Upper Grosvenor St., W.
William Gaussen, Esq., 12, Montague Place, W. C.
William James Maxwell, Esq., 9, Wimpole Street, W.
John La Touche, Esq., 24, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.
George Moore, Esq., 15, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
A. D. Chapman, Esq., 2, Hyde Park Square, W.
Or they may be paid to the Female Mission Fund: with Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street, E.C.; or Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.
CHARLES GWILLIM, *Secretary.*
Offices of the Union, 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

BROWN & POLSON'S
PATENT CORN FLOUR.
The *Lancet* states: "This is superior to anything of the kind known."
IT is respectfully announced that to any application by letter, BROWN and POLSON forward the address (for any village or town in the Three Kingdoms,) of Grocers, Chemists, &c., who supply their Corn Flour at the usual price. Where any similar article is substituted or forced into sale upon pretence of being "the same thing," or "as good as BROWN and POLSON'S," if the name, address and designation are kindly communicated such confidence will be greatly appreciated.
BROWN & POLSON,
Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen: Paisley, and 23, Ironmonger Lane, London.

WANTED, in a certified Reformatory for Sixty Boys, a SCHOOL-MASTER, to give instruction in School hours, and to assist the Governor in the general conduct of the Institution. He must be a trained and experienced master, and one who will enter upon his work in a zealous, laborious, and earnestly Christian spirit. Apply, giving references, and stating terms asked, to M. S. R., Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Printed for the Proprietors, by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London; and sold by W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.
March 2, 1860.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 59.] APRIL 2, 1860. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

REFORMATORY FOR JUVENILE MALE CRIMINALS under 16 years of age.—The HOME in the EAST, Old Ford, Bow, near London.

PRESIDENT,
THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

TREASURER,
JOSEPH CRANE, Esq.

BANKERS,
MESSRS. HANKEY & Co.

HONORARY SECRETARIES,
A. J. SCRUTTON, Esq., 81, Old Broad Street;
THOMAS SCRUTTON, Jun., Esq., 3, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.

GOVERNOR,
Mr. J. W. GORDELIER, at the Institution.

Fifty youths are maintained at an annual average cost of about £1000.

In addition to the ordinary operations of the Institution, the following efforts call for special funds:—

New workshops, with appropriate fittings, newly erected at a cost of £300.

Emigration of seven youths to Canada in April next, £85.

Contributions in aid of either of the above objects are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION for IMPROVING the DWELLINGS of the INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES; incorporated by Royal Charter, dated October 16th, 1845; with perpetual succession.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Sir RALPH HOWARD, Bart.

Deputy Chairman.—JOHN WILLIAM TOTTIE, Esq.

George William Alexander, Esq.
Major-Gen. Edward Pery Buckley, M.P.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K.G.
Stephen Charles Denison, Esq.
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T. Southwood Smith, Esq., M.D.
Russell Scott, Esq.
William Arthur Wilkinson, Esq.
Horace Wilkinson, Esq.

The necessity for the prosecution of the objects of this Association is continually brought before the public by the press, and in the reports of the officers of various sanitary boards, the only result of which has hitherto been the formation of various societies in addition to this Association, of smaller scope, though having the same objects in view.

The experience of thirteen years has convinced the Directors that the only mode in which the existing evils resulting from the improper housing of large masses of the people in densely-populated districts can be effectually and permanently alleviated, is by the exercise of such powers as they possess, and that the desire to do this must, at the present time, be exerted by one extended and powerful combination, instead of a variety of disjointed attempts, each necessarily burdened with expenses of its own, pressing upon the body of proprietors with a weight proportioned to the contraction of the area of its operations.

The Charter confers power to raise £100,000 capital, in shares of £25 each, to be expended in England and Wales, and to increase such capital to any extent, from time to time, with the sanction of the Board of Trade and the Shareholders.

To enter into contracts under the common seal of the Association.

To declare dividends not exceeding £5 per cent.; surplus to be applied in further promoting the objects of the Association, with the approval of the Board of Trade.

Constitution—Shareholders incorporated, and liabilities of each limited to the amount of his investment.

Directors elected by the Shareholders, two retiring every year, but capable of re-election.

Supervision by the Government, through the medium of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of securing the permanence of the original intent.

It is gratifying to know that, wherever the operations of this Association have been felt, the result has been the improvement of the accommodation afforded in the neighbouring dwellings; but greatly-increased efforts are requisite, both to meet the extent of the existing evil, and to perfect the remunerative character of the undertaking.

The Directors, therefore, invite the co-operation of the capitalist, and, to this end, his inspection of their buildings undermentioned.

The tenant class are earnestly requested, for the sake of their comfort, their health, and the economy of their dwellings, to make themselves acquainted with the accommodation hereby provided.

Every information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES GATLIFF, 19, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

The existing property of the Association is as follows:—

Pancras Square, Old Pancras Road	110	families.
Ingestre Buildings, New Street, Golden Square	60	do.
Nelson Square, Snow's Fields, Bermondsey	108	do.
Albert Street, Mile End New Town	60	do.
Pelham Street, Mile End New Town	35	do.
Pleasant Row, Mile End New Town	11	do.
Queen's Place, Dockhead	10	do.
Albion Buildings, Bartholomew Close, Aldersgate Street	24	do.
	418	do.
Soho Chambers, Old Compton Street, Soho	128	single men.
Metropolitan Chambers, Albert Street, Mile End New Town	234	do.
	362	do.

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In the meantime, whilst proceedings are pending, contributions, however small, are most earnestly solicited, to provide her with food and clothing, and to preserve to her the shelter of a home.

Further particulars, together with a list of gentlemen who can vouch for the accuracy of the above statement may be obtained of Edward West, Esq., 97, Newgate-street, by whom subscriptions will be gratefully received.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the REFORMATORY and REFUGE UNION are earnestly solicited for the following purposes:—

General Fund—For maintaining the General Operations.

Refuge Fund—For making Grants to Refuges, Emigration, &c.

Female Mission Fund—For maintaining a Mission to Fallen Women.

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ROBERT HANBURY, Esq., M. P.,
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CHARLES GWILLIM, *Sec.*

The following sums are thankfully acknowledged:—

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Miss Hall	5	0	0
M. M. C.	5	0	0
G. G.	5	0	0
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FEMALE MISSION.—The Meeting held at St. James's Hall, on the night of Wednesday, the 8th of February, having attracted much notice to the unfortunate class for whose benefit the subjoined Institutions have been established, a Conference of several gentlemen interested in this important movement was held at the offices of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, on Monday, the 13th ult., when the following resolution, proposed by Lord Henry Cholmondeley, and seconded by John La Touche, Esq., was unanimously carried:—"That an appeal be made for funds to assist the various Institutions, in order to provide increased accommodation for young women who are desirous of quitting their evil course of life." It is confidently expected that a sufficient amount may be raised so as materially to assist the various Metropolitan Institutions, and enable them to increase the accommodation, which has hitherto been much restricted for want of funds.

The subject of fallen females has received the careful consideration of the Committee for the last two years, with a view to carry out some scheme of practical good, in the least expensive and most effectual manner.

After various conferences with the clergy of the several parishes in the metropolis, and the managers of some of the existing institutions, it was resolved that a centre of action should be provided, through which institutions might be assisted, and where contributions could be received from those who are desirous of aiding in the rescue of this unhappy class.

For this object a handbook has been compiled and published, containing a short account of fifty penitentiaries and homes for females in London and the provinces, with particulars as to the ages received, terms of admission, &c.

The services of three female missionaries are employed for the purpose of seeking out those who are desirous of leaving their evil ways, and directing them to places of shelter and protection.

The sub-committee, who undertake their weekly superintendence, can now report that these missionaries have carried on their difficult work with zeal and steadiness of purpose, and have met with an unlooked-for measure of success.

Out of a large number of cases which have engaged attention during a period of nearly two years *one hundred and eighty-six* appeared to be penitent and anxious to reform, and therefore have been placed in homes or penitentiaries, or otherwise provided for; and in many instances the necessary sum for their admission has been paid by the Union.

Arrangements have been made by which two of the missionaries are able to receive these women at once into their houses, until a suitable home can be provided for them.

About 25,000 tracts and handbills have been distributed in the parks and streets, as well as in the houses of bad character, in which the missionaries have gained admission at considerable personal risk and self-sacrifice, but generally without much opposition.

Hospitals have been visited in the hope of permanently benefiting those who were compelled by illness to leave for a time their evil course of life.

An earnest APPEAL is now made for donations and subscriptions, in order that the Union may continue this most important work.

The following Gentlemen, members of the Female Mission Committee, will be happy to receive contributions:—
Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., 10, Upper Grosvenor St., W.
William Gaussen, Esq., 12, Montague Place, W. C.
William James Maxwell, Esq., 9, Wimpole Street, W.
John La Touche, Esq., 24, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.
George Moore, Esq., 15, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
A. D. Chapman, Esq., 2, Hyde Park Square, W.
Or they may be paid to the Female Mission Fund; with Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street, E.C.; or Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

CHARLES GWILLIM, *Secretary*.
Offices of the Union, 118, Pall Mall, S.W.

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MUNIFICENT GIFTS.—A benevolent lady who withholds her name, has offered the National Life-boat Institution to defray the cost (amounting to 720*l.*) of four life-boats and their equipments, which the society has decided to station at Newquay and St. Ives, in Cornwall, North Dundrum Bay, in Ireland, and Buckie, on the northern coast of Scotland. Each of these places is noted for the frequency of the wrecks in its vicinity; and at some of the stations, some lamentable loss of life occurred during the heavy storms of last winter. A few years ago, the philanthropic donor witnessed a fearful shipwreck on the Irish coast. Shore boats, one after another, attempted in vain to reach the distressed ship, whose crew were lashed to the rigging. The shrieks of the poor men were indeed very pitiable; but when they saw that help from the shore had completely failed to reach them, their cries, which were distinctly heard on land, became piercing and distressing in the extreme, and were only silenced by the raging sea engulfing them in its bosom. The lady then determined that on a favourable opportunity presenting itself, she would defray the cost of several life-boats, to be stationed on various points of the coast. That opportunity has come, and she has, with no small satisfaction, given prompt effect to her decision. Hereafter her gifts will be blessed and cherished in many a home which would otherwise be bereft of a husband, father, or brother.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

April 2, 1860.

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ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

On Thursday the Annual General Meeting of the friends and supporters of this Institution was held at the London Tavern; Admiral the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, C.B., V.P., in the chair. The meeting was influentially and most numerously attended, and amongst others there were present—Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., V.P., Chairman; Thomas Chapman, Esq., V.P., Deputy-Chairman; Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., V.P.; Sir E. S. L. Perrott, Bart.; General Dickson; Sir James Tyler; Admiral Ryder Burton; J. R. Wilson, Esq.; Rev. J. C. Connally, Chaplain H.M. Dockyard, Woolwich; Captain Beamish, R.N.; Admiral Gordon, Trinity House; Captain W. H. Hall, R.N., C.B.; Admiral Sir George Seymour, K.C.B.; Captain Claxton, R.N.; Captain Guthrie, R.N.; Stephen Cave, Esq., M.P.; Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N.; Alexander Boetefeur, Esq.; R. B. Forbes, Esq., and many other gentlemen.

The noble Chairman expressed the satisfaction he felt in presiding over the annual meeting of so useful and philanthropic a society as the National Life-boat Institution. He felt assured that the more its truly important operations were known, the more they would be appreciated and encouraged. (Hear, hear.) It was satisfactory to find that the institution was receiving considerable public support, but he hoped it would still be more extensive and liberal, in order to enable the society to maintain in a state of perfect efficiency its noble fleet of life-boats, and gradually to increase their number. After having dwelt on some other points, his lordship called on

Mr. Lewis, the secretary, to read the Annual Report.

It began by stating that the total number of life-boats, including those in course of construction, belonging to the institution, amounted to one hundred and one,—a truly noble fleet, out-numbered, to be sure, by the navies of commerce and of war, but the largest life-saving fleet that the world had yet seen. The life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution had, at various points of our coasts, been actively called into operation on sixty-one occasions during the past year. Two hundred and eighteen lives had been saved from thirty-nine wrecks, and five vessels had been assisted safely into port. For these valuable exertions the total sum paid to life-boats' crews was 733*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* On these occasions, and on those of quarterly exercise, the life-boats were manned by about 4,000 persons. Nearly all the services took place in stormy weather and heavy seas, and often in the dark hour of the night. The committee lamented that the number of wrecks in the seas and on the coasts of the British Isles, and the consequent loss of life therefrom, had been unprecedentedly large during the past year; no less than 1,646 of our fellow-creatures having met a watery grave. In the case of two wrecks alone—viz., those of the *Royal Charter* and the *Pomona*—upwards of 800 persons perished in the darkness of the night, without the possibility of any assistance reaching them. It was, however, consoling to find, that the exertions which had been made during the past year to rescue life from shipwreck had been attended with great and encouraging success, as was shown by the official return of the Board of Trade: 2,332 having been thus saved. The services of a life-boat were usually only called into requisition when it would not be safe for any other kind of vessel to approach a wreck. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck since the first establishment of the National Life-boat Institution, and for rescuing whom the committee had granted honorary and pecuniary rewards, was 11,401. Language failed adequately to describe the amount of happiness which the saving of so many thousands of persons must have conferred. During the past year one gold medal, twenty silver medals, thirteen votes of thanks, inscribed on vellum, and 1,108*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* have been granted for saving the lives of 499 persons on the coasts and outlying banks of the United Kingdom. Many of these services had been of the most gallant and noble character. The gold medal had been presented to Joseph Rogers, the Maltese seaman of the *Royal Charter*, who, with a line round him, swam through the heavy surf to the rocky shore, when that unfortunate vessel was wrecked on the Anglesey coast in October last, which line was the means of saving many persons, and which, had not the vessel broken up in so short a time, would undoubtedly have been the means of saving most of those on board. The committee acknowledged the assistance which they continued to receive from the local committees; from the Mercantile Marine Fund, through the Board of Trade; and from the commodore comptroller-general, the deputy-comptroller general, and the officers and men of the coast-guard service. The operations of the committee may be thus briefly stated:—Since the formation of the institution it has expended on life-boat establishments 36,948*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and has voted 82 gold and 658 silver medals for distinguished services in saving life, besides pecuniary awards, amounting together to 12,759*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* During the past year expenses had been incurred on either additional new life-boat stations, or the replacing of old boats, transporting-carriages, and houses, by new ones, repairs, stores, and alterations of boats, carriages, and houses, and for exercising the crews of life-boats, amounting altogether to 11,120*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* This great and national work had, however, only been accomplished by the society incurring liabilities to the extent of a further sum of 3,834*l.* The receipts of the institution, from all sources, amounted last year to 11,652*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Amongst the interesting incidents connected therewith, the committee gratefully acknowledged the accompanying gifts, specially appropriated, at the request of the donors themselves, to the cost of the following life-boats: Exmouth, (Lady Rolle,) 375*l.*; Porthcawl, Portrush, (M. A. C. S.,) 380*l.*; Kingsgate, St. Andrew's, Thurso, (A. W. Jaffray, Esq.,) 560*l.*; North Berwick, (Messrs. Jaffray and Son,) 180*l.*; Lizard, (the Hon. Mrs. Agar, and T. J. Agar Robartes, Esq., M.P.,) 269*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; Fowey, (William Rashleigh, Esq, and the Hon. Mrs. Rashleigh,) 100*l.*; Banff, (Messrs. Macfie and Sons,) 180*l.*; 150*l.*, was also received from the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, chiefly collected in threepences from its seamen-members in aid of life-boats. During the preceding year legacies had been left to the institution by the late Miss Church, 100*l.*; George Biggs, Esq., Strand, 100*l.*; Edwin Cuthbert, Esq., Denmark-hill, 50*l.*; and from Mrs. Ann Thompson, 100*l.* The report concluded by alluding to the fact that not only was the National Life-boat Institution now one of the most important benevolent societies in our land, but that its operations were known to all the maritime powers of the world. Some of these governments had had life-boats built under the superintendence of the institution, which had already been instrumental in saving many lives. Englishmen resident in distant parts of the globe had also often sent tokens of their approval of its philanthropic labours. The committee made their present earnest appeal on its behalf, in the full assurance that those who would extend to it their support, would not only enhance a work of benevolence and mercy, but of national importance, and would thus aid in helping onward the best interests of the cause of humanity in our country.

The report having been moved and unanimously adopted,

Mr. R. B. Forbes, chairman of the Massachusetts Shipwrecked and Humane Society, spoke of the obligations of the American sister society to the British National Life-boat Institution, for the valuable and practical information it had rendered them on various subjects. He stated that along the coasts of his states they had between sixty and seventy life-saving stations, or an average for one station for every five miles. (Hear, hear.) On looking at the wreck chart of the British Isles, he regretted to see that in some cases hundreds of miles still intervened between some of their life-boat stations. (Hear, hear.) Considering what the National Life-boat In-

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stitution had already accomplished in behalf of the cause of suffering humanity, whose principles were the same in every clime, he hoped it would continue to prosper, and be enabled to pursue its course of usefulness; for amongst the many noble and benevolent institutions in England, there was none better known and appreciated abroad than its National Life-boat Institution. (Cheers.)

Various other resolutions having been subsequently passed, pledging the meeting to renewed exertions on behalf of the truly benevolent and national objects of the Institution, and the usual complimentary vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the proceedings, which were of a very interesting character, terminated.

ISLINGTON AND NORTH LONDON SHOEBLACK BRIGADE AND REFUGE.

The second annual tea and public meeting of this institution was held on Monday last, in Myddelton Hall.

At six o'clock a very numerous and fashionable company sat down to tea, gratuitously supplied in aid of the funds by the ladies, who presided over their respective companies at the meeting.

The tables having been cleared, the tea-meeting resolved itself into a public meeting, presided over by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, supported by Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P., Rev. Daniel Wilson, Rev. W. Vincent, Rev. Henry Allon, Joseph Payne, Esq., Henry Spicer, Esq., &c., &c.

Prayer having been offered by the Rev. W. Vincent, the Hon. Secretary read the annual report, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"The society was established in Oct. 1857, by several gentlemen connected with ragged schools in the north of London, in order to give employment to the destitute boys commonly found in those schools, and to bring them under a course of discipline and training that would form in them habits of industry and honesty, so as to fit them for more important and permanent situations.

"The following is the result of the earnings of the boys for the year 1859:—

"Earnings, 239*l.* 18*s.*; boys' wages, 176*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; boys' bank, 39*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; retained by secretary, 23*l.* 8*s.*; showing a total of 57,576 pairs of boots cleaned.

"The above shows an increase of 29*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* earned, or 7,173 pairs of boots cleaned more than the previous year; your committee believe that the amount would have been still larger but for the great increase in the number of opposition boys, and other difficulties they have had to contend with. They are very glad to say, that the first two months of the present year show a large increase compared with last.

"The number of boys admitted has been eighty-three.

"These have been disposed of in the following way:—nineteen have left of their own accord; five have been taken away by their parents; eleven have been dismissed; two have entered the army, one in the band; twenty-one have obtained or been placed in situations; twenty-five remain at present in the society; making a total of above 178 boys who have been more or less benefited since the establishment of the society.

"Besides these, there are several others who have been placed on trial, but from various reasons have not been regularly admitted. Some of those who have left of their own accord have since obtained situations, which are in a great degree traceable to their connection with the society.

"While the society provides the boys with honest work, it does not neglect their instruction. The boys are required to attend school on Sunday, and also on week nights as often as possible. In order to ensure regularity, each boy is furnished on Saturday evenings with a card, on which the superintendent marks his attendance at school during the previous week; thus the influence of the ragged-school teachers, who first rescued the boys from idleness and vice, is preserved.

"But your committee, feeling so strongly the importance of giving the boys every opportunity of acquiring instruction, and finding that many good boys have been hindered from obtaining situations by their imperfect knowledge, they have opened a school for two evenings in the week, at the society's office, when all the boys attend, and this additional instruction, your committee believe, will materially contribute to the advancement and progress of the boys.

"Your committee having found that many of the boys in their employ were orphans, or had been deserted by their parents, or turned out to get their own living, and were therefore compelled to sleep in low lodging-houses, and often in worse places, they determined at once to take steps to open a refuge for these boys, which would be the means of withdrawing them from the evil temptations of their uncertain homes, and would, at the same time, furnish them with more healthy and comfortable accommodation. Through the liberal response made to the appeal so generously headed by the donation of 25*l.* from the Earl of Shaftesbury, your committee are thankful to say that this important step has been taken, and their refuge is now open. Several difficulties retarded the opening of the refuge, and it was some time before a convenient house presented itself; suitable premises in Church-street have, however, now been taken, which have been thoroughly cleansed and fitted up for the purpose, and they have now provided a home for twelve friendless and homeless boys. Each boy pays one shilling a-week for his lodgings, is provided with a separate bed, and not more than three or four sleep in each room.

"Several of the boys who are without homes and parents, on leaving the society for situations, cannot, of course, be accommodated in the present refuge; but your committee will gladly supplement these efforts, by fitting up a portion of their premises as a dormitory for such boys, provided friends will furnish the necessary funds. Thus would the influence of the society be maintained at a time when, in many instances, it is most needed.

"Towards this effort—towards the fittings and support of their school—towards the enlargement of the present refuge, and for the general maintenance of the society,—your committee plead for additional assistance."

The noble Chairman then rose, amid the most enthusiastic applause, to address the meeting. Having just apologised for the absence of his friend, the Duke of Marlborough, who was so much indisposed as to be unable to be with them, his lordship said, that very little could be added to the very excellent report which had just been read. It was so full, and went into every detail so marvellously, that really any person entering the room while the hon. secretary was reading it, might well have thought that he was a minister of State, laying down some great scheme for the improvement of the country; and indeed it was such a scheme as could be well applied to the highest departments of the State. The country at large was getting more and more to see the value of the preventive system. The force and value of it had always been admitted; yet all efforts had been made in the way of remedial measures, but this and all similar institutions took their stand upon the preventive system. It gathered in the young while they were yet untainted, while their young spirits and wills were supple, and capable of being bent in the right direction. He might be answered by some, that a great deal had been done by government in granting large sums for educational purposes. He was very glad that they did so, but at the same time he would observe that the character of the education thus given, although in the abstract very good, was, in relation to society, altogether inappropriate, and in many respects dangerous. They were training those who should look forward to walk in the humbler classes of life in such a way as to fill their minds with high notions, causing them to aspire to a state of things far above their position, but to attain which the youth often resorted to means the most destructive. His lordship also alluded to young girls thus trained, who looked with contempt upon all menial offices. He did not wish to repress honest aspirations in the minds of any, but he did wish to impress upon them this simple fact; namely, that all could not rise to the highest situations, that after all there must be a large number to fill the humbler stations of life, and that men or women could never attain to a higher honour than that of doing their duty in that sphere in which God had been pleased to call them. He believed they had it in their power to a very great extent to repress, if not wholly to suppress, juvenile mendicancy. If the bill which his lordship proposed and passed through the House of Lords, but which was thrown out in the Commons, had passed into law, by this time juvenile mendicancy would have been utterly unknown in the streets of London, for if the parents or guardians of the wretched children found they could turn them to no account as mendicants, they would let them go to school. The system of that society, as propounded by the hon. secretary in the report, was an excellent one. It taught the children, under God, to rely upon their own exertions. It was in some respects a charitable one, but it had also a higher character, for it taught the boy

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that industry was honourable, and helped him to maintain his position in the scale of society. He liked very much the system they adopted of reposing confidence in the lads in their employ; it was extremely beneficial to the lads themselves, and the large sums of money which the lads had in the bank proved that they had responded to the instruction given them. It begot in the lads the first principle of dignity, a sense of responsibility; it opened up to them a new career, and placed them in the path of honour and virtue. But education must accompany the industrial instruction, and thus the committee were looking, not only to the temporal, but the spiritual welfare of the boys intrusted to their care; and he believed that they thereby added to the security, the honour, and the peace of the country.

Robert Hanbury, Esq., then moved—"That the report which had been read be adopted, printed, and circulated; that the following gentlemen [names read] be the committee and officers for the year ensuing; and that this meeting views with pleasure the continued success of the operations of the society, and hails with satisfaction the opening of a refuge for those boys who were without home." He fully indorsed all that the noble chairman had stated, feeling fully assured that preventive were far better than remedial measures, and that one and all were bound to come forward and assist so noble an enterprise. He much rejoiced in being able publicly to allude to the great movement now on foot for the purpose of bringing the Gospel to bear upon the masses who were hitherto unapproachable; he believed that from it much good would result.

The Rev. Daniel Wilson, vicar of Islington, in seconding the motion, would only interpose a very few words to say how very deeply he valued the great and noble efforts being made for the poor and the wretched outcast, and how very heartily he rejoiced and responded to the sentiments which had been uttered—that they should connect social and moral improvement with special efforts made for the advancement of their eternal interests. It was impossible to fail to observe that God was stirring up the hearts and hands of Christians in an uncommon way. The lads now before them would, in all probability, have now been spending a vicious and degraded life, if it were not for this institution, where they had not simply employment, but discipline, and something to stimulate them to good behaviour and industry. And it was very pleasing to know that each day was begun with prayer, and each day closed with prayer, and he could not but hope that God, in his tender mercy and love, would turn many of their immortal souls to Himself, so that they might not only rise in the scale of society, but that hereafter they might shine as stars in the firmament of heaven.

Sir Samuel Morton Peto, M.P., supported the resolution. Being in the neighbourhood, he thought he would just call in and pay his respects, and say how very cordially he approved of the movement. He noticed with special pleasure that they had a refuge attached to their institution. It was not until he became a member of parliament that he saw the necessity for such a state of things, but when returning home from the House late at night or early in the morning, he frequently noticed poor wretched girls and lads curled up in doorways; and since then he had taken very great interest in the refuge which they had in St. Giles's, where much good had been effected.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, after which the boys of the brigade sang, "Hark, 'tis the bells of the village church."

The Rev. Henry Allon, of Union Chapel, Islington, moved the second resolution:—"That this society, which affords employment, shelter, and education to poor and destitute boys, deserves the support and sympathy of the public at large; and that this meeting pledges itself to use every effort to enable the committee to carry on and increase their operations." The rev. gentleman took shame to himself that he had not hitherto interested himself in the cause of ragged schools. He was invited to attend, and finding that the Earl of Shaftesbury was to preside, he felt that it must be a good thing; in fact, he did not know anything good with which his lordship's name was not connected. He then referred to his lordship's eloquent address in the House of Lords on the preaching in theatres. He had very little faith in great and ostentatious schemes—but he had much in little ones which were quiet, unostentatious, and accompanied with spiritual influence, for unless they appealed to the spiritual feelings of these outcasts they would do but little to raise them from their fallen condition. It was a great thing in favour of the institution in behalf of which they were assembled, that it was not purely eleemosynary, but that it helped the boys to help themselves.

The noble chairman then called upon "The deputy assistant judge of the Middlesex Sessions, better known as 'Chief Justice Payne,'" to second the motion, which he did in his usual humorous and poetic style, concluding with his 1423rd tailpiece, amid thunders of applause.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Henry Spicer, Esq., and seconded by Josiah Wilson, Esq., was carried unanimously; and the meeting concluded with the Benediction.

Reformatory and Refuge Union.—We regret to state that Mr. Charles Gwillim has been obliged by illness to resign the secretaryship of this society. The committee have appointed Mr. A. O. Charles to supply his place.

Mrs. Jameson.—There can be few of us but must have felt, in hearing of Mrs. Jameson's death, that they have lost a friend, if not personally and privately—and their number must be very great—yet sympathetically and publicly. Each among us who values what she valued, and labours where she laboured, must feel that there is one gone from among us whom we could ill spare, for herself as much as for the talents she ever used to help and defend the weak and ignorant.

Notices to Correspondents.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings, Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with "The Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** *Attention is called to the following Scale of Charges for Advertisements:—*

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,
April 2, 1860.

TRAINING OF PAUPER GIRLS.

We had the opportunity a few weeks back of visiting a small institution opened and supported by the benevolent exertions of Mrs. Albert Way, at Brockham, in the neighbourhood of Reigate, for the industrial training of pauper girls. The establishment is an industrial school of a very simple and unpretending description—the premises consisting only of a neat cottage and out-buildings, standing in about half an acre of garden ground, cheaply furnished for twenty girls. The staff comprised a matron, who superintended the domestic management, clothing, and needlework, and a laundress who taught the girls to wash and iron; a schoolmistress of the neighbouring national schools attending daily to give them such plain instruction in reading, writing, and ciphering as would make them more useful in their future situations. The air of the whole was that of a well-regulated *home*. The industrial training was evidently real and practical, such as would be likely to make the girls

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subjected to it really acceptable as servants in a farmer's or tradesman's family. We could not help wishing that the girls in our National and British Schools had more of the same description of instruction, and that more pains were taken to prepare them for that industrial life in which they must earn their livelihood, and for that domestic life which most of them may certainly look forward to at a later period; that more could be done to engraft in them the habit of labour, and to give them more of the skill and experience which would make their labour profitable.

It might be that the greater attention given to the needlework and laundry or housework might interfere with the girls' progress in grammar and geography, but we own ourselves of that old-fashioned class who think a servant and a wife *untrained*, or *ill-trained*, if they can distinguish the indicative from the subjunctive mood, and cannot be trusted to clean a room; or can delineate the map of Africa, and cannot cut out or make up a shirt. The girls in this Brockham School will know their business in the things of daily life, and yet will have their intelligence and memory and general faculties fairly roused and exercised, so as to use them for their own improvement, and hereafter for the elementary instruction of their children.

But the class of children we found this school intended for, naturally raised a painful question. Why should institutions, founded by private charity, and carried on by individual sacrifices, be requisite when we boast of so improved a poor-law—when so many hundred thousands have been spent on model workhouses, and are spent yearly in maintaining and training the pauper child? We anxiously discussed this question with the lady to whom the school owes its origin, and found that she was induced to enter on the work she has undertaken by her own painful experience of the sort of training which the pauper girls in most of our unions experience—a training to indolence rather than industry, and to slatterulv neglect rather than neatness, order, and punctuality. Even where a' schoolmistress is kept, and some efforts made to teach the girls to use their needle as well as to read and write, very few girls are ever taught, or have the opportunity to practise, household work, or to be of the least practical service in a kitchen.

The case might be expected to be far better in the large district schools, whose establishment some years ago was so great a subject of congratulation, and seemed to mark so great an improvement in our plans for *Pauper Training*. But unfortunately the size of these establishments, and the completeness of their arrangements, have stood in the way of any efficient industrial training, though they have secured a far better amount of moral and mental education. When three or four hundred girls are massed together in the same school, and water, heat, light, &c., are all supplied by mechanical apparatus, there is no chance for any but a few individual girls to be set practically to clean a room, or light a fire, or clean a candlestick, or even boil a kettle. Everything is done for them,—the food cooked by steam, the clothes washed by steam,—machines for wringing out the wet, heated closet for drying. All these arrangements—conducive as they may be to the order and economy of the establishment—are destructive of any industrial teaching and practice for the girls who are reared in it. They are necessarily useless and untaught for the places which they are to undertake. Nor is this all. In the rare cases where such girls fall into the hands of kindly and considerate mistresses, their deficiencies are gradually supplied, and their faults corrected, and the girl eventually turns out well; but far more commonly the mistresses they are engaged by are of a different stamp—little fitted to teach, and still less likely to have the patience and forbearance to teach effectually. The girl is continually scolded, and often punished for her incapacity and ignorance. Her temper and better habits lost and injured, her inefficiency and experience in even the common things of household work force her down to the position of the mere drudge of all work, or of any work; and passing from one such place to another, she finds in hundreds of cases the end of her career in the streets, and adds vice and misery to helplessness and idleness.

The words of the matron of a large metropolitan workhouse open a deeply painful subject, when, in answer to Mrs. Way's inquiry if they had many orphan girls, she answered, "Oh yes, everybody wants the orphan girls; they have no parents to complain or interfere!"

We trust that the efforts made at Brockham may have many imitators. The simple and inexpensive system it is carried on upon may well recommend it for a practical pattern. We hope it may succeed in rousing the attention of the guardians of our town and country unions to the importance of making the training of our pauper schools more individual, and especially the industrial training more effective. We hope still more that the attention of society at large may be awakened to the general treatment of the pauper class of children, and that the parish authorities who are answerable for their care and protection, will be compelled to look on them as something more than mere parish property—little serfs or slaves who, as they have been lodged and boarded at the expense of the rates, are the lawful property of the ratepayer; that they will be required to give account of the manner in which they have placed them out, and of the oversight they have maintained to ensure their proper usage, and keep them from vice.

THE OPERATIVE BLEACHERS' SHORT TIME BILL.

It is pleasanter to record success than to urge precautions against failure. The second reading of Mr. Crook's bill has had an unlooked-for majority, and Mr. Hopley's indefatigable efforts for the cause have not been in vain. But while we congratulate ourselves on the favourable issue of the late debate, we must remember it is only "so far, so well;" the bill is not yet law, and the interests and opinions of an influential class are opposed to its becoming so. Nothing but a steadily urged majority in public opinion can ensure it an ultimate majority in Parliament.

REMUNERATIVE LABOUR IN PRISONS.

By Ernest Noel, Esq.

The burdens of taxation, and the means by which the growing expenditure of the country may be met, are subjects which are being constantly brought before the public. The object of the present paper is to consider the possibility of relieving the tax-payers of this country, by reducing the expenditure of public money in the support of prisons, adding to the general wealth of the State, and diminishing the number of unprofitable and non-producing members of the community.

All will agree that an able-bodied man who is kept in idleness, or employed on unremunerative work, is a burden to those who support him. It requires no elaborate argument to show that a man who consumes so many pounds of food per day, and produces nothing in return, is by so much a loss to the State. In the year 1858 there were over 18,000 persons who were sentenced to imprisonment; of these considerably more than one-half were capable of being employed in profitable labour.

By employing prisoners in various trades, it becomes possible to make the prison almost, if not altogether, self-supporting, thereby relieving the ratepayers of a heavy burden; the general wealth of the country

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is increased; the trade of the town in which the prison is situate is augmented; and (where the sentence is for a longer period than one year) habits of industry are formed by the prisoners; a better opportunity is given them of honestly supporting themselves on leaving the gaol, by teaching them a trade, and enabling them to earn some small sum during the term of their imprisonment, to maintain them, on the expiration of their sentence, whilst they are seeking regular employment. That these statements are not chimerical, that they are practical truths, and not only a beautiful theory, I think may be proved by the results already obtained in the various prisons where the system has been tried.

The county gaol at Wakefield, a prison of which the West Riding of Yorkshire may justly be proud, has already most satisfactorily tested the question of remunerative labour in prisons. The gross cost of the prison for the last six years has been £78,511 2*s.* 7*d.*, the profit derived from prison labour in the same six years has amounted to no less a sum than £32,084 2*s.* 1*d.* Half of this sum was expended on *buildings* and machinery, leaving a balance of about £16,000, which has been saved from the pockets of the ratepayers, no inconsiderable item in a country so burdened with taxation. The average number of prisoners has been 685, and instead of costing the country about eighteen pounds (£18) per prisoner, as they would have done under the old system, the net expenditure for each was reduced to £11 5*s.* 11*d.* This admirably-managed prison has so far successfully proved the advantage of remunerative prison labour as to encourage at least the trial of a fuller development of the system, by which the prisoners might be made to bear a still larger share of the expense their crimes entail on the community. Prisons are places of punishment, and their main object should be the restraining of evil-doers. Every spiritual advantage should be given to their inmates, but this need not interfere with a full working system; and a criminal should know that he will be required to work harder in prison than without its walls, and no amount of work can be fairly considered a hardship that does not interfere with the prisoner's health.

It would be well for this country if all its prisons were conducted on the same system as that at Wakefield, where we may confidently expect that one-half the expense will be earned by the prisoners; but as the thorough labour system has yet in most places to be commenced, it would not be a profitless speculation to consider if it were not possible to improve on that plan which is so successfully carried out in the prison of the West Riding. With this in view, let us examine into the results which have been obtained by the working of a rather different system in the prison at Albany, New York State.

Nine hundred and ninety (990) prisoners were sent to this prison in the year 1855-56. Considerably more than half were sentenced for a term of less than three months (it need hardly be stated the shorter the sentence the more difficult to make the labour profitable). The total expenditure for the year was 15,168 dollars, of which the items were—

	dollars.
Improvements and repairs	372
Furniture	231
Clothing and bedding	1.042
Provisions	7,122
General expense account	6,401
	15,168

To meet this expenditure, no tax or rate was levied, it was not required to ask one farthing from the public, excepting a small sum from *other* counties, who availed themselves of this prison for their criminals.

The income was derived from the following sources:—

	dollars.
Wood workshop	618
Slating do.	4,161
Hardware do.	4,049
Smith's shop	2,637
Female department	2,176
Received from visitors, and fines	526
Board account	4,179
Total income	18,346
Expenditure	15,168
Profit to the town	3,178

Thus it will appear (excluding from consideration all moral results, and the good which this system is calculated to effect amongst the prisoners) that the town of Albany has not been taxed one farthing for the correction of its criminal population, but that it is a gainer of over three thousand (3,000) dollars by the labour of men who otherwise would have lain in gaol, entirely at the public cost, without the means or capacity of earning anything towards their support. I went through this prison with great care. The prisoners are generally healthy, more so than in most other prisons in that county. They were all busily employed—no conversation was allowed in the workroom, and by not overcrowding there was found no great material difficulty in enenforcing this regulation. They rose between four and five in the morning; eleven hours per day were allotted for labour. The meals were taken in their separate sleeping cells. As the object of this paper is rather to recommend the principle than describe the working of the system, I shall not detain the section by entering into details, which, however, are worthy the attentive consideration of all who are interested in prison discipline, or anxious to benefit the criminals, who, in a short time, are absorbed again into the labouring population.

It may be thought by some that the prison at Albany may have peculiar favouring circumstances, rendering the system successful there, whilst inapplicable to other places. This may be possible; at the same time I think an impartial investigation will show that the mechanical power of a prisoner, when properly employed, is sufficient in value to pay for his maintenance, as much in England as in America.

The prison at Albany is no solitary and exceptional case. The State prison of Massachusetts is conducted on nearly similar principles. Mr. Haynes, the warder, a man of great intelligence and worth, told me that they had but little doubt that in a short time, when all their arrangements were complete, the prison would be entirely self-supporting.

At present the accounts show the advantages of the system. The total expenditure was 48,417 dollars. The income derived from the labour of the prisoners was 32,860 dollars, or nearly three-fourths the expenditure.

The main objection, I believe, that has been urged against the system is, the plea that it deprives honest men of a livelihood, and produces discontent amongst the trading classes.

I think, however, that this and similar arguments will not bear the test of a careful and impartial inquiry. The "contract system," the one proposed, and that which is at work both in the prisons in Albany and Boston, is simple in its working, and at the same time meets most of the objections which have hitherto been proposed.

The labour of the convicts is contracted for by tradesmen, and is open to the competition of all, who both supply the raw material, and the machinery requisite, and dispose of the goods when manufactured. By this plan the *prison* does not engage in trade, and therefore cannot be said to compete unfairly with the ordinary tradesman. It benefits the town where the prison is located, by increasing its general trade, at the same time relieves the taxpayer of a useless and heavy burden.

By establishing trades in the prison

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which are not common in the particular district where the prison is situate, you are not likely to disturb the feelings of the ignorant, and you thus remove this supposed cause of complaint.

There may, doubtless, be some practical difficulties in working this system in England which do not exist in America; but it appears to me at least to merit the serious consideration of those who have the management of our gaols, and to be worthy the attention of those reformers who are attempting to diminish the increasing burdens of the country.

STATISTICS OF THE EXTENT OF CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "ECONOMIST.")

THE more important statistics of the extent of crime in England and Wales, when estimated for a single year, have now been placed before the reader. These statistics include most details of the positive amount of criminality, and many details of the proportionate extent. The returns furnished by the police establishment have been arranged so as to indicate the actual numbers of the criminal class, independent of all considerations of locality, population, or employment. The same results have also been calculated with reference to these conditions: and the aspect of crime has been viewed, positively, as existent in certain defined districts; proportionately, in relation to the numbers of the inhabitants; and with reference to any prevailing characteristic of the population, in its different phases, of town and country life, of mercantile, maritime, agricultural, or commercial occupations. These statistics have been produced, more or less fully, for the whole of England, for the urban and rural police districts, for certain agricultural counties, and for several of the larger and more important centres of industrial employment. And to such returns—calculated as they have been, in most instances, without any distinction of sex, age, or antecedents—have been added the most minute details of the characters of the recognised criminal population, statements of the proportion of adult to juvenile delinquents, and tabulated divisions of males from females.

Such details having been stated, the chief object of the present series of letters has been attained. The object proposed, was to place upon record, in a form in which it might be read, and in a position in which it must be seen, the alarming disclosures which the recently published volume of Judicial Statistics, for the first time, bring to light. The mass of information which that portly Blue-book has produced, has, in these letters, been condensed within such limits, which those interested in the subject will, perhaps, consider to be readable; and this summary has been published under circumstances which ensure, at the least, a wide circulation. Hence the more important object with which these criminal returns have been compiled, has been fully realised; and those whose duty and profession it is, either to regulate the conduct of that class which is now proved to exist, or to propose measures for such regulation, are, or may be made, aware of the actual condition of that fearful social malady with which they have to deal. The subscription to these letters, then, has been, up to the present point, literally adhered to—an inquiry has alone been instituted upon the extent of crime in England and Wales. Neither, in effect, will the spirit of the signature be ignored in what remains to be said. The least important portion of the subject has now, in conclusion, to be discussed; and this part will assume—with much diffidence, as dealing with an extremely difficult, though a highly momentous, subject—the form of an inquiry, as to what means we possess for the supervision of the criminal class in this country, and what means we might employ.

The agents and instruments for the diminution of crime in England, if to the public acts of legislature be added the influence of private energy, probably exceed in extent, if not in efficiency, the appliances for similar purposes possessed by any other civilised country. In addition to the untiring efforts of private individuals, of associated societies, and of bodies which are public to all but a national extent, the kingdom in general, by means of both its legislative and executive departments, has of late years devoted itself to the question of the regulation of the criminal population to an unprecedented extent. Neither have these efforts been confined to any section of crime, to any age, or to either sex, of our "dangerous classes." Education, with an unsparing, if not always with a judicious hand, has been forced upon every portion of society:—and this method of reducing crime has taken almost every conceivable shape of day schools and night schools; ragged, reformatory, and industrial schools; evening classes, lectures, reading rooms, and mechanics' institutes. Homes and model lodging-houses have been established to help persons, by various inducements, to keep free from crime: and refuges, penitentiaries, and prisoners' aid societies, to assist them to return to an honest course of conduct when they have fallen into wickedness. Our prison system has been changed—and not only altered, but improved—step by step, until, *as far as it goes*, the English system of convict management leaves little to be desired. The crying evils and abuses of transportation have been abolished; the hulk abomination has become a matter of history; the iniquities in our home depots have ceased; and the more rational treatment of convicts, are responsible beings and Christian men, with the needful adjuncts of separate confinement, associated labour, and the general organisation of a model prison, conducted on scientific principles, has eventually triumphed. Nor is this all. The subject of crime, in many of its varied aspects, has over, and over, and over again, attracted the attention of Parliament. Acts have been passed, and have been repealed. Committees of both Houses have sat, examined, consulted, and issued reports. The executive has been warned, advised, and has become the subject of memoranda issued from the highest quarters. The penal code has been amended, and the consequent condition of the liberation of prisoners has been changed, and both have been altered without being improved. And, lastly, there has been lately established, throughout the country, a constabulary force—and one which, even in its infancy, has proved itself to be something more decidedly beneficial than a hopeful organisation.

Such are, in brief, a few of the means and appliances in our possession for the suppression and regulation of our criminal classes. And how have we employed them? Let the reply of one who has thought much and deeply upon the subject, when requested to state the more important measures of criminal legislation which had been adopted to meet our anomalous position consequent upon a cessation of transportation, be a sufficient answer. More meat, he said, had been issued to the prisoners, beer was supplied to them, and their allowance of suet pudding had been increased.* And this, in truth, is almost the limit of our positive arrangements to counteract the results which arose when the country ceased to possess a colonial outlet for its penal population. For our criminal policy—if that can be called policy, which owes its existence less to principle than to accident—has, of late years, been characterised by indecision and vacillation. To a great extent, it has been founded in expediency; and, instead of progressing with further light and enlarged experience, it has, in some respects, positively retrograded. It is true that select committees have reported on the evidence of men best fitted to give advice; but such reports have systematically, and on points of no small importance, been ignored. It is true that all competent authorities unite in declaring that short sentences are the bane of society, and the moral destruction of the criminal; yet lengthened sentences are very greatly in the minority in the official returns of both. Recent legislation has certainly ensured a diminution in the cost of prosecutions; but the practical working of the "Criminal Justice Act" is to diminish the expense of judicial proceedings by the increased number of committals; and its results, every year more and more apparent, are to offer a premium to the culprit, by pleading guilty, to ensure a speedy return to his professional employment. A ticket of license system has been established; has been reported favourably upon by the official to whom was intrusted its practical working; has been openly and notoriously abused, by those whose duty it was to enforce it; and has eventually, and in practice, been discontinued by the same authority which gave it birth. And this system, admirable in its conception, has been rendered useless by a deliberate renunciation of the essence of its principles, and has been intermitted, not only without just reason, but against all sound argument. Lastly, our recently established police force bids fair to stultify

* Against this alteration, the late Rev. J. Clay, Chaplain of Preston gaol, and no mean authority on a question of prison management, raised an emphatic protest.

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its office. Instituted amidst considerable opposition, it seems destined to have been established only to become a costly burden and a cumbrous hindrance. Great efficiency can alone redeem, from the charge of extravagance, so expensive an institution; and an annual outlay of nearly one million and a half does not compensate for services which are so scanty, but which might become of so much value.

Let us examine this matter a little more closely. It is fully and freely admitted that the police have performed the duties intrusted to them in a manner, not only creditable to themselves, but in one which left little to be desired. It is entirely owing to this force that we now possess the valuable information upon our criminal population of which we are assured. We have had mapped out for us a sketch of that portion of the community which makes antagonism to the laws its vocation. The boundaries and limits of the criminal area have, it is true, only been dotted out. We know not its extreme dimensions, and we cannot say on what side the neutral ground is most invaded. Beyond the assurance that we are inflicted with a criminal class of enormous proportions, we can definitely state below what figure the estimate does not fall. But if our information of the maximum of crime is incomplete, the details of the minimum are full, almost to complexity. The foregoing statistics bear out this assertion, and present the minutiæ of crime under a large variety of combinations. All this labour was effected by the police establishment; and no one who considers the subject will assert that such labour was insignificant. But when the police have done this—as far as they act as preventative agents to crime—they have done all. They may, and it forms a part of their duty to, apprehend those who, on any particular occasion, are pointed out to them as positive law-breakers. But previous to any such overtact, on the part even of acknowledged and professional delinquents, the police are utterly powerless for good or evil. They are surrounded by an atmosphere of crime to the frightful extent of 135,000 persons who avowedly make criminality a calling. Every member of this pitiable class is individually known to the police of the district he inhabits. They can describe him minutely. They can state of what age the culprit is; what the sex; and what the antecedents. Oftentimes he is personally acquainted with the ministers of justice, and by name; and the professional criminal may be seen issuing from his quarters, and prepared for his foray against society, recognising his official guardian with a nod, half defiant and half familiar. Yet not one single step can the police take to prevent, that which it is their duty to assist to punish when committed. Although a member of the criminal class; although unable to obtain a character denominated "good;" although one who exists "without visible means of subsistence;" although known to be a "suspected person;" although an acknowledged and recognisedly "known thief," living on his ill-gotten gains, and only waiting for fresh needs to rob afresh, yet the police are entirely incapacitated to restrain the career which only fails to be detected. Thus we employ 20,000 men, and pay them annually 1,500,000*l.*—not to prevent crime being committed; not to preserve the peace; not to restrain the rapidly-increasing criminal class; not for any preventative measures whatever; but merely that they may act the part—more effectively perhaps, but still the part—of the old-fashioned country constable, and apprehend those who are specially accused of any specified offence.

It can hardly be conceived that in a nation, in the characteristics of which common sense bears so conspicuous a part, that so suicidal a policy can be allowed, for any length of time, to continue unchecked. All classes of thoughtful persons are conscious of this anomaly in our police system; and it is believed that no body of men more deplore their want of power than the police themselves. Now that we are acquainted with an approximation to the numbers of our criminal class, now that we possess a large body of intelligent men to deal with this class, it does seem little short of political madness to neglect those means of self-preservation which the nature of the case immediately suggests. At present the police establishment completely stultifies the object of its existence, which is not, primarily—and this cannot be too strongly insisted upon—to apprehend crime committed, but to prevent crime prospective. As far as the means within our reach enable us to effect this end, it can be done in but one single manner—by breaking up, and by dispersing the avowedly professional class of habitual offenders, which subsists only by preying upon society. No other plan possesses the slightest chance of permanent success. Industrial education may teach. Religion may train. Refuges may receive. Penitentiaries may reform. Pains and penalties may deter. A police force may capture, and the gaols may incarcerate, and for a time suspend the operations of, individual depredators—but all in vain. Neither prisons, nor police, nor punishments, nor penitentiaries, nor refuges, nor education—and religion is out of the question in such cases—will at all avail, so long as there exists, contemporaneous with a population which respects the laws, a class of society which, with all the *nonchalance* of professional right, systematically and openly sets all laws, human and divine, at defiance.

This, then, is the point to which it was desired to bring the argument, which rests upon the truth of the assertion, that the only practicable way of reducing the extent of crime in England and Wales is to break up and forcibly to disperse its criminal class. And how may this be effected? The conclusion of this letter will be devoted to the consideration of a plan—or rather of its outline—which can hardly fail to accomplish this desirable end, and which possesses this antecedent quality in its favour, that it merely employs measures which already exist, and means which are absolutely ready for immediate use.

Before, however, this plan is submitted for consideration, a glance at matters as they now arrange themselves will tend to obviate certain objections. Our present position, with regard to the criminal classes at large, is strictly one of non-intervention. It cannot be too often repeated, or too widely known, that from the month of January in the present year, convict prisoners have been, and are being, discharged from the government gaols, at periods more or less short of their original sentence, without the slightest supervision affecting them. This course has been taken in consequence of the circulation of a Home-office memoranda, based upon the Penal Servitude Act of 1857. In the words of this circular, "It is not intended generally to exercise" the power of supervision "in the case of the remission of a portion of the sentence," &c. And the practical working of the measure will be, that by the close of the year, should such calamitous policy be allowed to continue in action, several hundreds of all classes of convicts will have returned to the ranks of their former associates, relieved of a considerable portion of their original sentence, if fortified only by that least reliable of all safeguards, a good prison character. As time goes on the entire present population of the gaols will be emptied upon society; and reprieved murderers, men guilty of homicide, forgers, felons, burglars, highwaymen, thieves, and all the less important, but not less mischievous, members of the criminal class will be once more at large; and unchecked, even by the appearance of supervision, will be at liberty to recommence their lawless life of depredation. Such a state of things—unrelieved by the filtering process of transportation—must inevitably, and sooner or later, produce a very serious social upheaving in this country. It is impossible it can be otherwise. Under such encouragements, crime must continue to—and perhaps more speedily than at present, will rapidly—increase. What else can be anticipated? Under the present *regime*, a criminal has only to conduct himself discreetly whilst in confinement to obtain a remission of his sentence of portions varying from one-sixth to one-third of the whole term. Not unfrequently the worst, and the most hardened of their class possess sufficient self-control to earn the best prison character. Nothing can, in this case, prevent their mixing again with their fellows at the shortest possible period allowed by law; nor their being considered, in all respects, innocent and harmless members of society. Although sentenced to seven, ten, or fifteen years' penal servitude, the felon will be detained under the grasp of the law but five years and three months, seven years and six months, or ten years, respectively, and will then be unconditionally discharged. For the remaining five years, two and a half years, and one and three-quarter years, the criminal is left to his own devices. Notwithstanding that he is sentenced for far longer periods, from the date of his discharge, no one is responsible for him. With a clean bill of health from the gaol authorities, he cannot be detained the full term of his original sentence—and hence the convict establishment is not responsible for him. As discharged from gaol, and with no warrant issued against him, although associating with known thieves and depredators, he is a free man—and the police force is not responsible

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for him. Neither, again, is society responsible for the outcast, even if desirous to amend; the fact of having been a convict earns for him, rightly or wrongly, the hated title of "ticket-of-leave" man: and the fact of his bearing the designation of "ticket-of-leave" insures his rejection from that class which dubs itself respectable. Thus the present enlightened system periodically empties our goals of their most hardened inmates, provides not the slightest check upon them when liberated, expects them to be innocuously absorbed amongst a population which already reeks of crime, and then is astonished that 135,000 members of the criminal class at large exist, and wonders why crime in England and Wales does not decrease.

Even at the risk of entrenching on the space left for the discussion of the system which does not yet obtain in England, it has been thought advisable to point out, in colours very far from being exaggerated, the crying evils of the system which now disgraces our criminal jurisprudence. From what has been said, it will probably be obvious that, in the opinion of the writer, one great means of breaking up the criminal class is the adoption of that system of convict management in which the terms "conditional liberation" and the "registration of criminals" are household words. In most of the civilised countries of Europe this system prevails with much advantage. But we need not look for examples beyond the limits of the empire. In Ireland* "conditional liberation" has now stood the test of years, with the most unhoped-for and complete success. Under the provisions of this system prisoners discharged before the termination of their original sentence are placed under the supervision and protection—for it becomes a protection—of the police until the expiration of such sentence. The slightest irregularity—far short of an actual offence—ensures re-incarceration; whilst real endeavours after an honest livelihood produces corresponding support. If to the Irish system, with its "Intermediate Establishment" before release, and its "Criminal Registration" after, practical effect were given to the resolutions of the Committee of the House of Commons of 1856; and if to this were added such an amendment of our criminal code, whereby short sentences for habitual offenders ceased, and a repeated misdemeanour on the part of a liberated convict were visited with a term of imprisonment of not less than five or seven years' duration, it is morally impossible that, with our present prison management, and our recently appointed police establishment, the criminal class could fail to be broken up, and the extent of crime in England and Wales could fail to be sensibly diminished.

INQUIRER.

To this concluding paper on the Extent of Crime, we annex another from the same able pen, on its cost, taken from the *Spectator*.

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* Vide Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of Irish Convict Prisons. Dublin. 1859.

STATISTICS OF THE COST OF CRIME IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE question which the present letter—the last of its series—proposes to consider, resolves into the following form:—How may we reasonably hope to diminish the large and increasing cost of crime in England and Wales? We have seen that the public expenditure on the criminal classes amounts to 2½ millions annually; that the estimated private losses, from individual depredators, amount to 13½ millions; and that the calculated expenses of some details, and the civil service estimates of others, prove that, upon the whole, the cost of crime is very largely in excess of the outlay ten years ago, and shows a determined and steady augmentation year by year;—it only remains, then, to inquire what means and appliances we possess, to check this annual increase, and to permanently diminish the total expenditure upon that class of society which preys upon its neighbours.

Before, however, proceeding to the consideration of any method for the reduction of the cost of crime, it seems needful to premise that the following lines are indicative of no sort of desire to see any necessary expenditure intermitted or foregone, which would tend, either to the legitimate defence of society, or to the permanent well-being of the criminal. It is conceived that that would be the most short-sighted and fatal policy, which, on the mere score of expense, would tamper with the efficiency of that establishment which, in the different phases of its many-sided character, strives to protect the mass of the community from the attacks of the minority, and the minority from outrages upon itself. The country ought to pay, and to pay cheerfully, for all criminal outgoings which competent authority pronounces to be essential—even should the expenditure be estimated on a generous and costly scale. No outlay ought to be considered reckless or extravagant which is necessary; and hence, no attempt will be made, in this place, to suggest the faintest approach to parsimony, in all things needful. At this point, however, the economic statist, on the cost of crime, may justly be allowed to stop. If he conceives that a prodigal expenditure, to obtain the right man in the right place, and to secure what is done, to be performed in the best possible manner, be not only expedient but just; he may surely venture to criticise, if things may be done in a cheaper manner than they are executed, with equal efficiency, when they not so performed,—and to utter a constitutional grumble, if more agents, and less effective ones, are employed in cases in which fewer men, with greater powers, might accomplish the end desired more thoroughly.

Now, many ways suggest themselves, whereby the cost of crime may be reduced. Speaking abstractedly, and with no reflection on existing institutions, and considering secondary causes only, it is clear that, if our whole system of criminal management were more perfect, fewer liberated prisoners would return to a lawless career; and hence, the ranks of the class would be gradually thinned, and the cost of crime would be materially decreased. Again, if our police establishment was more extended, if its system was more organised, and if its influence was more felt at all the extremities of our complicated social system—crime would certainly be checked, and its expense lessened. Once more, if any means could be devised whereby that large class of society, which openly makes criminality a profession, and the numbers and characteristics of which are now individually known to the police, could be completely broken up and effectually dispersed—this would assuredly, and in the most speedy manner, reduce, at once, the amount of crime, and diminish its expense. To secure the same desirable end by one, both, or all of the above-named means, would be, to a certain extent easy, by the adoption of measures which are quite beyond our reach. A minister of justice, or a chief secretary for law, police, and education, a total revision, on principles both scientific and philanthropic, of our criminal code a more perfect and more humanizing mode of dealing with our culprits within the prison-walls; a large addition of, with increased powers to, our constabulary force, to supervise our criminal population without the confines of the gaol; more strict scrutiny of modes of obtaining a livelihood, and less leniency in cases in which visible means of sustenance are not producible for the satisfaction of the agents of justice; these are but a few of the ways in which, if imagination was the creator of the measure, one who sets up for a social reformer might absolutely, and at once—at least on paper—by diminishing the extent of crime, very sensibly decrease its cost.

Those means, however, of producing the same result, are undoubtedly the most desirable, which, making the most use of instruments within reach, produce the least disturbing influences of social revolution. Hence, he who desires the most attention to his plans, will first of all consider what appliances he really does possess to produce the result proposed; and, when it is evident that they are altogether unequal to compass his design, he will then only cast about for other measures to supply the obvious deficiency. Such is the method to be adopted in the present instance. It is confidently entertained that the means already in existence are more than sufficient to reduce the cost of crime—and the result will, it is hoped, confirm such an opinion. That the expenditure on the criminal classes may be diminished to a minimum under the present regime, is not accredited, and will not be urged. When sufficient experience has been gained by the employment of the means within our grasp; and when we perceive satisfactory results from the adoption of appliances at our command, it will then be sufficiently early to apply for fresh powers, to procure fresh amendment.

It may be remembered that, in the last letter of the present series, it was stated that, in a period extending over the last five years, whilst the Civil Service Estimates disclose an increase in the expenditure of the English convict services, to the extent of nearly 60,000*l.*, the last official report of the directors of the Board of Convict Prisons in Ireland—in addition to former large reductions, and in anticipa-

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tion of still further diminution—returns the sum of 12,000*l.* a year saved to the national revenue in that country. Hence, it is evident that cæteris paribus, the Irish system of convict management, to a very large extent, performs its duties in a manner far more economical than the system which obtains in England. And this result is not at all affected by the question of numbers. England has, doubtless, a larger criminal population, both at large and in prison, than Ireland, and although statistics could be produced to show that the annual discharge from the Irish establishments, have, in some years, fallen but little short of the discharge from the English convict prisons; yet the comparison employed is not a comparison of actual expenditure, but of respective loss and gain. It is proved that in a certain time the English convict depots increase their expenditure to the amount of 60,000*l.*; and that in the same time 12,000*l.* represent only a portion of the savings of the directors in Ireland—but one opinion can be formed upon the subject. The Irish system is by far the least expensive.

But expense is not the only criterion by which to judge the merits of rival systems of convict management. It were but an indifferent policy which reduced the amount or the efficiency of supervision, at the cost of augmenting the numbers of the prison population. Hence, there is still another element in the question to be considered before we can safely pronounce the Irish system to be the more truly economical; and this assumes the form of a question. What are the results of the Irish management, either in themselves, or when compared with the system which prevails in this country? It is of course beyond the limits of the present inquiry to enter into the details of this subject, either positively or by proportion. Let it be sufficient that the following statement be made, with respect to the number of convict prisoners respectively in the two countries. In England, in 1858, there were 8,500 convicts, or 300 more than there were five years ago; the numbers for the intervening years being 8,299, 8,099, and 7,857. In Ireland, on the other hand, during the same period, the numbers decreased from 3,900 to 1,808; and the numbers for the intervening years prove a gradual diminution from 3,900 to 3,462, to 2,776, and to 2,298. In addition to these details from the official report of the Irish Board, further information is gained, that coincident with so marked a decrease in the numbers of the prison population, the numbers convicted to the convict depots have been diminished, and the numbers discharged have been increased. A moment's reflection will show, even to those unfamiliar with the subject, the bearing of these figures. They prove that crime in Ireland is steadily diminishing; and that —compared with five years ago—the convict prisons are absolutely half empty, consequent upon large discharge, small committals, and necessarily few recommitments. Such is the case on the other side of the Channel, when, in England, the government establishments, with a similar comparison, present no sign of vacuity, but rather the contrary; and when, upon the last year's return, it appears that, for 1858, there was an increase in the number of offences proceeded against by indictment, to the extent of nearly 600 cases, and in the number of offences proceeded against summarily to the extent of upwards of 34,000 cases. If to these details, the further consideration be added, that, during the same period, England increased her expenditure on the convict services by 60,000*l.*, and Ireland diminished her estimates by a sum very inadequately represented by 12,000*l.* a year, it will force itself upon the conviction that the Irish system of convict management, be it what it may, at the least combines these two essential features of any system which deserves the title of successful, and that in a manner altogether antagonistic to the English system, a diminution in the amount of crime contemporaneous with a decrease in the expense.

And what is the Irish system of convict management? Even if the more prominent features of this system were unknown at home, the present would not be the occasion on which to explain them. But, in truth, no modern social improvement has ever obtained so wide a discussion amongst those interested in the scheme, or has secured so general an approval from those qualified to give an opinion, than the system, now in the fifth year of its existence, inaugurated by the present Board of Directors in Ireland. All that public discussions, meetings of philanthropic men, speeches, charges, pamphlets, reports, reviews, statements, and articles could effect, to make public any social measure, has been done to ventilate the question of the Irish prison system. Nor have these efforts been in vain. For it may be confidently asserted, that privately, the highest authorities on the subject of crime, including those who have devoted their lives to its suppression, have uniformly, and after a patient and thorough examination of its details, given their adhesion to the truth and soundness of the principles on which it is based. Whilst, publicly, there may hardly be found a member of the more thoughtful portion of the press who has not stoutly advocated its system in its columns.

Such being the case, it seems a work of supererogation to allude to the more well-known portions in the Irish system. It is possible, however, that there may be elements at work which, humanly speaking, ensure its success, which being less prominent to a public examination of the system, are, consequently, the less realised. And it is to one or two of such integral parts of the system to which attention is now desired.

The "registration of criminals" and their "conditional liberation," are features in the Irish system which, although they attract less public notice than the Irish method of classification, of individualization on which the system is based, and of intermediate establishments by which it is worked, are no secondary causes in the results attained. These terms sufficiently explain themselves. The registration of criminals upon release is a precautionary measure of the very simplest sort. A person once convicted of a crime sufficiently grave to ensure commitment to a government prison, is thus for ever marked, not to his detriment, if he become reformed, but for the protection of society should he again relapse into crime, when restored to freedom. The registration is effected by a memorandum in the official records of the convict establishments, and by a communication with the police into whose district the culprit is discharged. The results of this proceeding are obvious. A recommitment upon insufficient evidence, or upon evidence gained by accident, would be improbable—or at the least might be avoided. Hence, the haphazard manner in which the majority of our criminal cases are decided would cease; and the calamitous practical working of Acts—of which the Criminal Justice Act is a painful example—by which adjudications proceed on the question of former committals, or previous innocence, would discontinue to disgrace our criminal jurisprudence. And these measures have been taken, and these results have been secured in a country which—notwithstanding the high efficiency of its constabulary force—possesses advantages incomparably less than those we have the prospect, and are in progress of enjoying. Our new police force has been established on a scale which well nigh gave it maturity at its birth; and is increasing, both in numbers, and in efficiency, with strides which leave little to be desired. The recently published details of Judicial Statistics give us an insight into the work performed by our police. The results are not less alarming than full of encouragement—for, if we ascertain that the country swarms with a population of 135,000 members of an organised criminal class—which gives a proportion of 1 to every 137 persons in the entire kingdom—we are also assured that we possess a police force to which such a criminal population is personally known, in all the individual characteristics of the lawless profession. With an establishment thus organised, and with results thus obtained, it is morally impossible that a system of registration for our liberated convicts could fail to tend, to a certain extent, to diminish our criminal population.

To become effective, however, to diminish our criminal population, the registration of habitual offenders must be supplemented by a system of convict management which shall carry out, as well as decree, the "conditional liberation" of the released culprit. The subject of liberation upon conditions is one too large for discussion at length, in the present place. To the extent permitted by law, it has effectually played its part, with the completest success in Ireland. To its machinery, organised by the convict prison authorities, and carried out through the intervention of the police, the results before quoted, from official sources, to a very large extent, owe their origin. With a police force that finds its way into the remotest parts of the country, and whose influence is felt to the extreme ramifications of society, there can be little doubt that Ireland's success in her management of crime would soon replace England's all but hopeless failure. How very far we are from so desirable a result, legislation, which is only now coming into play, too plainly tells. From the month of January, criminals of all grades, from the hardened

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and habitual offender, to the culprit for the first time detected, will be launched upon society without the slightest supervision of conditional liberation. This retrograde movement results from a Home Office memorandum issued to guide the executive in the working of the Penal Servitude Act of 1857. Its effects cannot fail to be observable on society—and that at no distant date. By degrees the 25,000 criminals who now form our gaol population will be emptied upon the country, to return, for the most part, to swell the ranks of the 135,000 from which they have been temporarily withdrawn, without the slightest effectual supervision from the police; with no other registration than accident supplies; and apart from any sort of arrangement by which such liberation becomes conditional. The consideration of this lamentable prospect for the future of our criminal policy may well fill thoughtful minds with alarm and grief:—for, although there is much on the horizon of crime—more especially in measures of private influence—to inspire gratitude and hope, there is much likewise—in our public measure—upon which we can only look with unmixed feelings of despondency and fear.

The "conditional liberation" contended for in this country, as it is practised in Ireland, simply amounts to this—it is the supervision of the criminal, at the hands of the police, for that portion of his unexpired sentence which has been remitted for good conduct in prison. Thus, if a person, sentenced to twelve years penal servitude, conforms himself to prison discipline, the law permits his detention for three-fourths only of his original sentence. Hence, he is forced to undergo nine years' imprisonment; whilst, for the three remaining years, he is comparatively a free man. Practically, under the present *régime*, he is absolutely free. But, with the provisions of the Irish system in force, although the criminal would be at liberty to do and act as he pleased, his liberty would be circumscribed in exact proportion to his inability to prove an honest and harmless mode of life. So long as he continues to avoid the just suspicion of the police—so long are the police not only not interfering with, but positively helpful to his well being. But, as soon as he shows a disposition to decline, directly he frequents the society of those known to be professional law-breakers, so soon is his liberty restricted, and he is once more reconsigned to confinement for the remainder of his original sentence. It thus appears that "conditional liberation" applies only to that portion of the original sentence of a prisoner, which, having been remitted upon previous, and in anticipation of future good conduct, remains unexpired. And it is difficult to conceive a system of convict management at once so simple and so efficacious, which so approves itself to the judgment in theory, and so completely justifies its theory by its results.

Of course, the cost of crime will materially be diminished, if, in addition to these external aids for its reduction, internal management be regulated according to more approved designs. If an equally efficient supervision can be obtained, within the prison-walls, at a less cost than heretofore, the system which supplies such inexpensive measures possesses great advantages over all others. The Intermediate Establishments, between the prisoner and the public, under the Irish system, does supply this deficiency. It has been calculated, officially, that a body of one hundred agricultural convicts, in the last stage of confinement under the Irish system, can be made to pay its expenditure without any approach to risk. This, however, is, in comparison to other features of the system, but a matter of detail. The fundamental principles which guide the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons in Ireland, are sufficiently sound to produce in this country, what they effect in their own—a diminution of the cost of crime. Amongst these principles, none are second in importance to those here alluded to, which find their practical application in the Registration of Criminals upon release, and the discretionary continuance of conditional liberation. The legal adoption of these measures, and the conscientious enforcement of their provisions, cannot fail, it is most strongly entertained, to break up the barriers which unite the criminal class; and hence, by the diminution of the extent of crime in England and Wales, to decrease its cost.

INQUIRER.

THE OBJECTS, METHODS, AND SUCCESS OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. By D. WAINWRIGHT, Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, St. George's Hall, Bradford, York.

SIXTEEN years ago there were no associations such as those concerning which we write. They were established in a singular way, to meet a peculiar necessity. The reason given for their establishment was the presumed fact that no other institution was doing the work which in the opinion of their founders was needed to be done. The late hours of London business, coupled with the existence of the immoralities such late hours originated, were the grounds on which action was first taken. A few young men deeply conscious of the depressing effects of late business hours, in leading men to throw off all restraint when once free from their labours, were led to band themselves together with the purpose of seeking, by some simple means, to check the evils which rioted before their eyes. Over restraint gave rise to recklessness; in the few brief hours of midnight relaxation much guilt was contracted; and binding as had been the bondage of the day, just as licentious became the freedom of the night. Men of all ages, old in vice, and debauched in morals, were associated with the youngest, who had to listen to their, by no means overnice, conversation, and thus insensibly became initiated into their manners and habits. Evidently enough, unless the young men took the matter into their own hands, there was little help for them. Outsiders could not get at them, neither the minister nor the moralist could bring them within the circle of better influences. Great as were the religious and otherwise philanthropic organisations existing, yet in their then existing forms they were powerless for good; they could make no breach, effect no entrance, within the sphere were all this wickedness luxuriated. The homeless vagrant was easier of access to the truth-teacher than were these young men, the slaves of business tyranny and ruinous competition. The Sabbath-day thus became the universal holiday, and was used neither as a time for spiritual advancement, innocent recreation, so called, nor physical repose, but was hailed as a welcome occasion for senseless rioting and wild excess. At first, just as the evil to be counteracted was more prominently a moral and spiritual one, just so were the efforts put forth restricted to one end, and the object set before these first workers was supremely one. Sin, not ignorance simply, was the chief foe—real, positive ill-doing in its grossest forms was the thing to be checked. It was not that men needed conscience educating, so much as they required to be urged to attend to the clear dictates of conscience. Spiritual results, therefore, in their simplest forms were sought for the first, but this could not long suffice. If the young men who were now become the special objects of this association were to be kept from the sinful pursuits of their past lawlessness, it must be done by the counteraction of other and more laudable aims. Hence, in addition to seeking the spiritual well-being of young men, the programme of objects sought became enlarged; and to promote their mental and social advancement, became likewise the work of the association. These objects can of course be severally advocated on their own ground, yet also because of their reciprocal influences, and their united effect in aiding spiritual advancement; for he would be a poor discerner of truth who did not see that whilst superstition flourishes amid ignorance, religion best progresses when its advances are coeval with those of the mind in its efforts to gain truth. Wherever there is the slightest antagonism maintained betwixt these two things, religion and knowledge both will suffer; it is by their union that prosperity comes to both. The objects then of the association, as now developed, became to make its members intelligent in their religion, and religious in their pursuit of knowledge, whilst it endeavoured to invest all its proceedings with the charm of sociality, and endeavoured to remove the isolation which had only been broken in the convivality of boon companionship, and licentious pursuits, and henceforth bring young men together on a higher platform, in a purer and more peaceful arena of mutual, bloodless, and emulative strife. Destitute of anything that could be called a home, deprived of its softening influences, it was sought to encourage a family feeling, by bringing them together to engage in work which would attract each to each other, and unite in friendliness, through the mutual worthiness of their kindred aims, as each chose his study or particular work; so that it was not so much a movement by which something could be done for young men, as a scheme by which they could be taught to do more for themselves. To bring those of the same age and station in life together, whose duties were similar, and wants alike, in order that the emulative and self-reliant spirit might be evoked, was the

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great aim of the association. The wisdom of age was not despised, the guidance of others not spurned, yet essentially it was a company of young men united for personal benefit, and the good of those like them in years. Here then have we a body of men who, though engaged in educational purposes, are not schoolboys nor youths, who, being occupied in the day time, seek knowledge in their leisure hours. But they are a body of self-educators, carrying on their education beyond the time of the usual limit, directly guided and ruled in doing so by religious principle; seeking to acquire such mental discipline and habits of thought as shall influence their whole future, and help them to remain learners so long as they live. The great difficulty of the educator, who complains that his pupils remain too short a time under his hand, is thus partially remedied. The stern necessities which summon forth our energies in toil for our daily bread in early years, operate inevitably against the acquisition of such knowledge as will best fit us for working well; and it thus becomes a duty to provide the means for those who, determined to win something from the hours of necessary toil, are ready to go to school again in their manhood, when opportunity serves. As a protest against long hours of labour these associations exist, affording by their appliances the best opportunities for making good use of the time redeemed. If it be asked how do they differ from Mechanics' Institutions? there are two points which may be eliminated. They differ with respect to their express religious basis, and their social element. It is sought by them to put into visible form the idea of union, for practical and common purposes, of those Protestant evangelical bodies of Christians who hold so much in common as to open the way for mutual work. Whatever is undertaken in the way of education, is regarded as a religious duty. Intellect and religion are not divorced, but wedded; and in the harmonious blending of mental progress with religious principle, the association attains its end. Sociality is promoted by the frequent meeting of members for devotional and educational purposes; the presumption being that the religious and philanthropic nature of their union will render interchange of thought and feeling an easy thing when the opportunities are provided.

Since 1844 there have been established 107 associations in Great Britain, all linked together, and joined in confederation with the parent association. With respect to the methods adopted by these various bodies to gain the ends previously laid down, they are various, inclining sometimes to the religious, at others embracing with those other and more general plans. Here the mental, there the religious element prevails. By social addresses, public lectures, and private classes, the several ends have been sought. In London lectures to larger and smaller bodies of young men have been given on scientific, literary, and religious matters indiscriminately, whilst the classes in operation there embrace elocution, mathematics, French, German, Latin, Greek, English, and singing; and in Bradford we have Greek, mental philosophy, English history, phonographic, religious conversational, and discussion classes. The main point noticeable in these classes is that by their means young men in the ordinary pursuits of life are brought to employ their thoughts about subjects which a few years ago were thought the peculiar property of professors and professional students. The importance of this can scarcely be too highly estimated in its refining and elevating tendencies. So great is the tax made upon the energies of these men by their daily work, that unless some counteraction is brought to bear in the way of mental stimulus, the mind must become contracted, and the man will get to live as though getting on in business was the highest of all possible achievements, and that his faculties were given him for no other purpose. With respect to the best method of instruction, class teaching seems the most adapted, especially with regard to those subjects which demand the exercise of thought rather than memory. Left to themselves the stimulus which is supplied by the free social element of the class is wanting; the influence of diverse opinion is not felt, and study becomes wearisome. The open frank intercourse of the class tends to make the duty a delight. The presence of others engaged in the same work nerves to action; and in addition to the natural interest of the subject studied, there is the additional one arising out of the play of thought and the diversity of idea. Still more complete is the class when there is a text-book common to all its members. The method specially employed in some of the classes connected with the Bradford Association, is for the conductor to give, at the commencement of each period of meeting, a digest of the quantity of matter which had been read preparatory, noting the principal points, signifying agreement or difference, and amplifying wherever a point seems obscure or will bear fresh and obvious illustration. Then, after suggesting a few correlative thoughts, or hinting at certain associated difficulties, the class becomes conversational, and its members express their opinions, asking questions and receiving replies. The utmost freedom is encouraged, each being desired to give his quota of thought if possible. Thus thought is nourished, and men who would not burden their memories with definitions, verbal statements, or the exact words of authors, are by degrees led to acquaint themselves with important questions, and, in the process of becoming acquainted with the opinions of others, are led simultaneously to shape and fashion their own. With respect to the success of these associations, adopting these mingled methods, carrying on educational operations on a religious basis, and in a Christian spirit, it is all the most sanguine could desire. Fraternity advances through the methods adopted to ensure mental progress, whilst the love of knowledge is kept alive alike by its own intrinsic worthiness, as by the influence of religious zeal. There is a success which cannot be expressed in statistics, but which is seen indirectly manifesting itself everywhere in an increased general intelligence. Of such a nature is the success of Young Men's Christian Associations, occasionally showing itself markedly in special cases; oftener in a more silent way giving evidence of the diffusion of inquiring tendencies, whose results, though spread over a greater surface, are worthy and manifold. If it be possible to concentrate into a few words the results of this movement, we should affirm that they may be summed up into two generalisations sufficiently approximate, considering the present limits of our investigations, thus: It has been seen and proved that education is no worse for being freed from its baser motives, and the too exclusive secularity and low utilitarianism of its aims; while it has likewise been plainly manifest that religion is always exalted by the intelligence of its followers, and cannot but gain in proportion as free thought flourishes, and blind unreasoning credence is exchanged for the firm foundations of knowledge, and the necessary deductions of rational faiths.

Reviews.

Report of the Workhouse Visiting Society upon the Proposed Industrial Home for Young Women, and the Correspondence with the Poor Law Board. Longman, Brown, Green, Longman, and Roberts. 1860.

The correspondence published in this Report originated in an effort made by the Workhouse Visiting Society to assist the guardians of unions in the supervision and training of the "able-bodied" young women from sixteen to thirty years of age; a work for which the existing accommodations and regulations within the workhouse walls are in most unions totally inadequate. The inquiry into the condition of this class of workhouse inmates, and the proposal to amend it, has been confined to the metropolitan workhouses, but the principle at issue applies to all unions, and affects all ratepayers supporting them, though the facts may be more crying, and the need of reform more urgent, in one city or district than another.

Fully to appreciate the plan proposed by the Workhouse Visiting Society, it is necessary to realise the actual condition of these young women, and the numbers of them maintained to mutual loss by the ratepayers.

In the month of February this year there were 335 girls and women, between the ages of sixteen and thirty, in twenty-seven of the metropolitan workhouses. They were "able-bodied," that is, not incapacitated by disease of body or intellect from earning their own livelihood. Yet they are not only a burden on the public *now*, but, judging by the prison and reformatory statistics of the past, are likely to remain so, in the workhouse, the prison, or the penitentiary. Why they are "on

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the parish," not accidentally, which is no disgrace to any homeless orphan girl, but repeatedly and habitually, the public may ask, and chaplains, masters, matrons answer in vain, while the ward they inhabit, and the occupation assigned to them, remain as at present.

When we consider that under the head of "able-bodied" are classed all paupers between the ages of sixteen and sixty, and that the average total number of inmates in a London workhouse is about 600, we must admit that the younger, or the weaker, or the better disposed girl or woman runs a fearful risk of "evil communication," in such a crowd of companions.

Nor is the occupation assigned to them calculated to check the freedom of this communication between all ages and characters. Oakum or hair-picking is a mechanical, monotonous employment, requiring no thought and little attention; it leaves their minds and their tongues free for gossip, and all other mischief that ungoverned tongues can do.

The more enlightened and conscientious masters of workhouses are well aware of the evil of this demoralizing congregating and low labour, and one or two have endeavoured, and successfully, to fit the reclaimable women for domestic service, by giving them such training for it as the workhouse could afford. But in an old-built or crowded union, even their power to alleviate these evils would be frustrated, for could they contrive, out of the rough labours of cleaning, washing, and cooking for a workhouse, to form some sort of industrial training for the girls, they could not separate them from their ward-mates during the greater portion of their time.

Seeing and knowing all these difficulties, the Workhouse Visiting Society formed a plan obviously advantageous to the workhouse as well as the class in question, and proposed it to six of the metropolitan Boards of Guardians. This was to open a home for the girls in a central part of London, where, under the training of a competent matron, they might learn those household arts and works which would fit them for domestic service at home or in the colonies. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework were also to be taught, and the house was to be personally superintended by ladies of the Workhouse Visiting Society. In fact, the society offered to relieve the unions of the whole trouble and responsibility of the girls, with such help towards the cost of their maintenance as the Boards should choose to allow.

Five out of the six Boards readily agreed to the proposal, offering to pay for the girls in the Home what would maintain them in the workhouse, believing themselves empowered so to do. But one among these — the Strand Union — thinking it right to refer the matter to the Poor Law Board, elicited from that authority an opinion that such payment did not come under any of the heads of out-door relief at the discretion of the guardians. It is difficult to see the difference—in common sense—between boarding lunatics in asylums, children in industrial schools, or invalids in hospitals or sea-bathing establishments, and boarding these young women in a home as obviously preferable to the workhouse in their case as any of the other establishments in that of the others. But since, in law, a difference does exist, the society have determined to bring the matter before Parliament, hoping for the co-operation of the Poor-law Board as well as that of the Guardians. It is a matter that concerns all who have legal or moral power to influence it, and, short of that, all who pay poor-rates, chargeable with the maintenance of this ill-managed class for good or for evil; or as the Report more pithily expresses it, —"We *cannot* avoid the expenditure; we *can* turn it to better account."

THE *Leisure Hour* for February gives an account of the miners of Cornwall which contrasts most cheeringly with those details of crime and pauperism which it is the province of Philanthropy to consider and seek out. The whole scene around, and process of labour within and above a Cornish mine are clearly and accurately described, but it is with the miner himself that one's interest centres. His work is hard, his wages seldom averaging more than twelve or fourteen shillings a-week, yet out of this he will insure in a sick club, and put by a trifle for old age. The work, too, is described as "specially grimy and sloppy," yet the personal habits of individuals and families are undegraded by it, as the reader will judge from the passages we extract.

Doubtless, the main cause of the Cornish miner's moral superiority to his fellows in station and earnings lies in the religious element that so strongly tinges his character. But something also is due to the system of payment, which is proportioned to his labour, and makes him directly and practically conscious of the evil of idle hours. Another help is in the family union produced by all labouring together for a common fund, the wives and children of the miners being occupied in washing the ore during the hours when the men are in the mine. We lay before the reader a pleasant picture of the evening of their day:—

"The underground worker is the first to finish his day's work. One by one, as sunset is nearing, they may be observed rising up out of the several shafts, fagged, weary, and dirty, into the light of day—the remainder of their bunches of candles dangling at the skirts of their jackets; their flannel suits are sodden with the steam and reek of the mine, and they make at once for the engine-house, where they wash themselves clean in the warm water of the engine-pool, hang up their underground clothes to dry, and put on once more their decent garments. By this time the surface-workers have also finished their daily task; wives and mothers, girls and boys, have laid aside their implements of labour, and have washed their faces, and the several families are now seen reuniting, and retracing their way to their cottage homes. But the evening is yet young, and if it is summer time there are yet a few hours of light remaining, during which the miner employs himself with his boys in cultivating a small patch of land which he has enclosed from the waste, and which furnishes him with many a humble meal for his family. By the hour of curfew the worn miner is generally bound for bed; he has enough of candlelight and darkness in the mine, and (after the first flush of youth has flown) is seldom a night-watcher."

"In intellect the Cornish miner is far superior to the field labourer, or the rough miners of the north. His necessities generate a shrewdness, which grows with his years. He has to exercise his judgment in contracting for work, whether by task or by tribute, and in a sense may be called his own employer. His wages are dependent on his skill and his capability of forethought, as well as his industry, and a blunder in his contract may subject him to a long period of poverty. On the other hand, there is always the hope, or the chance at least, of good fortune occurring, and he is not without his bright visions of ease and competence, though these are very seldom realised. All this sharpens his faculties and affords them healthy exercise, and the result is evidenced in the long run by the growth of a rather superior intelligence upon common subjects. This may account in part for his susceptibility to religious impressions; for it is the densest ignorance that is most impervious to religious teachings. In reference to this subject we may record that, throughout the whole of the mining districts, the sabbath is observed and honoured in a way that affords a remarkable contrast to the practice which prevails in too many of our industrial localities. Everywhere the pitmen are seen on the Sunday, as the hour of service approaches, wending with their families towards their several places of worship. All are decently clad and scrupulously clean, and they mark by the sobriety of their demeanour their reverence for the day of sacred rest."

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Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

SIR,—Two girls taken from workhouses and placed in an excellent "Home," where, though partially disabled, they will be taught to earn a living, forcibly illustrate some of the well-known features of their respective trainings—the one in a large district school, the other in a workhouse school—both having been removed for a short time to the "adult wards," having passed the age of sixteen.

I went to visit them after they had been a few weeks in the "Home," and heard the following account of them from the excellent matron.

The one from the country district school brought a good character with her; she was quiet, obedient, but decidedly *dull;* she moved like a machine, did what she was told, but showed little signs of animation or intelligence. I at first mistook her for another girl, and asked her questions which must have been wholly unintelligible to her, but nevertheless she answered all with the same machine-like assent. It must not be supposed from this that she was in any way deficient; she was considered to have an average amount of sense and power; but the training, and the entire isolation from all the ordinary intercourse of the world, inevitably lead to this. One can easily understand how it is that so many of these girls become lost and bewildered when they first go out into the world and its unknown temptations.

The other girl, somewhat older, was sent with a bad character. The schoolmistress considered her unmanageable, if not worse, and we feared she would give much trouble in her new home. On the contrary, I found, to my surprise, that the matron had not a fault to find with her; she had more spirit than the other girl, had shown a frank, generous disposition; was diligent, industrious, and docile. When I saw her she was on her knees, scrubbing the floor of the schoolroom, though too lame to go to service.

Here, I thought, is another illustration of workhouse treatment; all the worst parts of the girl's character had been brought out there; her energy had been treated as insubordination, and no scope had been given for what natural powers she possessed; she was sharp enough to see much of the injustice and bad management of the place, and not unnaturally rebelled against it.

In the "Home," where individual character is studied, what good there is in her will be encouraged and brought out, and at all events she has two or three persons to *love*, which can hardly be said to be the case in any workhouse.

Both of these evils might be, at least partially, remedied by admitting voluntary aid into each description of school, though nothing can ever make the training in *workhouse* schools what it ought to be for the young. The dulness of pauper children educated in masses in large district schools might be materially lessened by the cheering influences of unpaid visitors and lady inspectors, and also by the introduction of a kindly spirit into every department of the management.

March 9. L.

LIFE-BOAT EXPENSES.*—During the year which has just closed, the National Life-boat Institution has incurred, or is about to incur, the following expenses on either additional new life-boat stations, or the replacing of old boats, transporting carriages, and boat houses, by new ones:—Berwick-on-Tweed, 149*l.* 5s. 5d.; Cullercoats, 254*l.* 10s.; Middlesborough, 110*l.* 10s. 9d.; Redcar, 148*l.* 10s.; Yarmouth, 180*l.*; Isle of Wight (two boats, Brooke and Grange), 406*l.* 19s.; Exmouth, 237*l.* 4s. 7d.; Fowey, 333*l.*; Lizard, 314*l.* 9s. 7d.; Braunton, 59*l.* 18s.; Porthcawl, 323*l.* 19s.; Carmarthen Bay, 375*l.* 9s. 6d.; Aberdovey, 146*l.* 15s. 1d.; Barmouth and Portmadoc, 409*l.* 19s. 2d.; Rhoscolyn (Anglesey), 148*l.* 0s. 1d.; Fleetwood, 174*l.* 18s. 6d.; Silloth (Cumberland), 291*l.* 19s. 6d.; Thurso, 203*l.* 19s.; Lossiemouth, 180*l.* 15s. 6d.; St. Andrew's, 261*l.*; Elie, 203*l.* 9s. 6d.; North Berwick, 203*l.* 9s. 6d.; Ayr, 259*l.* 14s. 8d.; Portrush, 203*l.* 19s.; Dundalk, 117*l.* 13s. 6d.; Carnsore, 124*l.* 10s.; Dungarvan, 130*l.* 2s. The Institution has also expended on the repairs, stores, painting, alterations, and inspection of its numerous life-boats, boat-houses, and transporting carriges, 3,476*l.* 16s. 2d., and 1,510*l.* for exercising the crews of its life-boats; making altogether a total of 10,940*l.* 8s. 9d. The National Life-boat Institution has also granted, during the same period, 1,108*l.* 15s. 3d., as rewards for saving, by its life-boats and other means, 498 persons from a large number of shipwrecks on our coasts. A most satisfactory result, and clearly showing how much has been accomplished by the well-directed efforts which the Institution has brought to bear on this humane cause. This great and national work has, however, only been accomplished by the Society incurring liabilities to the extent of 3,834*l.* With so sacred an object in view as the rescue of our fellow-creatures from an appalling death by Shipwreck, it might be supposed that the National Life-boat Institution had claims which would come home to the heart of every one in this great maritime country. Such we may hope will be the case as its operations become more generally known and appreciated, and that thus an abundant harvest, not only of popular sympathy but of general pecuniary support, will be the permanent result. The support of the public is therefore most earnestly solicited in aid of the benevolent objects of the National Life-boat Institution. We feel assured that their help was never more needed than at the present time, when, through the extraordinary exertions the Society has made within the past few years, it has now ninety-six life-boats under its management, for the maintenance of which, in a state of thorough efficiency, a large permanent annual income is absolutely needed, if its humane mission is to be perpetuated.

* Referred to in the March numbe of the *Philanthropist*, and accidentally omitted.—ED.

THE *Brighton Gazette* announces an offered premium of two guineas for a prize essay on the same subject as that written for by the working men of Bradford a short time since—viz., "Married Women at Home." As in the former case, the prize is offered by a lady, and suggested by a query in Lord Shaftesbury's address to the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, at their meeting at Bradford.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF LIVERPOOL.—Mr. J. T. Danson presented to the department of Punishment and Reformation at the meeting of the National Association, at Bradford, two tabular statements supplied to him as secretary of the Liverpool Local Committee of the Association, by the Chief Constable of Liverpool, and made up from his official returns of the crime of that district, the one showing the offenders dealt with summarily, and the other the crimes committed (and the criminals apprehended) of an indictable character. The first showed a total of 34,857 persons proceeded against for the year just ended. In the year 1857-8 the corresponding number was only 29,714; and in 1856-7 it was, 34,134. Here, however, an explanation is needed. It was only in the last year that the new powers of summary conviction, recently conferred on magistrates, were brought into operation. And this greater efficiency of the law has caused an apparent increase in the face of a real decrease in the number of such offenders. For it is well known that, owing to a better and more permanent disposal of juvenile offenders during the same period, the whole number of criminals in the town falling into this class is rather diminished than increased. Turning to the other table we find the "crimes committed," and reported to the police, largely reduced in number. In 1858-9 they were 3901; in the year before, 5012; and, in the year before that, 6678. In like manner, the number of persons apprehended for such crimes has fallen, in the three years, from 3295 to 2968, and thence to 2564 in the year just closed. This, too, needs explanation. The criminals of this class, in or belonging to the borough, are, it is believed, as numerous as before; they are even, probably, as strongly disposed to criminal conduct; but there are more of them undergoing punishment than usual. Of late, a new policy has been introduced in dealing with criminals who, by repeated convictions, have displayed a settled habit of crime. They have been submitted to longer terms of imprisonment, or to terms of penal servitude varying from 5 to 14 or even 20 years. This, then, with the already mentioned extension of the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates, being taken into account, we have no reason to believe that any such considerable change has taken place in the criminal tendencies of our population as might be inferred from the mere figures.—*Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.*

VAGRANT CHILDREN.—It has been computed that there are between 200,000 and 300,000 vagrant children in this country, who are leading miserable lives, suffering the greatest hardships, exposed to count-

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less temptations, with the almost certain prospect of eventually becoming inmates of our convict establishments. Many of these no doubt could be reached by means of Ragged Schools, Private Reformatories, and more especially, "Feeding Industrial Schools," as established first in Aberdeen, and since in Edinburgh and other cities; but, when all these means have been adopted, there will still remain a large residuum of the most degraded (especially in London, and our very large towns), who can have no possible prospect in this world but a course of misery, leading to an untimely grave. The lowest estimate would give 30,000 children of this class under ten years of age, or an addition of 3000 one annually; but as more than half do not attain the age of manhood, we may estimate the number who annually grow up in vice and crime at about 1000. For half the value that these unfortunate children in their career of vice and crime cost the honest part of the community by theft, and the consequent outlay in police, prisons, and the administration of justice, we might train these 30,000 children in virtue and happiness; and instead of annually augmenting the criminal hordes by 1000 trained recruits, we should present to the nation 3000 useful members of society, taught from their childhood habits of industry and virtue.—*Ernest Noel, Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.*

THE CABMEN'S CLUB.—The first annual meeting of this society was held on February 28th, at the Stafford Rooms, Edgware-road, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. A considerable number of cabmen were present, but the ladies formed the preponderating element. The secretary read the report, which described the origin and design of the society, having for its object the elevation in the social scale of the cabmen, who as a class were much neglected. The Earl of Shaftesbury had accepted the office of president of the society, and the proceedings commenced under his lordship's auspices on the 28th of February, 1859. Seventy members immediately enrolled themselves. The room appropriated to their use in Bell-street contained a library of 250 volumes of a religious and moral character. A benefit society had also been established. It was also proposed to create a superannuation fund for the aged, incapacitated for labour. A registry for men unemployed was kept at the club, and through its means 150 men had obtained employment. A Bible class had been established. The Sunday evening meetings were best appreciated by the cabmen and their wives; the average attendance had been seventy-two. The committee considered the results very satisfactory. The chairman said he was glad to see so many ladies present, but he had expected to see more cabmen there; he supposed, however, that they were the cabmen's families. (Laughter.) He should have preferred that the meeting had been held in Bell-street, as there would be more interest excited if it took place on the spot. He was very happy to find that so much good had been done in the past, and that there was so much hope for the future. The report contained matters entitled to the serious attention and reflection of the cabmen, and they must not forget that a great deal depended on themselves. There was one very important fact deserving notice—that was, the statement of the Commissioners of Police that the number of forfeitures of licences for misconduct had during the past year decreased one-half. (Applause.) This showed they had risen in the social scale. He believed that they laboured under many unjust imputations, and that much of the discourtesy of manner with which they were charged might be attributed to the domineering and overbearing spirit in which they were often treated by those who employed them. With one exception, he himself had never met with discourteous treatment. Their condition, intellectually and morally, was much improved, and he hoped that, seeing the progress they had already made, they would not relax in their efforts. He saw no reason that because their calling was humble it should not become honourable and consistent with domestic duties, and honour and respectability. In conclusion, he reminded them that if they would act the part of a conscientious Christian they must honour God, not only with their lips but in their minds. Lady Harriet Cholmondeley then presented to Mr. Bennett, the secretary, in a few appropriate words, a gold watch and a Bible, the gift of the cabmen of the club, as an acknowledgment of his exertions on their behalf. Lord Cholmondeley, the Rev. Mr. Chalmers, and other gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting, and the proceedings, which had been of a very interesting character, closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.—A public meeting in aid of the Plough-court Ragged School was held a few weeks ago at Shaftesbury Hall, Aldersgate-street. This school was opened in October last in Plough-court, Fetter-lane, and its objects are to promote the moral and religious education of the poor. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. It appeared from the report, that the average attendance on Sunday evenings was—girls, 87; boys, 41; total, 128. The want of an infant school was much felt, but until they could obtain a larger room, the committee were compelled to turn away those children who brought infants with them. The secular classes were taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the average attendance was—girls, 23; boys, 28; total, 51. The average attendance at the girls' working-classes had been 65, and 130 articles of clothing had been given away. A Band of Hope had been established, 74 pledges had been taken, and 428 books given away. The attendance at the Sunday afternoon lectures had been 46. The balance-sheet showed that 56*l.* was still required to meet the expenses. The chairman regretted that he was not able to stay with them long, being compelled to leave. The report was a very satisfactory one. It told them what had been done in the past, and what could be done in the future, if they gave their assistance. Ragged schools were valuable, not only in themselves, but in their adjuncts; the mothers' meetings, fathers' meetings, penny banks, and other similar things, all went to the general improvement, and tended to diffuse among the millions comfort, happiness, civilisation, and truth. His ancestor, who lived in that house 200 years ago, prided himself on having 10,000 of what he called "brisk boys" for the support of Protestantism, and he hoped that he also should have 10,000 brisk boys and girls who would also maintain Protestantism, and, by so doing, confer inestimable benefits on generations living, and on those to come. Many of the children who came to these schools were without parents, and the system tended to bring them into habits of obedience and submission. The teachers who came forward in this cause brought to it great zeal and fitness, and were deserving of the highest esteem. The religious teaching was on pure, simple, evangelical principles, and such as were preached by the Saviour. If they went over the records of other countries, they would not find so many instances of good that had been done. Some persons in high places wished the schools to be brought under Government inspection, but his experience of the habits of these classes showed him that this would not answer; it would imply certificated schoolmasters, and the faculties which were necessary to form a ragged-school teacher could not be made by any government. It was not a gift that every man possessed, and he would recommend that any offer of money, bringing with it Government inspection, should be refused. His lordship concluded by urging them to deprecate any governmental interference, and not to "sell their birthright for a mess of pottage." The report was adopted, and, the meeting having been addressed by several clergymen, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SAMPLES OF COTTON FROM WEST AFRICA.—J. A. Turner, M.P., has kindly forwarded to the offices of the Cotton Supply Association, Manchester, an interesting case of samples of cotton and cotton yarn which he has received from Dr. Livingstone. The sample of cotton is excellent; but the most surprising sample is a ball of yarn, spun by the natives, weighing 16½oz., the cost of which is one foot of calico, or 1*d.* The other samples of yarn are well spun, and very strong. This cotton was grown in the valley of the Shire, which is 100 miles long, by twenty broad. The natives spin and weave it for their own use, and we are informed that so abundant is the cotton in this valley that a vast number of cotton-trees are annually burned to the ground. The navigation of the Zambesi and the Shire is open to the centre of this cotton valley during a great portion of the year. It is evident, therefore, that a large supply of cotton may be readily obtained from this part of Africa by the adoption of an effective agency. Dr. Livingstone deserves the utmost support, both of the Government and of his countrymen, in his most zealous efforts to develop the vast productive resources of the regions he has now opened to commercial enterprise.—*Manchester Examiner.*

Printed for the Proprietors, by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London; and sold by W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.
April 2, 1860.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 62.] JULY 2, 1860. [Annual Subscription, 6s PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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It is calculated that the lower classes of needlewomen in London exceed 30,000 in number. Of these a large proportion working from 10 to 18 hours per day, do not earn more than from 2s. to 6s. per week. Taking into account the slack season, illness, and inability to procure work, many can scarcely average half that sum. It may reasonably be expected that each worker employed by the Institution will be able to earn from 5s. to 9s. per week, an amount on which they can at least subsist, and which will save them from the terrible privations, and consequent temptations to dishonesty and vice, with which they have now to struggle.

To make an Institution of this kind permanent, and worthy of public support, it ought not to be a merely charitable effort, but must ultimately be supported to, at least a great degree, by those who benefit by it. The women employed, therefore, will be required to pay a small percentage on their earnings, (say a penny in each shilling,) towards the necessary expenses of rent and taxes, fuel, superintendence, etc. A contribution to this amount from 300 women, earning, on an average, 1s. per day, would fully meet all the ordinary charges of the Institution. But some time must elapse before the Society can secure employment for so many, and in the interval, the same machinery being required, its objects can only be attained by the help of those who feel an interest in the class which it desires to benefit.

For this aid the promoters of the Institution would confidently appeal. They believe the Institution eminently calculated to promote industry and good conduct in the women employed, and to permanently improve their religious and moral condition.

They would gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance which they have already received, and which has encouraged them to commence their undertaking by engaging the premises they now occupy at 26, Lambs' Conduit-street. Here Work-rooms have been prepared sufficient for the employment of about sixty workers, with a dormitory for the accommodation of a few of the most friendless and destitute—women with families being allowed to take the work to their homes. Further subscriptions are absolutely necessary to enable them to carry out their objects effectively; and especially to provide a Guarantee Fund, from which the parties who intrust work to the Society may receive security if desired, and may be indemnified for any incidental loss or damage. Such additional assistance the promoters of this Institution would earnestly solicit, as well as supplies of work, to allow of their giving the women constant and regular employment.

A single Institution of the kind now established, can only partially provide for the wants of so numerous a class, but should this effort succeed, and sufficient funds be obtained, it is intended to open Branch Institutions in other parts of London.

The Institution is open to the inspection of Visitors from 10 to 5, each week-day, Mondays and Saturdays only excepted.

Post Office Orders addressed to the Secretary may be made payable at the Post Office, 62, High Holborn, W.C.

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In addition to the above Picture Prizes there will be about 500 other prizes, consisting of Engravings, Statuettes, Busts, Vases, &c., in Parian, Terra Cotta, and Bronze.

Tickets, price One Shilling, each ticket entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from the principal Printsellers, Music and Booksellers, and from the office of this paper; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope (stamped and directed), together with postage-stamps or post-office order for the number of tickets required.

39, Princess-street, Manchester. SAMUEL H. DEAN, Secretary.

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,
July 2, 1860.

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the members of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church was held on Wednesday, June 13th, in the Central School, Westminster. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and among those present were the Right Rev. Bishops of London, Oxford, Chichester, Lichfield, Carlisle, St. David's, Bath and Wells, Llandaff, Sodor and Man, Lincoln, and Bangor; Lord Redesdale, Sir Thomas Phillips, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, the Hon. Arthur Gordon, Sir W. Page Wood, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., Mr. Puller, M.P., the Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth, the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, &c.

The meeting having been opened with prayer,

His Grace the President congratulated the members of the society on the satisfactory financial position which the society now occupied. They might look forward with confidence to the close of the present year, and dismiss all apprehensions of a deficit. A Royal Commission was now, as they were no doubt aware, engaged in an inquiry into the state of education throughout the country. What would be the tenor of their report of course he could not say, but he anticipated it would show that while much had already been accomplished, very much yet remained to be done. During the last twenty or thirty years a great advance had, no doubt, been made in the work of national education, but no one could pretend to say that the people at large were educated or literary, or were likely to become so. The early age at which children were removed by their parents from school rendered it impossible that they could acquire more than an elementary education; and even what little instruction they did receive at school, it was to be feared many of them very soon forgot in their engrossing toil for a livelihood. In the large towns the children were thus prevented from availing themselves of the education which was offered by various bodies, while in a great number of rural districts the children had no opportunity of receiving education at all. Contrasting the number of children who attended school with the number of those who either could not find time to attend school or had none to go to, it would be seen how much yet remained to be done in the way of national education. To the National Society was due much of the progress which had already been made. (Hear, hear.) Its efforts had been attended with great success, the plan of education which it adopted had met with general approval, and he trusted the society would continue to receive that support which it so well deserved. (Hear, hear.)

The Secretary then read the report of the society, the gist of which was as follows:—

"The committee have cause to be thankful for the success with which the work of the society has been blessed during the past year. The funds placed at their disposal have enabled them to raise the rate of assistance given towards building school-rooms, and also to resume their grants in aid of teachers' houses. The number of applications towards school-building entertained by the committee during the past year has been 141. The amount paid by the society during the last twelve months towards school-rooms and teachers' houses, duly completed and secured, has been 2,979*l*. By this outlay the society has helped to provide accommodation for 18,741 children, and to build 79 teachers' residences. The number of schools united to the society during the last year, either by the terms of the trust deed or by application from the managers, has been 167, making the total number of schools in union 11,539. There has been a considerable increase during the past year in the proceeds of collections in churches, but the amount thus raised falls far short of the income which the society was accustomed to receive from collections under Royal letters. The committee are unable at present to state what amount of the money due to the society will be recovered from the estate of the late receiver (who was a defaulter), which has been assigned to trustees. The committee confidently believe that the plans which they have adopted for a periodical examination of the society's accounts by professional auditors, Messrs. Grey and Prideaux, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, are such as to secure for the future the safe disposal of the funds of the society. The committee trust that the report of the Royal Commission on Education will not interfere with the present system of supplementing voluntary efforts by assistance from the State. The result of a change might be either a mere secular system of instruction, or some plan which would make religious knowledge only one among many branches of learning to be taught in schools, instead of, as at present, the element which pervades the whole course of education. The introduction of any such measure the society will always resist."

Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth said that the system of the National Society, including as it did the combination of religious with secular education for the great mass of the people, and the association of aid from the State with the efforts of the various religious societies, had during the last few years been regarded with growing favour by the general public. In maintaining that system, which gave the Church, so far as her own schools were concerned, a direct, immediate, and paramount control over the education of the country, they occupied an impregnable fortress, from which no power could force them to retreat unless through apathy or division among themselves. (Hear, hear.) But it would not do to palter with the system either in principle or detail. It would not do to yield assent to the assertion recently put forth in an influential journal that, owing to the great commercial necessities of the country, the education of the people could not be carried beyond children of ten years of age. He could not for a moment believe that in a great Christian country like England, the education of the masses could not, of necessity, be carried beyond that limit. (Hear, hear.) The law had pointed out the path in which they ought to proceed. Was not the factory system already in successful operation? The half-time system for all children from the age of eight to thirteen employed in factories had worked beneficially. There was no reason why the same principle should not be applied to all associated employments, although there would, of course, be a difficulty in applying it to those which were not associated. He entertained a strong hope that as the industry of the country continued to be developed, the wants of that industry would be more and more recognised; that the necessity of bestowing education on the manual skill and practical activity which contributed so largely to the wealth and prosperity of the country would be more strongly felt, and that they would be enabled to raise the moral, intellectual, and spiritual condition of the masses of the people so as to realise the expectations even of the most sanguine. (Hear, hear.) With all deference to the opinion of his Grace the Archbishop, he believed that the intellectual progress of the people would be carried higher than he imagined, although he admitted that a considerable time must first elapse. Still, it was essential to hold that Christianity was intended for the masses of the people, and that Christianity and ignorance ought not to be associated. He believed the great mass of the people would be able to attain such a degree of education as to read and understand the Scriptures, the writings of the divines of the Church, the biographies of good and learned men, and to be subject to all the influences of Christianity through literature. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That the thanks of the meeting be given to his Grace the President and the committee of the society for the report presented by them, and that the meeting desires to express an earnest hope that the committee will use their best endeavours to secure the maintenance of those principles on which the present system of education has been administered."

The Rev. Dr. Burgess, in seconding the resolution, expressed his conviction that it would be impossible for the Government to alter a system under which the great mass of the people were educated. The main thing that the society had now to do was, not to extend the quantity, but to increase the quality of the education

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which they afforded. He thought the Government might well afford 1,000,000*l.* a-year for the education of the country. He was satisfied that that sum would be sufficient, and that when the demand reached that amount, as it would not do for some years to come, the House of Commons would never refuse it. The National Society was now in its first jubilee, and had reason to be proud of the great results which it had achieved. He thought, however, that the constitution of the society might be enlarged with advantage.

The Rev. W. Ackworth (Plumstead) complained of the report of the Government Inspector as to the school in his district, and urged the necessity of some appeal from that authority.

Canon Trevor advocated an enlargement of the constitution of the society.

The Rev. Sir H. Thompson remarked that, as the Archbishop had concurrent jurisdiction with the President of the Privy Council in the appointment of inspectors, the withdrawal of his concurrence would procure the dismissal of any inspector.

The Rev. Dr. Burgess hoped an impression would not go abroad that the Government inspection was of an objectionable character. Such was certainly not the opinion of the Clergy generally. For his own part he could testify that the inspector in his district was a thoroughly competent person, and had always displayed the greatest kindness and consideration in the discharge of his duties. (Hear.)

The President said that, although his concurrence in the appointment of an inspector was required, he would never be disposed to use that power for the removal of any officer, except under very urgent circumstances. He was glad to find Sir J. K. Shuttleworth was so sanguine in his anticipations of educational progress, and trusted they might be fulfilled.

The resolution was then carried by acclamation, and the meeting broke up.

THE LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of this Institution was held on Friday, June 1, at the Music-hall, Store-street, Bedford-square; Colonel Goodwin in the chair. The Rev. Canon Dale, the Rev. Hugh Allen, Rev. W. Landels, and other clergymen were present, together with a deputation from the Reformatory and Refuge Union. The chairman, in opening the business of the meeting, referred to the object of the Institution and its labours during the past year, which had been very successful. A large existing amount of female destitution had fallen under the observation of the agents of the Institution, which, so far as funds would admit, had been alleviated. He considered that the usages of society were very faulty in reference to female indiscretion or immorality, and that the question of the social evil warranted legislative interference. The third annual report, as submitted to the meeting, alluded to the progress of the Institution since its origin in September, 1857. Its operations were commenced in a comparatively small house in Grafton-place, Seymour-square. At the expiration of the first six months it became necessary to take larger premises, which were offered at 200, Euston-road. Here prosperity again attended the efforts of the managers, and early in 1859 additional premises were procured at Cornwall-place, Holloway-road. During this period 223 have been admitted to the benefits of the Institution, from whom the following particulars have been ascertained:—81 had neither parent living, 40 were motherless, 42 were fatherless, 60 had both parents living, 120 had been domestic servants, 46 needlewomen and artificial flower-makers, and 58 were not brought up to any particular employment. From September, 1857, to December, 1859, the following cases have thus been disposed of:—95 have been received into domestic service, 54 have returned to their friends, 3 emigrated, 2 have married, 6 been dismissed, and 29 have left at their own request. During the past year 110 new cases have been admitted, and 18 re-admitted. Twenty-one of these applications were made by private persons not in the agency of the Institution, and 32 were voluntary applicants. A case occurred in October last, when a young woman having left her home in Buckinghamshire, arrived an utter stranger in London, without any definite purpose; she was brought to the Institution by two fallen females, and thus preserved from ruin. She was returned to her parents. It is thus one of the great objects of the agency not only to reclaim the fallen, but, on the maxim that prevention is better than cure, to afford protection to friendless young women when circumstances expose them to danger. The total income, derived almost exclusively from donations, has amounted during the past year, including a balance of 7*l.* in the treasurer's hands at its commencement, to 1,491*l.*, and the expenditure during the year has only left a balance of 4*l.* on the 31st of January. The committee feel that from being so largely dependent on donations their annual income is necessarily very uncertain, and they would be very glad to increase the number of annual subscribers. An income of 2,000*l.* will be required to maintain the Institution efficiently in its various departments, and not a fourth of this sum can be relied upon from the last-mentioned source. On the conclusion of the reading of the Report several clergymen addressed the meeting in support of the agency of the Institution, and the following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting desires to express its thanks to Almighty God for the great success which has attended the recent special efforts to rescue the fallen, and to express approval of the course adopted by the committee of the Institution, in order to aid the plan of the midnight meetings."—"That this meeting, while rejoicing in the success of all efforts adopted for the rescue of the fallen, also recognise the importance of aiding those who, not having erred, are in danger of falling, which is one of the objects of the Institution." The proceedings terminated in a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WESTERN UNION OF TEACHERS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Western Union of Teachers was held on Saturday, in the Lewin's Mead Boys' School-rooms, Bristol.

Mr. Thos. Coomber occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings said, when they contrasted the present gathering with the attendance at the Park-street Institution, on the last occasion of their meeting, they could not but take pride in the contrast; and he congratulated them upon the great accession of support which that meeting proved their Society had gained. Although its growth had been at first slow, yet they were none the less confident of its certain progress, the catholicity of its basis insured that in an age so decided in its liberal tendencies. He was glad to say that they had just had excellent proof that the principles which guided them in its formation were making their truth felt. The United Association of English Schoolmasters had given in their adhesion to those principles, and at their last general meeting in London, they determined that their Society should be open to all school teachers, whatever their persuasion in matters of religion might be. He had had the honour to act in the management of their Society since its origin, and he knew that it had been felt from the beginning that the yearly meeting could hardly produce the results which the projectors of their body hoped to accrue from its formation. The establishment of District Branch Associations had from the first been strongly advocated, and he was glad to say that a beginning had been made in this direction in Bristol and its vicinity. They had organised a Society under the name of the British Branch of the Western Union, which had already held some very interesting meetings. One of the papers that had been read at those meetings was of such a character that the officers of the Association had earnestly solicited its author to repeat it upon the present occasion, and he had no doubt that they would find reason to thank the Bristol Branch for that contribution. He was glad to be able to report many important additions to their library and museum, and should the members of the Society so increase as to warrant the confidence which publishers were ready to bestow, there was no doubt but that this would become a strong and valuable property. They had to lament the decease of Jellinger Cookson Symonds, Esq., barrister-at-law, one who, from his desire to encourage any movement that seemed likely to conduce to the progress of national education, and the extreme catholicity of his views, took a great interest in their Society from its commencement. Mr. Coomber then referred to a new educational periodical, *The Educational Guardian*, which he said was conducted entirely by elementary teachers—one of the editors, until recently removed from the district, being a member of their body. In conclusion, he congratulated them, as working educationists, upon the great interest taken in their labours by the very first minds in the legislature of the country. They had entered a new epoch in their profesion, and the time had

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now come when their labour, if they were true to it, would not fail to bring them both comfort and consideration. He then called upon Miss Mary Carpenter to read the following paper:—"On the Relation of Ragged and Industrial Schools to the Common Pay Schools."

Miss Carpenter said—The subject before us is one of great importance to the welfare of the schools with which you are connected, to the population in which they are situated, and to the country in general; it is one which involves deep principles, affecting the future welfare as well as the present interest of millions of our fellow citizens. It is with peculiar satisfaction that I embrace the present opportunity of addressing you as teachers, because I know that your experience and position will enable you to comprehend the sad and solemn realities I shall lay before you, as others cannot do, whose situation in life removes them from any proximity to those children for whom they are legislating, and of whose actual condition they are perfectly ignorant. You will be able, from your own personal knowledge, to test the truth of my statements, and to bring valuable information and your own testimony to refute or to support them. An educational conference was held in London three years ago, over which the Prince Consort presided. His Royal Highness, in his opening address, which was fraught with elevated sentiments, and bore the marks of deep reflection, aided by carefully-collected statistics, made the following appalling statement:—The total population in England and Wales of children between the ages of three and fifteen being estimated at 4,908,696, only 2,046,848 attend school at all, whilst 2,861,848, receive no instruction whatever. With respect to the educated portion, Prince Albert stated that an analysis of the scholars, with reference to the time allowed for their school tuition, proved that forty-two per cent. remain at school for less than one year; and that, including in the average time those few who had five years' schooling, less than half-a-million children remain no more than two years at school. The attention of the conference was mainly occupied in considering the condition and wants of the two million children who are attending the ordinary schools, and in devising plans for stimulating to more regular attendance and a lengthened period of instruction. The Committee of Council on Education has sympathised in those efforts, and by the stimulus of certificates of merit, and bribes for regular attendance in the form of an annual capitation, has done all that lies in the power of the Government to co-operate with the voluntary efforts which are being made to improve the educational condition of the labouring classes. But these 2,861,848 who received no education whatever! who are growing up in ignorance! These were passed by at the conference; they are passed by in the educational council of the nation; they are passed by when statesmen legislate for the improvement of the people; they were passed by when a Royal commission was last year appointed on "popular education," for the commissioners defined this term as meaning "the families of day-labourers, mechanics, and the poorer class of farmers and shopkeepers," and these included but a small proportion of the class among which are to be found nearly 3,000,000 children who are growing up in ignorance. Before proceeding further, let us endeavour to realise the state in which these children are growing up. Their ignorance is not a simple deficiency in intellectual training, not a want of certain kinds of knowledge which are very useful in the ordinary business of life, and which may be made highly available either for good or for evil. This is not the blighting, poisoning ignorance which is at the root of all the criminality which infests our land, nor is any head-knowledge, even of the sacred Scriptures, that without which "it is not good for the soul to be." The ignorance which is slightly indicated by decimal figures, and by the mention of the "beggarly elements" of reading and writing, is a practical ignorance of man's immortal nature and destiny; an ignorance which degrades below the brute creation, that does fulfil after its kind the end for which the Creator gave existence; which chains the sense, and debases by sensual indulgence; which makes men hunger only for the bread which perisheth, and not for that which is the nutriment of true life; which makes them thirst only for that which stimulates to maddening frenzy, preventing them from recieving the waters of life. Such is, in faint and few words, the meaning which is really hidden under the simple word "ignorance," but which is too often lost sight of in our anxiety to convey rudiments of book-learning, which we most falsely suppose will be an antidote to crime. And the effect of such ignorance is not only that the individuals labouring under it are utterly unfit to hold any useful social position in the State; not only that they are without such practical acquaintance with the laws of God and man as will withhold them from the crime into which they are continually led by the desire of sensual gratification; but that they live in a state of entire isolation from the comparatively virtuous and respectable portions of society, and consequently more or less in absolute antagonism to it. This condition of things necessarily perpetuates itself. Now, it would be wrong to make the sweeping assertion that all children who are not on the school-books are in the degraded condition here described. Prince Albert states that about six hundred thousand of the children who are absent from school are known to be employed, and thus, though by their want of knowledge they are doomed to remain all their lives mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," yet they are not necessarily falling into evil habits; but still he says that there are "2,200,000 not at school whose absence cannot be traced to any ascertained employment or other legitimate cause." The exact number of the children matters not. Their name is legion, and they swarm wherever large masses of the community are congregated together. Now, it is from this portion of the population that the crime and the pauperism of the country mainly springs. Juvenile delinquents may indeed be found in other classes. You have doubtless often had mournful examples come before you of children taught in your own schools—perhaps peculiarly clever ones—drawn into crime, generally by bad companions, and thus using the intellectual culture which has been given them actually as a more powerful instrument of evil, luring on others to their own destruction. We have lately seen the child of wealthy parents sentenced to a reformatory, and exhibiting such precocious knowledge of evil that I refused to expose the children placed under my care in the Red Lodge to the contamination of intercourse with her. But there are exceptional cases. In Liverpool, during the nine months ending September, 1856, there were 19,336 persons apprehended; of these only 3 per cent. could read and write well enough to be available for any useful purpose. Half the remainder had a little imperfect knowledge; the rest were profoundly ignorant. This was not an isolated case, and the return for the next year indicates an improvement. During the early part of 1857 I applied to all the reformatories in England for educational statistics of the children, both boys and girls, who had been received into them. Out of 1,174 children of whom the returns were made, one half were in a state of absolute ignorance, and only 259 (between one-fourth and one-fifth) had so much knowledge as to enable them to read their Testament. In some of the schools, the children who had received available knowledge were only one-fifteenth of the whole number. The proportion of children who enter our workhouses in a state of profound ignorance is even greater than this, as testified by those whose official position affords them full opportunities of judging. Our reformatories and gaols (though happily the latter are falling into disuse for such a purpose), and especially our workhouses, find a constant supply from the two millions of uneducated children, and they will continue to do so at a very great expense to the nation, until the supply is stopped from which they proceed. Now how is this mass of ignorance to be grappled with? Are there not insuperable reasons on the side of the children which would prevent them from attending under any circumstances, even if their school pence were paid? Granting that the parents were poor but striving, though, from various causes, on the very verge of starvation, and that the pence were paid by private benevolence (though this is a condition of things which ought not to be a permanent one), can the children be sent so decently clothed as to appear without shame among other children? And will not the necessities of the parent frequently make him obliged to detain his boy and employ his services, if by doing so he can earn something for his subsistence? Yet, if all these difficulties are surmounted on the part of the child, do you wish to make him an associate of your own scholars, who are in a more substantial condition of life? I once applied for admission for such a boy into a good charity school. One would have supposed that was exactly one for whom such an Institution was intended; for the Sunday clothes and dinner were provided, as well as a good education. But one of the trustees waited on me, at

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the request of the others, and stated that they thought it undesirable, with a view to the children of respectable labouring persons, to admit any from this class. We know that the feeling of rank is strong in the upper classes, and that parents carefully guard their children from low or vulgar associations; we have no right to blame these for similar feelings, founded as they often are in truth. But most of the children of this excluded class are really in a state which the schools are no more calculated to meet their wants than they are adapted to the schools. The condition of ignorance, which has been already described, clearly indicates this. Children cannot be admitted in any numbers to a school intended for the mechanic and well-ordered class, without lowering the whole tone of it, and preventing the possibility of a high intellectual status, while, at the same time, they cannot derive the elevating and civilising influences which they need, in a school unprovided with any means of education, but common school teaching. We must have, then, another class of school, if we would reach this order of society. It may be asked how it is that this want has been felt only during the last sixteen or eighteen years? The answer is simple. When, between thirty or forty years ago, a great effort was made to establish what were then called Lancasterian Schools, which were commenced in Bristol with the now most excellent Redcross-street British School, the lowest streets and alleys were ransacked for scholars, even Deep-street was not then unvisited by ladies who undertook this "mission of love"—all classes were gathered together indiscriminately. But as education has gradually improved, especially since a great stimulus has been applied to it by the Committee of Council on Education, these schools have risen into a higher class. Many respectable mechanics, and little shopkeepers, who formerly gave 1s. per week for the schooling of their children, now thankfully avail themselves of the opportunity offered of a very superior education at a much lower cost, provided by enlightened benevolence and Government help. But this state of things only makes it more important that a suitable provision should be made for those who cannot share this benefit. Surely a late vice-president of the Committee of Council on Education need not have feared that by giving help to these lower schools he might make them permanent Institutions, and draw down other schools to them, instead of raising the class received by them. It would indeed be right that a Government should guard against such a danger, if it really existed, but it is purely imaginary. During the twelve years that Ragged Schools have been in operation, we have never heard of a single instance of a National or British School being drawn down to the condition of a Ragged School, or of its injury from the proximity of one. On the contrary, we do know numerous instances, and we believe that the experience is general, of good pay-schools being decidedly benefited by the neighbourhood of a good Ragged School, which has removed from the streets wild children, who would otherwise have annoyed and contaminated their regular scholars; and from the school a few lawless children of disorderly parents whose irregularity of attendance prevented their non-improvement, and made them an extreme hindrance to others. I trust that I shall be informed of the experience of the teachers present on this point. It has, then, been shown that there is a large underlying mass of the population which is not reached by the ordinary day-schools, that they cannot, by the nature of things, act on this class. I have endeavoured briefly to show what pauperism and crime are engendered from this class, and that, indirectly as well as directly, they have a most injurious influence on the children of the labouring classes in their neglected and untaught condition. That these ought on every ground to be taught I need not prove to you. Let the parents be ever so low and degraded, and unworthy of help, the children, and society through them, must not suffer in this way, by the ruin of the innocent and irresponsible. "And this is not one of the cases," says so distinguished a political economist as John Stuart Mill, "in which tender of help perpetuates the state of things which renders help necessary" Instruction, when it is really such, does not enervate, but strengthens as well as enlarges the active faculties; in whatever manner acquired, its effect on the mind is favourable to the spirit of independence; and when, unless had gratuitously it would not be had at all, help in this form has the opposite tendency to that which in so many other cases makes it objectionable; it is help towards doing without help." Space forbids my sketching out more than a few of the peculiar features which distinguish schools adapted to this class, commonly called "Ragged Schools," from the National and British Schools, independently of the payment of school fees. Besides the ordinary instruction in elementary knowledge, there must be industrial teaching of both boys and girls; various means must be adopted, which are expensive, both of time and money, for teaching cleanliness and order; and, above all, moral training must enter into every department of the school. Arrangements must also be made for the children to spend the interval between school-hours in the playground, under proper supervision. The school cannot be kept up in efficiency without frequent visiting of the homes by the master; and sympathy and help from persons in a higher class are essential, for the encouragement of the teachers as well as of the children. It will be evident that the pupil-teacher system must be utterly inapplicable in such a school, and that the possession of a Government certificate of intellectual attainments can no more prove that any one is fitted to manage such a school than it can inspire with the Christian love, patient perseverance, and earnest devotion necessary to carry it out. It is evident, also, that such a school, if good, and possessed of a sufficient teaching power, must be very expensive, and that the mere collection of a number of scholars in an ill-managed school must be productive of great evil. Ragged Schools, to do their real work, must be good. It might have been expected that the Committee of Council on Education would have used its most powerful machinery, and given its greatest help to grapple with such a mass of ignorance, and to second the efforts of those who were devoting themselves to remove it. That is not the case. The Committee of Council on Education refuses to give any educational help to this class, and the Ragged Schools at present are either in a very low educational condition, or barely struggling for existence. I believe it is for the best interest of the pay-schools that these should be well supported. Ragged Schools ought also to be industrial in their nature, but I refer in the title of this paper to the certified Industrial Schools, in which it is intended to infuse a compulsory element to act on those who are leading a vagrant mode of life, and to bring them under the influence of proper training. The Industrial Schools Bill was passed three years ago for this purpose, but owing to some defects in its structure, it has not yet been carried out, as was intended. Vagrant and vagabond children still infest our streets, though there are in Bristol two Certified Schools, one in Pennywell-road, and the other in Park-row, open to receive them. It is hardly necessary to point out how important it is for the morality of higher schools, that such children as are habitually committing acts which are preparing them for more serious misdeeds, and who are luring others into their evil ways, should be placed under control. Such an one was alluded to last year by one here present; he could not be kept regularly either at a British or a Ragged School; he left his home for nearly a fortnight, rambling the country; and when his father warned him that the police were watching for him, he replied, "And I am watching for the police." Technical difficulties preventing the magistrates from committing him, he was received then as a volunteer; his talent and energy, now under guidance, make him a good scholar, and he bids fair to be an ornament, rather than a plague to society. Such would be the case with numbers who are running the road to ruin, if properly arrested in their course. This brief survey of a great and extensive subject will, I hope, have the effect of leading those to think upon it who, like yourselves, are devoting their lives to the cause of education. You may, in your various spheres, fully occupied in them, as I know you are, have the means of helping the movement at least by your sympathy; and toiling on your road, "As ever in your great Taskmaster's eye," you will be thankful that devoting your own efforts to the elevation of the children placed under your care, others go out to the highways and byways of life, and strive like the Saviour, "to seek and to save them that are lost."

At the conclusion of the paper, Miss Carpenter requested the opinions of the teachers assembled as to whether they agreed with her in her remarks upon the subject in question, or whether they took a different view of the matter.

Mr. Turner, of Redcross-street School, made some observations, coinciding with the opinions expressed in the paper just read, and after other remarks the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That the teachers here assembled are aware from their own experience of the

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existence of a large portion of the juvenile population who are utterly inadmissible to the National and British Schools, and that they deem the establishment of good free day-schools (commonly called Ragged Schools) adapted to the wants of these children, not only important to society, but very beneficial to their own schools."

In the course of the day a paper was read by Mr. A. Seaton, "On Prize Schemes," and another was read "On Corporal Punishments," by Mr. M. B. E. Dent, both of which were very interesting, and induced a very animated discussion.

The proceedings terminated about five o'clock, with votes of thanks to the several readers of papers, and to the Chairman.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOOK-HAWKING UNION.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Book-Hawking Union was held on Wednesday afternoon, June 13, at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. Among those present were the Bishops of Lichfield, Chichester, Rochester, and Sodor and Man, Sir John Coleridge, Archdeacon Bickersteth, and Mr. Slaney, M.P. The proceedings were opened by prayer, when the noble chairman read letters from several persons of eminence, excusing themselves for not attending. Before calling on the Secretary to read the report, he would indicate in a few words the character and objects of the Society. Bookhawking dated from a comparatively recent period, having originated in Hampshire, the county with which he was particularly connected, about nine or ten years ago; the present Bishop of Rochester, then Archdeacon Wigram, being at the head of the movement, which did not, however, spread into other parts of the country till 1854. Last year there were seventy local societies, and no less than 12,000*l.* worth of books was sold annually. It was thought desirable to bring these various societies into connection, and last year the Church of England Bookhawking Society was established, under the auspices of the Duke of Marlborough. The object of the Society was to supply, 1, a depot of books; 2, a periodical containing practical information connected with it; 3, a register for hawkers; and, lastly, lists of publications from which the hawkers might select their stock. The central union does not pretend to control the local societies. Its machinery is of the simplest, and, owing to the fact that its officers all serve gratuitously, the whole of the expenses do not amount to more than from 150*l.* to 200*l.* Objections, indeed, had been raised in some quarters, but they might be answered in a few words. One was, that by supplying one class of literature to the people, the Society was interfering with the regular publishers and booksellers. The answer to this was, that the objection was not raised by booksellers, who have, on the contrary, generally assisted in its objects. Another objection was, that in associating to supply cheap literature, they were interfering with the law of supply and demand. This objection was founded on a confusion of town and country. In towns there were lending libraries, mechanics' institutes, and other means of reading; in the country it was different. Labourers and farm-servants did not visit a town perhaps more than once a-year, and then only on market and fair days, when there were other attractions besides books. They did not go to the books; the books must, therefore, be brought to them. You have stretched legislation to its utmost extent in favour of the mechanic; it is but fair to do something to improve the condition of the agricultural labourer. A third objection was, that the hawkers' books were not bought by the labourers, but by farmers, squires, and clergymen. The noble lord then proceeded to quote some statistics from the hawkers' register, to show that a vast majority of the books were sold to farm labourers. But he would remind the meeting that national education had received encouragement from men of all shades of opinion, and had been developed quite as much in the country as in towns. Now, he believed that there was something in the mind of man which, in the long run, naturally accepts that which is good and throws off the bad. But, that it may do so, there must be a choice. Hitherto the country people had had nothing but the bad placed before them. They were all aware that pedlars and vendors of crockery carried about and disseminated in the country books of a most mischievous and poisonous character. Now, the object of this society was, to supply an antidote to this poison.

The Secretary then read the report, from which it appeared that there were fifty-seven local associations, ten of which had been established during the past year; that the number of hawkers was seventy, some of whom had been engaged in the work for seven or eight years, and that each had on an average effected sales to the amount of 231*l.* 10s. 2d. The sales in towns had been trifling compared with those in the country, and 2,800*l.* worth of books had been supplied by the central depot. The Bishop of Rochester's services to the cause were acknowledged.

The Bishop of Lichfield, in moving that the report be adopted and printed, observed that if thirty years ago any one had proposed such a society as this his seriousness or his sanity would have been doubted; it would have been thought like putting pictures before blind men. A great change has, however, come over the spirit of the age, owing to the general diffusion of education. But it is the condition of our nature that good is always mixed with bad. Out of the diffusion of knowledge some evil has arisen; there is no doubt that some persons become acquainted with books which do harm, and this society's object is, not to counteract the diffusion of knowledge, but to give it a right direction. This was just the work of the Bookhawking Society. If corrupt publications were circulated among the labouring classes, the way to drive them out was to substitute pure literature in their place. His first idea had been that the books should not be of a directly religious character; but events had ruled it otherwise, for the predominant proportion of the books sold consisted of Bibles, Prayer-books, and Church-services. This he considered a cause for thankfulness. There were three societies in his diocese, selling in all about 1,000*l.*-worth of books annually; and in this movement there was no party spirit. They were supported by men of all kinds and shades of opinion. In most institutions there was a certain admixture of evil; but the diffusion of pure literature among the poor was an unmixed good. So far from interfering with the regular book trade, it was beneficial to it, inasmuch as it was the means of introducing a taste for reading among a class who would otherwise never think of buying books; and it did not in the slightest degree interfere with the parochial system, for it was one of the rules of the society that no hawker should sell his books in a parish without having first obtained leave from the parochial clergyman, who might also prohibit any particular book on the list being sold.

Sir John Coleridge rose to second this resolution. He said: My lord, ladies and gentlemen, I am extremely glad to share the honour of supporting the resolution just proposed by the excellent Bishop of Lichfield; and I am also glad that it is my duty to follow him, to come second to him, because it relieves me of the necessity of saying those things which have fallen so forcibly and so eloquently from his lips. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, I am desirous to bear my testimony, to express my honest conviction, that we are, according to our means, helping on an excellent work. The Bishop said truly enough that we live in an age of societies. It would be happier for mankind if all pursued one uniform course for the advancement of the kingdom of God upon earth; it would be better, I say, if, instead of societies, we all of us formed one universal association for the furtherance of that object. But it is in vain to speculate on such a condition, and therefore the agency of societies becomes necessary. The question of what this society has done and is doing is disposed of by reading one sentence in the report:—"Although the work is not self-supporting, yet it is believed there are few benevolent institutions by which so much good is effected with such little assistance from without." I can state from my own experience that that report is a modest statement of what the society has done. It is established to meet an existing evil of the age in which we live—an evil of the greatest magnitude. I do not know what possible objection can be urged against this society. It is the evil case of fallen humanity to be corrupted by the perusal of bad books. Such is the frailty of human nature, that those books present to our minds a great attraction. We read a great page in a great author, but in a short time the impression is weakened, and soon altogether passes away. But, alas! an evil book leaves an impression more or less permanent. Any one who has had the misfortune to read a bad book knows too well how the memory of it lasts, and continually lingers in the mind. I remember reading, when I was a boy at Eton, the greatest oration in the English language. There were passages in it I have never forgotten. I cannot trust an old man's memory to repeat them to you, so I have this day copied them from the book, and with your permission I will read them to you.

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The author I refer to is no less a man than John Milton, and the work I quote from is his speech for "Unlicensed Printing." You know he advocates the fullest liberty for the press, yet hear what he says:—"I deny not but that it is of greatest concernment in the Church and commonwealth, to have a vigilant eye how books demean themselves as well as men; and therefore to confine, imprison, and do sharpest justice on them as malefactors—for books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as that soul whose progeny they are—nay, they do preserve, as in a vial, the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them! I know they are as lively, and as vigorously productive, as those fabulous dragons' teeth, and being sown up and down, may chance to spring up armed men." Now, what is the moral to be drawn from that? He would be glad to treat bad books as criminals, to imprison and shut them up. You cannot do that. You cannot prevent the publication of bad books; but you can, by the blessing of God, shut them up by publishing good books. In the present day there is a desire for reading, and if we can supply it by healthy books, bad ones will become disgusting. This is the principle upon which the operations of the society are based. We cannot prevent hawkers going about with bad books, but if we send hawkers about with good books, I do not believe the human mind will generally reject the good and take the bad. It is a wide field of labour that is opened to this society. Such a report as we have heard to-day must have delighted us all. The Secretary has reminded me that the society is not self-supporting, and therefore impresses upon our friends the need of their help in carrying out the operations of the Society. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

After an able speech from Mr. Baxter, the Bishop of Rochester observed that he felt a difficulty in following such speeches as those which he had just heard; but they had not alluded to what he considered a striking peculiarity of this Institution—namely, its adopting the principle of the division of labour. It had been found that it is necessary to group those whom we wish to help in classes. Now, it was one of the excellencies of the Bookhawking Society that it brought down intellectual training to the condition of the poor. Great exertions had been made of late years in the cause of education, and teachers were trained at a great expense of money and pains; but it was often found that the third and not the first class master was the most practically useful man. So the usefulness of the bookhawker consisted in this, that he could speak to the people in their own language. The Bishop of Lichfield had said that religious works had commanded the largest sale; but he was not quite sure that this was the fact. There was a great demand for secular works, in which, though they were written in a Christian spirit, the enforcing of Christian truth was not the immediate object. He instanced a little book by the Rev. G. H. Hoare, entitled "The Letter-Writer for the People," and created much amusement by reading extracts from the letters. There was one from a schoolboy, asking his father for money; another alleging excuses for not paying a bill. There were also letters from a sailor to his sweetheart, and an answer; a letter proposing marriage, followed by one accepting, and another refusing. The beauty of the latter he conceived to consist in the fact that it was so worded as infallibly to elicit a second proposal. His lordship observed that one of the excellencies of this society was that it contented itself with small things, and in illustration of this he proceeded to read extracts from the diaries of some of the bookhawkers, one of whom stated that he found the people between the ages of fifty and seventy could not read. Some of them, however, had bought the "Adult Spelling Book," and were beginning to learn. He also remarked that the tone of the people's conversation corresponded with their reading powers.

Mr. R. A. Slaney, M.P. for Shrewsbury, moved, and Archdeacon Bickersteth seconded, a vote of thanks to the noble Chairman, which Sir John Coleridge cordially tendered to his lordship; and after a few words of acknowledgment from Lord Carnarvon, the meeting broke up.

THE FILEY LIFEBOAT.

(To the Editor of *The Times*.)

Sir,—*The Times* frequently chronicles shipwrecks which occur in this bay, and almost as often has to add, "The crew were saved by the Filey lifeboat."

A short time since it was stated at one of the meetings of the National Institution that this boat had saved more lives than any other in England, and during my own residence here, nearly twenty years, I know that in every instance of shipwreck our fishermen have cheerfully pushed to the rescue—men having often to be called out of the boat from too many volunteering, but never requiring to be urged into it; and, after saving the lives of the crews, have taken them to their homes and supplied them with warm clothing and other necessaries.

Many of these men who have so often helped others are themselves urgently requiring assistance. The gale of Monday last has not only destroyed their property, but has also deprived them of the means of gaining a livelihood. Some of the yawls which at first were thought to be lost have fortunately been recovered; still, nine are totally destroyed; a tenth has received so much damage as to make it questionable whether she can be repaired, and other three will each cost their owners from 50*l*. to 150*l*.; altogether the vessels could not be replaced for 5,000*l*.

Each boat is usually owned by three or four fishermen, who also have among them about 400*l*. worth of nets. These have, to a great extent, to be renewed every year, which is done principally upon the credit of their earnings in the forthcoming herring fishery. As this begins in July all their preparations for this year are made; and therefore they have not only lost their boats, but are involved in debts for gear, which is now of no value to them for want of boats in which to use it.

Could these be procured for them to the number of only half those lost, arrangements might be made by which the men could prosecute the next herring fishery, on which their livelihood for the year chiefly depends, and not only theirs, but the livelihood of many others who find profitable employment in the curing and other processes connected with the fishery.

To provide these boats local subscriptions will be cheerfully forthcoming, but will be altogether inadequate to meet the case. These men have done the public good service and have a claim to public assistance. It cannot be more deservedly bestowed, for a more industrious, sober, well-disposed set of men cannot be found if you search the kingdom through; and I am sure, sir, that open as your columns are to all objects of utility, your space will not be more worthily occupied than in admitting an appeal to the public on behalf of these men.

The Rev. T. N. Jackson, Vicar of Filey, will, I am sure, corroborate these statements to any one who may wish to inquire into the particulars, and either he or I will be happy to receive any subscriptions towards the fund which it is desired to raise to carry out the above object.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM S. CORTIS, M.D.

Filey, Yorkshire, June 2.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—A festival in aid of the funds of this excellent Institution was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening, June 6th. Lord Brougham, president of the council of the hospital, occupied the chair, supported by Lord Belper, Sir E. Ryan, Sir Francis Goldsmid, M.P., Mr. Evans, M.P., Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., the Hon. George Denman, M.P., Dr. Roget, Dr. Thorowgood, Mr. J. R. Jaffray, and other friends of the Institution. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been disposed of, the noble chairman said it had often been represented that it was as difficult to tax and to please as it was to love and be wise. (A laugh.) But while the Chancellor of the Exchequer would take no refusal, and needs must when he drove, the managers of that hospital could only appeal to the goodwill and generosity of the public; but they trusted that they would not make that appeal in vain. That Institution had been established for twenty-six years, and had conferred the greatest benefits upon the humbler classes of the community. One of its distinguishing characteristics was that it was in all respects a free hospital, no patient being refused admittance for whom there was room within its walls; subscribers to its funds, however, having certain privileges of recommendation for relief. Owing to the limited means at the disposal of the committee, the sphere of their operations was necessarily restricted, upwards of 70 out of the 200 beds which the establishment was capable of providing being unoccupied solely from this cause, and many applicants being consequently debarred of the succour which their sufferings urgently demanded. Another prominent feature of the Institution, and one which reflected the highest credit both on its medical staff and on the council, was the attention paid to the clinical lectures, and the efforts made to obtain cases of

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difficulty and interest, calculated to afford the most valuable instruction to medical students. The whole of the fees derived from the young men who walked the hospital and enjoyed the advantages of these lectures were devoted strictly to the purposes of the charity, upwards of 57,000*l.* altogether having been raised from this source during the last twenty-six years. The hospital was now crippled by a debt of 5,360*l.*; and, until its finances were materially recruited by a benevolent public, its managers would be reluctantly compelled to stint the aid they were daily called upon to administer to human suffering. The noble lord concluded an eloquent appeal by proposing "Prosperity to University College Hospital." The health of the chairman was afterwards proposed in highly eulogistic terms by Lord Belper; and in the course of the evening subscriptions were announced by the treasurer to the amount of 2,718*l.* The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. T. E. Williams, who was supported by an efficient corps of vocalists. Miss Cazalay and Miss Killpack also gave their gratuitous services as pianists.

THE NINE HOURS MOVEMENT.—A public meeting in furtherance of this object was held on Friday, June 1st, at St. Martin's-hall. The attendance was very numerous. Mr. Wheeler, plasterer, was called to the chair, and after reading the bill convening the meeting, observed that the intention of its being called was to secure the object which workmen of various trades had been labouring with greater or less earnestness to obtain since 1855. He denied that the present was a revival of the movement. The question of the nine hours movement had not been settled, and the sacrifice made had been too great to give it up now. The agitation was not kept up by a few, but extended to 8,000 or 10,000 persons. The attitude that they had taken towards their employers was respectful, and while the speakers considered that every legal means should be adopted in labouring to secure their object he had reason to believe that they would ultimately be successful. They had been told by the press to wait, and what they wanted would be granted; but he considered that the time had fully come when their demand should be satisfied. In Scotland the amount of work performed had not been lessened by the adoption of the "nine hours movement." The speaker, in conclusion, urged the adoption of no coercive means, and repelled the assumption that the movement was kept up by paid agitators. Mr. Potter, who was received with much applause, moved the first resolution:—"That the object of this movement is not to injure the master builders, but to benefit the men; that the desired reduction in the hours of labour, while it will materially contribute to the physical health, the social improvement, and the mental development of the operative builders, is not calculated to inflict the slightest loss, either social or financial, on their employers; and that the concession of this boon is certain to beget a better understanding between them and their workmen than that which, unhappily, at present prevails." The speaker, after referring at considerable length to the general laws of labour, and combating the views of modern political economists, urged the necessity of a higher appreciation of labor and a corresponding advance of wages. He further denied the utility of workmen laboring longer than nine hours daily, and instanced the testimony of Mr. Thomas Piper, an influential master builder, that the only intention of the latter class in resisting their demand was not from any loss that they might sustain, but because the question was a public one, and they did not wish to give in. On the previous agitation the case was not fully known in the provinces. Now it was different, and support had been promised to the nine hours movement from forty towns, besides different societies. Mr. Quirk seconded the resolution, and alluded to the large amount of destitution caused through the late strike in the metropolis during the past winter, and expressed his belief that through the discontinuance of emigration and other causes the labor market at home would continue overstocked, and thus a very important social problem arise. He had learnt that the joiners had joined in the nine hours movement, and advised not only union among the members of one trade, but a thorough union among all trades, in continuing to keep their claims before the public mind. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. Stacey, printer, in moving the second resolution, indulged in some violent strictures upon *The Times*, which he said had lied as foully in stating that the present movement was kept up by professed agitators as when it stated in August last that the workmen had no interest in the agitation. He moved:—"That the meeting is fully convinced that the desired reduction is no more than is justly due to the manifold requirements of the operative builders, and therefore pledges itself, by the use of all the just and lawful means at its disposal, to persevere in the present agitation until the nine hours movement has been granted." The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously, when the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—The annual festival of this charity was held on Wednesday evening, June 13, at Willis's Rooms, Sir John Pakington in the chair. The attendance was numerous. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, the chairman proposed "The Prosperity of the Hospital for Sick Children," and referred to the object of the charity as appealing to our common sympathy with a power to which no eloquence could add. It was a strange fact that up to 1852 there was no institution of the kind which tended to alleviate the diseases and the sufferings of children. It was a strange fact that this was the case in this city of London, where our charitable institutions were great, and worthy of the metropolis of this great empire; but for infantine disease little had hitherto been done. While suffering in any kind excited our sympathy, there is no state of suffering that could do more so than the case of those in whom we expect to see rosy health. Those cases are numerous in town and country, and unhappily the tender age of childhood is peculiarly liable to disease. Two-fifths of the deaths in London were of children under 10 years of age. He was sorry that this was the only Institution of this nature in the Metropolis, and all honour was due to those by whom the Institution was called into existence, and he might add, into prosperous existence. Since the opening of the Institution, 2,274 in-patients had been received, and 58,969 out-patients, and the hesitation felt by parents in admitting their children into the Institution was removed. He had the pleasure to announce that a donation of 500*l.* had been put into his hand from Mr. Goshen. It is by such instances that the noble charities of London are supported. Sir John Harding, the Queen's Advocate, proposed "the health of the Chairman," and in a facetious speech alluded to the various public measures with which his name was associated. The amount of donations received during the evening amounted to about 2,000*l.*

THE METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of this association was held on the 31st of May, at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Samuel Gurney, M.P., in the chair. Various letters were read from gentlemen favourable to the objects of the movement and who were unable to be present at the meeting. The report referred to the first erection of drinking fountains in Liverpool and to the erection of the first one in London at St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill, by Mr. Gurney, influenced by the fact that even in the former provincial town one fountain was used by no fewer than 2,000 or 3,000 daily. It was ascertained that this first fountain in London was used about 7,000 times daily. To carry out the benefit so as to reach the more populous districts of the metropolis the present association was formed. The first necessity was the want of funds to meet the then sources of expenses—the cost of the fountain and erection, the water supply, and keeping the fountains and appurtenances in order. In meeting the first of these liberal donations were received, and, in reply to urgent memorials from the Association, the Middlesex Water Company agreed to supply water without charge to a few fountains, and the Lambeth Water Company agreed to the reduced charge of 3d. per 1,000 gallons, but it is regretted the remainder of the companies adhere to the usual charge of 6d. per 1,000 gallons. Application was next made to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and to the district boards, and the majority of the latter responded favourably, so that free grants of water were made to about ninety fountains. The designs of the erections to be made next attracted attention, and in this the Association had no precedent. The choice of material appeared to lie between granite and cast-iron, and considerations of economy chiefly decided the committee in favour of the latter. One year's experience of the mode of filtration adopted by the committee has proved it to be very efficient. The plan of attaching money-boxes to the fountains for the donations of friends has been adopted, and the first money-box has been placed at the first erected fountain on Snow-hill. So far as the experience of four weeks justifies an opinion, it is very encouraging, and a sum of 8d. a-day has been deposited in

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small coins varying from farthings to two-shilling pieces. The experiment is to be extended to five other fountains, when, if successful, it is proposed to supply every fountain with a money-box, when the erection will be more than self-supporting. Among the superior fountains in preparation may be instanced a beautiful fountain for the Royal Exchange, the donation of Mr. Samuel Gurney; a very handsome and costly fountain, of pure Gothic design, intended for Palace-yard, or some other site contiguous to Westminster Abbey, the gift of Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P.; a beautiful fountain, of classic design, to be placed in the Strand, presented by Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P.; and a fountain of very chaste design, to be given by Mr. Noble, for which Mr. Theed, the distinguished sculptor, is preparing statues. Another fountain has just been erected in St. George's Hospital, Hyde-park-corner, after a design by Mr. Westmacott, R.A. Mr. John Bell has also prepared some handsome designs of both standard and mural fountains, and other designs are in preparation by Messrs. Wills. A turncock has been appointed, whose exclusive duty it is to visit the fountains at regular intervals, for the purpose of keeping them clean and in good order. A daily return is made by him to the central office. The total receipts of the Association during the past year have amounted to 2,609*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,346*l.*, leaving a balance of 263*l.* The Earl of Shaftesbury, in moving the adoption of the report, paid a tribute to the chairman for the great boon he had conferred on the public by his labours in carrying out the objects of the Institution. He considered that in respect of a supply of water as a beverage this metropolis presented an unfavourable contrast with continental cities. A glass of gin could sometimes be procured more readily than a glass of water. He hoped that such a state of matters would no longer exist, and that a glass of water would be placed within the reach of the poorest of the working-class. Mr. Slaney seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

London Diocesan Church Building Society.—The sixth annual meeting of the London Diocesan Church Building Society was held on Friday afternoon, June 15, at Willis's Rooms, the Bishop of London in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, and amongst those present were the Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln, Earl Grosvenor, Lord Ebury, and Sir W. Page Wood. The report for the past year stated that events have occurred during that time which promise to have a very favourable influence upon the future interests of the society. The committee, previous to July, 1859, were impressed more year by year with the overwhelming difficulties arising through the public apathy towards church-building, which, together with the rapidly accumulating population of the metropolis, led to their determination to lay the whole case before their president, the Bishop of London, and to ask from his lordship that advice and guidance which, as Bishop of this vast diocese, he was so well qualified to give. Upon the receipt of the letter om the committee, the bishop invited a large number of laymen and clergymen to meet the committee of the society at London House. At that conference the whole question was discussed, and in consequence of suggestions then made the Bishop announced his intention of personally bringing the claims of the Diocesan Society before the clergy of the whole diocese, and also of addressing a letter to the lay residents of the metropolis with a similar view. These resolutions have since been carried into effect, and in the course of last winter the Bishop held meetings in various localities of the metropolis, and urged the claims of the society. One of the results of these meetings has been that while in the first four months in 1859 the number of sermons preached on behalf of the society was only six, the number for the corresponding months of 1860 is returned as thirty-nine. The attention of the committee has been called to another subject of great importance to the interests of the Church in this diocese, though not falling directly within the ordinary objects of the society. The report of the committee of the House of Lords on spiritual destitution in 1858 recommended, as one of the most effectual means of supplying the needs of London, the local appropriation of the vast Church revenues of the diocese, which, after the falling in of the lease of the Finsbury estate in 1866, will probably amount to no less than 70,000*l.* per annum. It has been matter of consideration what steps ought to be taken in order that the recommendations of the Committee of the House of Lords may be carried out. The finances of the society, though still far short of what in this wealthy diocese they ought to be, show an increase upon the previous year of 800*l.* in donations and collections in churches. The number of churches consecrated during the year has been eleven, being the same as the year before. The system of missionary curates is beginning to be better understood among the clergy, and the grants made during the past year show a considerable increase upon those of the past year. The Bishop of London, speaking on the subject of missionary curates, said:—"It was not enough to build new churches; the material temple was of no use without sending a man to minister in it; and then, having endowed the church, they should be most careful to appoint a right sort of man to that office. The plan suggested by the late Sir Robert Peel had generally been adopted by this society; it was, first, to send a clergyman into the district, that he might gather a flock as he could, and then his labour was to be crowned by the erection of a church building. This was the object of the employment of missionary curates. An example of this plan he would just mention. At the east end of London, in one of the new districts of the parish of West Ham, the railway being made to pass by there, a large village, almost a town, very quickly sprang up. This society found a clergyman who was willing to labour there. He went and visited the people at their own homes, then gathered them together in a small school-room, which but inconveniently held 150 persons; and since then, at the expense of a certain gentleman, also a clergyman, a temporary iron church had been erected. He (the Bishop of London) went to open it the other day, and found a congregation of 800 or 900 persons; and he had been told that the church was usually quite full. The time was now fast approaching when that iron church must be removed, and a real permanent church erected, to stand as long as the parish should continue to exist. Such was the course of the operations of this society." The other speakers were the Bishops of Lincoln and Oxford, Vice-Chancellor Page Wood, Earl Grosvenor, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Rector of Islington; the Rev. R. Gregory, Rector of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth; Mr. Selwyn, M.P.; Mr. W. Cotton, and the Rev. Dr. Jelf.

Pauper Children.—The Inspectors of Schools give upon the whole a good report of the Parochial Union Schools this year The children are commonly found on admission to be in a state of the grossest ignorance, but in these schools they get a rudimentary education combined, in many cases at least, with systematic industrial instruction, the boys in gardening, field-work, or common trades, the girls in washing, cooking, and needlework. The effect of this on the school instruction, on the vivacity, intelligence, and acquirements of the children, as well as their physical and moral health, is said to be almost marvellous. There is an abundant demand for the girls as domestic servants, and from well-conducted schools the boys generally get situations when about fourteen, but it is said they often leave their first place because they feel more independent in one of their own choosing than in the place found for them by the guardians, or, as they term it, "the workhouse situation." Where the children in these schools are carefully trained, and kept away from the adults, the effect is thoroughly to dispauperise them, and the tendency of such treatment is to annihilate hereditary pauperism; but they have a far better chance where they are removed from the workhouse and united in district schools. Unhappily it is difficult to get district schools established in the country, and in many places the children are still so brought up that it is hardly possible they should turn out industrious workpeople — a sad contrast with well-managed unions, where it is very gratifying to see how a large proportion of the children turn out well. In the three years ending last Michaelmas, thirty-seven boys were discharged from the House of Industry School in the Isle of Wight, and thirty-two of them are now earning a livelihood. In the Stepney Union, which has for twenty years had a well-managed school, 1,467 children have been got into service, and only thirteen of them are now dependent on the rates. Musical instruction is adopted in some of these schools, as industrial training; and a school inspector, Mr. Tufnell, remarks that he has been surprised at the large proportion of the London boys that evince musical talent, several to such an extent as to be enlisted to be trained as bandmasters. From eight of the metropolitan union schools, with 167 boys in their bands, 115 enlisted into the army the year before last, and the demand has been beyond the supply. In

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some the boys are trained for the sea. The Central London School has for years maintained a ship in its yard, and annually trained about fifty boys for the navy, and it is now about to erect another ship. The Stepney School has also a ship, and in six years has trained 218 boys for sea service. Proper care has to be taken in the selection of trades, and, though some instruction in tailoring and shoemaking is usual, it is not well to see a very large proportion of the boys apprenticed to callings which are generally overstocked, and in which machinery is rapidly superseding the human hand; and probably Mr. Tufnell is right in saying, that in general the main object should be not so much to give special instruction for particular occupations as to implant in them, by regular labour, such habits of industry that they will be able to turn their hands to any business placed in their way. An inspector remarks with regret the premature removal of children by their relatives from these schools, just as from the national schools; but he justly adds, that as education becomes gradually more common, even the very poor will get more ashamed of extreme ignorance, and more sensible of the advantages of some mental cultivation; and the annual introduction to all parts of the country of a number of well-trained pupil-teachers, some of whom were at one time paupers, who do not all enter the scholastic profession, and who have learned too much easily to forget all that they have been taught, must have an extensive influence in making the benefits of education more intelligible to the uneducated.—*Times.*

THE SHOE-BLACK SOCIETIES AND THE STREET SHOE-BLACKS.—The annoyance to which the boys sent out as shoe-blacks by the organised Societies have been subjected by the unruly conduct of wandering shoe-black boys subject to no discipline or control, has caused the committee of the various Societies to submit a statement of their difficulties to the magistrates and police authorities. The disadvantages under which the Societies' boys labour is this, that having been conditionally sanctioned by the police with an understanding that they should be subject to discipline, stationed at particular posts, and wear a number for identification; and if at any time, owing to objections raised by any neighbouring householder, or any other cause, the police should require a boy to leave his stand, even though he had previously been allowed to ply at it, the boy has orders from his school to quit it and return immediately to the Society's office. Therefore, when the police bid these boys move on, which is their only redress in a disorderly competition between rival shoe-blacks, they—the Society boys—lose their post altogether, while the vagrant boys simply walk off and return when the disturbance is over to the post of the more orderly and duly-licensed boy, who thus loses permanently a remunerative station of which he had first possession. The Society asks no unfair monopoly, but simply that all shoe-blacks shall have an assigned station, and that none shall be allowed to intrude upon such station when pre-occupied by another boy.

Notices to Correspondents.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings, Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with "The Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** *Attention is called to the following Scal of Charges for Advertisements:—*

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,
July 2, 1860.

SOCIAL SCIENCE—No. II.

IF we could imagine a community of men coming together for the first time, and laying the foundation of a state of society, it is certain that the first step they would be compelled to take would be the establishment of certain regulations binding upon all. Such regulations necessarily form the foundation of the social framework, and for this reason Jurisprudence was rightly placed by the National Association at the head of the five general subjects into which their field of operation has been mapped out. In the sense apparently affixed to it by the Association, judging at least by the business done in this department at the annual meetings, Jurisprudence includes legislation, though (viewed scientifically) the two are essentially distinct. The true foundation of law lies in those universal precepts which, in some shape or other, have been recognised by all nations, and embodied in every code; and if considered as the result of these rules—and what is termed general Jurisprudence is nothing else—this branch of human knowledge deserves the eloquent description given of it by Hooker—"her seat is in the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world." But unhappily the laws of every country, though containing the principles of truth, form in their actual details a melancholy record of the passions, prejudices, and ignorance of each succeeding generation. Our own legislation, whether parliamentary or judicial, is only too much open to this condemnation; and no more important social question can be proposed for solution, none more deserving the attention of all earnest and thinking men in every class of the community, than is the ascertainment of the true principles on which our legislation should be based.

Now at the outset of the discussion looking at the existing facts (which I maintain to be the first step in all social inquiry)—looking to the ninety volumes of statutes ranging from the time of the Plantagenets to the last session of Victoria—looking to the shelves on shelves of Reports, crowded with the decisions of our judges, who have made more law than all the parliaments that ever sat,—we are struck with the singular cumbrousness of our national jurisprudence, and with the superfluous interference of our law-makers. We laugh indeed at the sumptuary acts passed some centuries ago, and are astonished that a legislature should ever have busied itself with the breadth of a ruffle, or the shape of a shoe. But future generations may not think the present century much wiser. Within the memory of middle-aged persons there were Government Inspectors who prescribed the exact size of the cloth-pieces manufactured in Yorkshire; at the present moment the great majority of contracts between traders in England are incapable of being enforced by law because a particular written form, with which it is often impossible to comply, is prescribed by statute to those who make the bargains; and as if to show that the mania for legislative interference is as active as ever, we have now grave proposals for making people sober by Act of Parliament. When the great French Minister Collert asked the merchants of France what he could do for them, their reply was, "Let us alone;" and this answer might be profitably written on the doors of Parliament, and the walls of every Government office, as the first lesson for the inmates in that great and much neglected science, the Province of Legislation.

It is necessary, however, to take care

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that this sound principle of non-interference be not carried too far. It is quite right that every individual in the community should be able to use his faculties, and employ his property, in any way he thinks fit, perfectly unfettered and uncontrolled, as long as he refrains from injuring his neighbour in so doing, and provided that he is himself a free and responsible agent. These two last conditions are obviously essential to the general proposition; yet they are often overlooked in arguing on legislative questions. For instance, we may concede as indisputable principles that a parent has a right to bring up his child according to his judgment; that the owner of a house may regulate its internal management; and that a master and his labourer may agree together as to the hours of work. But it is not infringing these principles—if a parent sends his boy into the streets to be a beggar and a thief; if a householder crowds hsi rooms with lodgers to a degree that defies decency, and breeds disease; if an employer avails himself of the helplessness of children to work them till their bodies grow crooked, and their minds savage from inordinate labour;—to say in each of these cases that the conditions of freedom do not exist, either because the public is injured, or because the parties to the bargain are not on fair terms, and consequently that legislation should step in, and compel the observance of mercy, morality, and justice. The Factory Act, the Common Lodging Houses Act, and the Industrial Schools Act, have all been objected to on the ground of their interference with personal rights; but each one of them is fully justified by the exceptional circumstances which it was passed to meet.

This question of the province of legislation—how far interference with the individual is to be exercised—is the fundamental point in treating of Jurisprudence as a branch of Social Science; it has never yet been sufficiently investigated, and it is impossible to do more than allude to it in this short notice of so wide a subject. There are two other important public questions connected with the department which demand a few sentences,—the method of arranging and promulgating our laws, and the facilities that should be afforded for administering justice between individual citizens.

The laws of this country, as already mentioned, are scattered over so vast a surface of Parliamentary enactments and judicial decisions, that they are practically a sealed book to the great body of the people, and are also productive of continual uncertainty and litigation. Various attempts have been made, from the time of Lord Bacon down to the present, to remedy this evil, but it is not probable that the work will be heartily taken up, and therefore vigorously prosecuted, unless public attention is turned continuously to the subject, and pressure brought to bear on the Government. Some years since a Statute Law Commission was appointed, and it was believed that the work had been commenced in good earnest; but after some years of delay and uncertainty, during which the public expected much and obtained little, it became apparent that the Commission either from a lack of funds or of adequate machinery for its purposes, or from the original vice of its constitution—the entrusting to men already overburdened with other occupations a task demanding the entire energies of more than one vigorous mind, had failed in its objects, and it was accordingly abolished with universal assent. During its existence this Commission prepared a number of Bills to consolidate various branches of the law; and it may be hoped that in some shape or other these measures will be ultimately passed by Parliament. What is really wanted is a good systematic plan for the work; and it is not likely that any better can be devised than that successfully adopted by the State of New York, and some years since recommended by the Law Amendment Society for this country. The plan is this:—First, to get rid of all useless and effete matter by striking out of the statute-book the repealed, expired, and obsolete Acts; which step alone, if the work went no further, would be an immense boon to the nation. Secondly, to group the remaining enactments in distinct classes, forming the principal heads of our law, arranging each in one consolidated Act. Thirdly, to revise and condense all these groups, and reduce their different chapters to language as simple and clear as possible. It has been calculated that if five well-qualified men gave their whole time to the work, it would be completed in a few years, when our whole statute law would be comprised in three or four portable volumes. This result has been actually obtained in the State of New York, with much the same materials to work upon; and it seems strange that so little public interest exists on a subject of such vital moment to every member of the community.

But the best laws, and the clearest and most concise enactments, are comparatively worthless if the means for executing justice are defective; and the third great social question connected with Jurisprudence is, how to render our tribunals really accessible to the people. Many suppose that the County Courts have done this already, and there is no doubt they have done a great deal, especially for the working classes, to whom before the establishment of those tribunals justice was altogether denied. In 1857 the amount of money for which plaints were entered in County Courts was 1,937,745*l.*; judgments were obtained for 978,592*l.*, and there were actually paid into court 776,711*l.*; an astonishing record of the efficacy of cheap and local justice!

It would be, however, a great mistake to suppose that the County Court system has met all the local requirements of the country. It has, in fact, met none except those of the poorer classes. The wealthier are still practically deprived of local justice to an extent unparalleled in any other nation. There are many towns in England, numbering tens, nay hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, and surpassing in wealth and importance the capitals of most foreign States, which never see justice administered within their boundaries in any case of more than fifty pounds' value. Even the circuit towns are only visited twice, or at the most three times a year by the judges, and the justice which is obtained at these intervals is clogged with the condition of previously instituting formal pleadings at Westminster. Our merchants and manufacturers suffer continually great losses from this want of a tribunal to which they can resort, it being often impossible for them to wait till the assize comes round, and equally impracticable to remove the cause to London. This grave deficiency in our judicial system is of modern date, for in mediæval times all the principal towns in the provinces had courts of their own for the trial of cases of debt and mercantile disputes, the business of the superior judges being chiefly to try questions relating to land. There could be no more valuable social reform than the restoration to our great provincial cities of their ancient right to tribunals of plenary jurisdiction.

Another serious defect in the County Courts as at present constituted is the want of any equitable powers. The Court of Chancery is too expensive, and as respects the great majority of the nation too distant, to afford available redress in small cases of breach of trust, or in other matters over which a court of equity alone has cognizance. Several attempts have been made to arm County Courts with equitable jurisdiction, but hitherto without success. It may be hoped that the approaching meeting of the Social Science Association in Glasgow, when its English members will learn that every county in Scotland has a Local Court exercising unlimited powers both in law and equity, will convert some of the opponents of the old Saxon system of justice. Procedure may be simplified, fees may be cut down, the substantive law may be improved, but all this will avail but little as long as suitors and witnesses are compelled to travel to a distant court. Let us hope that the public opinion which of late years has been growing on this subject will ultimately compel Parliament not only to legislate with a cautious regard to individual freedom, and to promulgate our laws in a concise and intelligible shape, but also to grant fully that national privilege enunciated in the Great Charter—the privilege of claiming justice speedily and without hindrance at the hands of an accessible tribunal.

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Reviews.

Report of the Committee of the Manchester and Salford Reformatory for Juvenile Criminals, December 31st, 1859.

THIS Reformatory is at Blackley, four miles from Manchester, and was formerly the Angel Meadow and Ancoats Ragged and Reformatory School. It is now an Industrial-school, with a farm attached, under the bailiff of which the majority of the boys are employed; twelve only out of the fifty it can contain, being, as a rule, occupied in learning the trades, which are tailoring, shoemaking, coopering, and basket-making. The progress during the past year has been satisfactory :—

"The farm shows a profit of 36*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and the carpenters' work of 30*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The other trades have cleared their expenses, with a small balance of profit, the basket-making excepted, upon which there has been a loss of 11*l.*

"Nearly one-half of the net profit of the industrial department, stated in the current account at 116*l.*, has been realised from the hire of boys sent out to work during the summer months. Several have been from time to time engaged to assist in the gardens of gentlemen belonging to the committee. Others have been employed by the neighbouring farmers. The committee regard this simply as an experiment, and it is doubtful whether the practice will be continued during next summer, as there are unquestionably some disadvantages attached to it.

"Whilst its profits have increased, the expenses of the institution have, in proportion to the average number of inmates for the past year (fifty as compared with thirty-eight in 1858), considerably diminished. The total cost per head has been 6*s.* 11*d.* per week, or 17*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* per annum. In 1858 it was 8*s.* 0½*d.*, and 20*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* respectively. The net cost for the past year, deducting the profits of the industrial department and the interest received from the bank (13*l.*), has been, 15*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* per head.

"As the Government allowance for boys committed to the Reformatory is 7*s.* per head per week, it will be seen that the cost of maintenance has now been reduced within the limits of the allowance. It must not, however, be hastily concluded that the institution no longer needs the subscriptions which it receives from the benevolent in this town. In the first place, there have been during the last twelve months, and there may be for many years to come, a small number of voluntary inmates — that is, criminal boys brought by their relations or the city missionaries, for whom there is no Government allowance, but only, at best, a small and inadequate payment from their parents.

"The institution is no longer (as at first) designed chiefly for the reception of such cases—but it cannot close its doors to them entirely—and if received, a subscription is needed for their maintenance."

The committee also call attention to several letters appended to their report—from boys who have been educated at the school, and many of whom have subsequently emigrated to Canada. A book is kept at the institution for the preservation of such letters, and those published in this year's report are a selection.

The most satisfactory evidence of the favourable working of the school is in the fact recorded in conclusion :—

"In closing their report for the past year, the committee have the pleasure of announcing to their subscribers (many of whom, however, must be already aware of the fact) that at the quarter sessions, held in the month of October, a liberal grant of 500*l.* was voted by the magistrates of the Hundred of Salford to the institution at Blackley. This money will be applied to the erection of a wing at the back of the present building, which will contain rooms for the farm bailiff and his wife on the ground floor, and in the upper story a dormitory for ten boys. So that when necessity demands it, the number of inmates may be raised to a total of sixty instead of fifty, the present limit.

"The committee believe that they may regard this grant as a proof that the service which the Manchester and Salford Reformatory is rendering to this town and district is appreciated by those who are best able to judge of its value. They feel confident that each year the good resulting from its operations will become more and more apparent. The harvest is but just beginning to be reaped, but, God be thanked! it promises to be an abundant one."

The Bookhawker: his Work and his Day. By Henry George de Bunsen, M.A., Vicar of Lilleshall, and Honorary Secretary to the Salop Bookhawking Society. Published for the Church of England Bookhawking Union, at the Depot, Messrs. Aylott and Sons, 8, Paternoster-row, London. 1859.

WE cannot advocate the cause of bookhawking so well as in the words of Mr. de Bunsen's pamphlet. Our readers are doubtless aware that it is now five years since the commencement of this branch of home missionary work, which is now carried on by no less than sixty-six societies, most of them incorporated in the Church of England Bookhawking Union. We have had occasion to notice other papers connected with this subject, a subject on which we are glad to have testimony carrying such weight of authority as Mr. de Bunsen's social labours and social influence must give.

"It would be impossible to enter fully into all the difficulties which I have alluded to as occurring to the hawker in his daily rounds, or to discuss the objections which are made to his peculiar business—from friend or foe. But there are two classes of enemies which we must shortly introduce to the public at large, before they can clearly understand what kind of being a bookhawker is in this our day, or appreciate the work which he is destined to carry on, unmindful of difficulties and regardless of toil.

"The one class of enemies are your political economists. Their objection is, that a parcel of philanthropists—good-natured men, no doubt, but without sufficient knowledge of the rules of commerce or the proprieties which regulate the trading operations of this our mighty land—should club together to supply the public with books of all sorts. They contend that such trading interferes with all legitimate trade in bookselling, and defrauds the town and country bookseller of the profits due to him. It is a very plausible argument, and has a show of right on its side. Yet it is overthrown by the simple statement that no bookseller in country towns (to my knowledge), and very few, if any, in larger towns, object to our hawking operations, or grudge the small profits which, by dint of hard labour, are earned by us. On the contrary, a bookseller in one of the largest of our country towns remarked one day to the secretary of one of our bookhawking associations: 'I am very much in favour of bookhawking associations: the more books are hawked about among the people, the more they will buy of us booksellers. You create the appetite for reading by your bookhawking operations, and we ordinary booksellers will come in for the largest share of the profits. On market-days we shall experience the benefit of your daily labours.' In the same way the great London publishers have, with scarcely an exception, come to see the usefulness of our associations. They supply us with their books on trade terms, and one firm (Messrs. Aylott and Sons, 8, Paternoster-row), is doing an extended business by collecting from all publishers whatever orders are sent to them by the several bookhawking secretaries.

"The other enemies to the bookhawker—whom I cannot help introducing to the public—are a large class of men, belonging more or less to every condition and profession in life, who object to our operations simply on the ground that it is not good for man to read so much. 'There is already too much reading (so they contend), and there are too many kinds of books circulated among the young people or adults of all ranks, especially among the working classes. Let them be satisfied with their Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books.' This kind of objection to bookhawking must not remain unanswered. I believe that many of those who utter it are sincere, honest men, who strive in their own sphere to battle with evil, and to uphold that which is good. Still I cannot help saying that their objection arises from an utter ignorance of existing circumstances, or at least from a want of acquaintance with the marvellous changes which have been brought about among us by the progress of education, more especially among the working classes. Twenty years ago, perhaps, our bookhawkers might have found little to do. Reading was a privilege of the middle and upper classes: few among the working men could read, or, if they did so, could read with sufficient ease to find pleasure in it. Now, however, that a new genera-

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tion has sprung up, most of whom can read, and most of whom will read, it is no longer optional with us whether we will or will not supply them with books. It has become a positive duty—and that a truly Christian one—to send good books, of every kind, into every village and hamlet, into town or country. And this for two reasons:—First, if by a more extended system of education we have increased the power and taste for reading, we ought to supply this new want with every kind of good and useful publication—religious and moral, historical and biographical, scientific and amusing, as well as with prints and pictures. Through the eye, quite as much by the ear, the heart and mind of man are fed and nurtured for good, as for evil. Secondly, the evil disposed have, as usual, been beforehand with us; and hawkers of bad books have forestalled us in our work, to an extent which is but little known. For, 'too wise in their own generation' to expose their evil publications to view, they only tempt the weak, or pander to the taste of the already vicious, or initiate 'into the mysteries of vice' any casual inquirer; and, under the cover of boot and shoe laces, or well hid by a fair sprinkling of blameless or even religious books, this class of hawkers (whether men or women) carry about with them some of the most abominable publications which the most wicked of men ever penned, or the most depraved imagination can conceive. Our bookhawking societies, therefore, have not come into the field a moment too soon. The evil I am complaining of was increasing rapidly; and, therefore, legitimate bookhawking has not only become a duty, owing to the increase of education amongst the working classes, but a necessity, owing to the aggressive nature of our work. We must endeavour to drive away the hawkers of bad books. We can only hope to succeed in our endeavours by offering for sale—at every cottage door, at every tradesman's shop, at farmhouses, as well as to gentlemen's servants,—good books of every kind, at the cheapest possible rate.

"On the other hand, the hawker will meet with farmers who rejoice at the general improvement which they observe in their men. A farmer one day remarked to a hawker that he was 'much pleased with the increased intelligence in his waggoner,' laughing while he said so; that 'he had found in his room a fine writing-desk, and books of such a description that he should not have expected.' In the same way men in smock frocks will astonish the delighted hawker by asking for a book on a scientific subject, or a blacksmith at some country forge will buy a 'Milton,' or a shoemaker 'Paley's Evidences,' or the 'Horæ Paulinæ.' Altogether the improvement is great in this respect, especially in mining districts, where the 'Lives of Great Criminals,' or the 'Newgate Calendar,' or Tom Payne's works, were the books most in vogue. Now miners ask for Bunyan's or Oxenden's works, or for books relating to the geos graphy and natural history of the Bible.

"Thus alternating between encouragement and indifference, if not positive discouragement, the bookhawker plies his trade from about six or seven in the morning till twelve among cottagers; from twelve to one at farm-houses; from one to two at gentlemen's houses: the dinner time being the best time to find all the servants together. But here new difficulties arise. He is asked for books which cannot so much as be named. 'At one large house (writes a hawker) one of the upper servants, the butler I supposed him to be, called me into a private room, and there asked me for some very bad books. However, after some talk, I induced him to buy "Common Objects of the Country," "The Wide Wide World," and one of the cheap song books. In a draper's shop I was asked for the same kind of books, and prevailed on the parties to buy other books. One day I asked, at two clergymen's houses, for the same kind of books. But I am not always successful in inducing the parties to buy good books: they will turn away, vexed and disappointed, when they find that you cannot supply them.'

"Here, then, is another feature in the bookhawker's missionary labours: the taste for reading bad books has to be turned into a contrary and directly opposite channel. To the master or mistress of the house these depraved tastes are unknown: the clergyman in the parish may accidentally have heard the facts, but cannot combat the evil. But an earnest-minded bookhawker may, and he *ought* to do so. He becomes an aggressor of the evil existing and carried on in secret places, and, if he be honest, can do much to lessen it, and in time, with God's blessing, to destroy it insensibly, by substituting good books for bad ones. In short, he must be a wary and watchful man, this hawker of ours—watchful especially over his own temper; and, in more instances than one, he cannot but be practically mindful of the apostle's golden rule, 'Be not overcome with evil: but overcome evil with good!'

"There is, then, on the other hand, much to encourage the real hard-working bookhawker, especially if he shows perseverance in the work allotted to him. No cottage should be passed over, no farm house left unvisited, and servants in gentlemen's families, as has been shown, are by no means so civilised or perfect as not to be amenable to the good and wholesome influences of the poor man's hawker. Nor should the towns be neglected. The best way of proceeding in them is for the hawker to call one day and leave at each house, small or great, a catalogue of the books generally sold, and to request leave to call another day for orders. By good management he may induce the inmate of the house at once to inspect his pack, and this may lead to purchases being made on the spot, saving time and labour. Otherwise, calling a day or two after, he will generally find that his catalogue of books, recommended as they are by the secretary or committee of the association, will have served as a good introduction to him, and, as a consequence, lead to purchases of books or framed pictures. These latter should be always carried by those hawkers who have a hand or donkey cart large enough to admit of such a useful commodity. That much remains yet to be done in towns the two following anecdotes will clearly show:—

"'I called at a sweep's, in —— (writes a hawker), a mere hovel, full of dirt and squalor, and sold, most unexpectedly, a Concordance, a Saints' Rest, and a Dictionary. This man said that he should not have thought of going into a shop to buy those books,—why (said he), they would have ordered me out.'"

"'In another town of S——, one day (writes another hawker) my boy was looking into a bookseller's shop with a book in his hand. A man standing by the side of him, and also looking in at the window, asked the boy if he had that book—pointing to a book in the shop window. "Yes," replied the boy. "Let me look at it." The boy did so, and sold the book close to the shop door. This proves the reluctance of people to go into a shop.'"

"Even on the high road, or in byeways, work is to be done. A man 'with a drove of sheep' will readily buy books, or a man 'carting manure' will be glad to invest his earnings in some good picture. And when the day is over, especially the short days of winter, the bookhawker's evenings are not without use. A hawker who has been at work for a few years cannot fail to make acquaintances in every place where he takes up his abode. To visit these in the evening, to talk over with them his work since they last met, to encourage them to lay up something every week for the purchase of good and instructive works, to hear from them what amount of instruction and pleasure they have derived from the books bought before—all these are points which need not be dwelt upon, but will naturally follow or accompany the honest efforts of an earnest-minded man. So also he may enliven part of the evening by reading aloud part of some good book to the inmates of the family he lodges with, and sanctify their meeting by joining in their family evening worship, or by showing them how to conduct it."

There seems by this account of the Hawker's work and influence an analogy between his labours and those of the Bible-women described in L. N. R.'s book, "The Missing Link;" they penetrate where ordinary bookselling would never find a demand. And, as in the case of those other social missionaries, though much depends on the personal zeal and capacity of the agents, much and more also depends upon those who maintain and employ them, and to whom they look, not only for their stock in trade, but for the counsel and sympathy which shall help them to understand and honour their own work, so as to further it by their personal influence and social example.

The Comparative Properties of Human and Animal Milks. By M. A. Bayner. London, 1860. John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

The title of this book would seem to assign any review of it to the pages of a medical rather than of a social journal. But as its practical purport is one of general sanitary interest—for though we may not all be

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called upon to rear babies, we have all most assuredly passed through babyhood, and profit or suffer to this day from the good or bad nursing of our baby days—we are glad to direct towards it the attention of any reader who has a parental duty, actual or deputed, to consider the subject.

The moral evils of wet nursing are not confined to the deserting mother who is hired to nurse, or the deserted child she leaves for hire; her foster child imbibes something of her temperament, to what degree cannot be decided or proved, but the fact that it does risk imbibing it at all ought to weigh seriously against any supposed difficulty of hand-feeding.

It is customary to take a tone of strong censure or pathetic remonstrance with mothers who do not nurse their own children. Doubtless, it is the healthiest and happiest state of things that a mother should be able and willing to discharge every duty, physical and moral, towards her child. But it must be remembered that mothers of the classes who most frequently substitute strangers for this office would often be very ill-qualified to perform it themselves. High civilisation and indolent effeminate lives do not make strong constitutions and even temperaments, neither can mother's love nor a sense of duty overcome physical inefficiency. But why there is to be no alternative between rendering this particular office personally and consigning the child to a stranger, is a question that every mother ought to inform herself upon, before she releases herself from *all* her duties as a nurse because she cannot fulfil that one.

Let any one read a column of the *Times'* advertisements of nurses "in a nobleman's or gentleman's family," and then say how a woman of any common sense, putting feeling out of the question, can hand over her child to be reared by the advertisers as she would give her plate to the butler or her dressmaking to her maid.

If a child is deprived of its natural food, the mother, whose inefficiency so deprives it, is bound to supply it by her personal judgment and personal attendance. Affection *can* do this, though it cannot alter nature, and if parents would observe closely the difference between children whose earliest infancy has been ministered to by educated mothers, and those left to servants, we believe many intellectual women who now underrate the importance of nursery life to concentrate their whole energies on the school-room, would find there was as much to be done before a child can receive an intellectual lesson as after; and, finding that, would prove as wise and tender mothers to their children's physical and moral being in infancy, as they are to their fuller development in advancing youth.

Female School of Art.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the Koh-i-noor diamond, which has been re-cut since the Exhibition of 1851, to be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum, in aid of the fund for building the Female School of Art. A large collection of ancient and modern jewellery will also be lent on that occasion. Tickets are obtainable at the Museum, and at Mr. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street.

Opening Public Institutions in the Evening.—A select committee of the House of Commons upon this subject, moved for by Sir J. Trelawny, sat several days in March last, and took the evidence of many witnesses, which has now been published along with the report. Several places were indicated that might be opened in the evening—the National Gallery, some departments of the British Museum, the Tower, the East India Museum, the Geological Museum, the Houses of Parliament during the recess. It appears that there would be no great risk of fire, and the burning of gaslights does not injure pictures if the gas-burners are higher in the room than the pictures, and the room is properly ventilated at the top; but bad ventilation in crowded rooms is very injurious to pictures. It was suggested, to meet any doubt upon this, that it might be well not to exhibit in the evening the unreplaceable works of the greatest masters, especially as their peculiar merits are held to be imperceptible except to persons who have given many years of study to qualify themselves to discover them. On the question whether the working classes would go, after a hard-working day, the evidence is that by degrees they would go. They consider "that knowledge is power," said Mr. Ruskin; "there is a thirsty desire for information and improvement in every direction, increasing day by day, and likely to increase, and it would grow by what it feeds upon," though he lamented that, except among the very good workmen, it so much takes the shape of a desire to rise out of their class instead of being happier and wiser in it. At present they cannot go to these institutions. Mr. Cole mentioned that he questioned 1,669 artisans, and found that only 137 had ever been to the National Gallery. Working men who had made inquiry among their fellow-workmen gave evidence of their strong desire that such institutions should be open at a time when they can see them, and stated that many of them would avail themselves of the opportunity. But the best proof of all is that to the South Kensington Museum the working classes do go in an evening. Of the advantage there can be no doubt. It is an agreeable and healthy mode of improving the mind, and has an elevating effect upon the tone of the people. Mr. Ruskin's view is, that "nothing assists the working man so much as having the moral disposition developed after his work; anything that touches his feelings is good, and puts new life into him; therefore (he says) I want pictures of that class which would ennoble and refine by their subjects." The committee report in favour of opening such institutions in the evening, and they recommend clear, legible, descriptive labels, placed against specimens, and simple catalogues sold at a small cost, and occasional short popular lectures; and also that surplus works of art and duplicate specimens from the museums be exhibited in different parts of the metropolis, wherever responsible parties will provide suitable premises. This would also have the advantage of providing exhibitions which are not so vast as to bewilder; in a great museum a man, especially if his mind is languid with labour, wanders about listlessly, and gradually tires of it.—*Times.*

The Materials of Paper.—The following letter, on the collection of rags for the manufacture of paper, has been addressed to the parochial clergy, the managers of parochial institutions, &c., by Richard Herring, the author of a number of works upon the manufacture of paper:—"The late discussions in Parliament have brought the subject of papermaking and its materials prominently before the public. British machinery and industry produce the finest paper in the world, and are capable of commanding the market of the world. But papermaking demands a supply of rags, and the Continental duties at present curtail that supply. England requires at least 120,000 tons yearly, of which she supplies but 40,000. The question is, can that home supply be enlarged? I am confident that it can, and to an extent more than adequate to all its demands. The collection of rags has hitherto been by a small traffic in the hands of petty dealers; and the general carelessness of collection and the lowness of price have equally diminished the quantity. It has been ascertained that in scarcely 50 houses out of every 100 any collection is ever made. This negligence arises partly from mistakes as to the nature, value, and manner of the due collection. It has been commonly supposed that white rags alone are of use in paper making. But coloured rags generally are useful, and even waste paper can be valuably employed in the manufacture. Every housekeeper ought to have three bags—a white one for the white rags, a green one for the coloured, and a black one for the waste paper (the three might be furnished for 1*s.*), which would prevent litter waste, and the trouble of collecting when the demand came. A suitable agency formed in the towns and villages would settle all demands, arrange the contributions, and reduce the whole into a regular trade. Parochial officers would find attention to this subject a very effectual mode of increasing the means at their disposal for charitable purposes. The general apprehension that we require French or foreign rags for our manufacture is a mistake; we have a sufficient supply at home, if we will but make use of it. There are more rags wasted, burnt, or left to rot, than would make our paper manufacturers independent of all assistance from abroad. A regular communication ought to be formed by country carriage, and by railroads, for the conveyance of the bags to London, or to those paper-mills in the country which enter largely into the trade. A plan is proposed which will place the whole subject plainly before the public, offer proper pledges, establish proper means, and give the whole movement the degree of activity and regularity which

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may render it profitable to individuals and the country. The long acquaintance of the writer with the details of the trade enables him to speak with full knowledge of its necessities, its means of success, and its peculiar value to the general interests of commerce. It not less permits him to speak with confidence of the results of relying on our own resources in the present difficulty. We require only the application of the means in our possession. A little industry, a little intelligence, and an established system, would perfectly secure us from failure in an important branch of art and trade, already worth 6,000,000*l.* sterling, employing a large number of skilled workmen, and conducing, most effectually, to the industry and comfort of the peasantry, and to the trade and resources of the empire. The present subject is not altogether voluntary; it has been urged on me by letters from various quarters, all expressing the same necessity for making an effort in this direction, for calling the public attention to our resources, and for giving a new impulse to a trade which has hitherto been limited, but which may be carried successfully wherever British commerce extends over the globe."

School for the Indigent Blind.—A concert of a most interesting character was given in the Hanover-square Rooms, June 5th, before a very numerous and fashionable audience, among whom were the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis Lansdowne, Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Burleigh, Marchioness of Salisbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Townshend, Viscount Cranbourne, Viscount Raynham, Lord and Lady Ebury, Lady Rosa Greville, Lady Braybrooke, Hon. Misses Grosvenor, Bishop of Chichester, Hon. E. Legge, Ladies Legge, Lord Eustace Cecil, Baroness Rothschild, &c. Most of these distinguished persons are among the warm supporters of an excellent institution, established two years since, under the title of Society for granting Annuities to the Blind, the objects of which, in all respects deserving publicity, may be best set forth in the language of the official prospectus:—"This society is established on behalf of the many thousands of blind persons who are known to be the greatest sufferers from poverty of any class; who are frequently homeless, always dependent on others, though generally respectable, of good moral character, and often useful in their own neighbourhood. The society desire, first, to aid in the support of blind persons who form so great a burden on a family as to render it homeless or destitute. Secondly, to prepare half-yearly lists of all such persons, so that relief may be afforded by election to a pension for one year of 6*l.*, or by private liberality, without the possibility of fraud, waste, or personal inconvenience. Thirdly, to distribute aid by pension annually, without expense of agents, and to select candidates for election by the subscribers."

A Defence of the London Clubs.—The young man about town in London of the present day is a great improvement, in my humble opinion, upon the Tom and Jerry type which found favour in the eyes of our fathers. At least in a London club young gentleman associates with young gentlemen of his own class—his dinner is put before him with an attention to cleanliness and propriety, of which, if English homes, almost of the humblest kind, are destitute, all I can say is, the English homes ought to be very much ashamed of themselves. It may probably surprise you to hear—but it is, notwithstanding, the truth—that 80 per cent. (I might even say more) of the dinners furnished every day to the members of the London clubs collectively are served at rates varying from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.,—surely a charge which does not imply any very wild degree of luxury or extravagance. The older members will then retire to the newsroom or the library, and doze in comfort over their paper or their novel; and what would the poor old gentlemen do but for the resources of their club? The younger ones disappear in the smoking-room, where at least they meet with gentlemen like themselves, who—astounding as such an assertion may appear—would not, with rare exceptions indeed, tolerate any other subjects or forms of conversation than such as would be employed at your own dinner table. Let us follow them upstairs to the billiard-room. The time has happily gone by when it was supposed that a youth who would play a game at billiards was in a fair way to perdition; but even the bitterest opponents of that amusement can scarcely deny that it may be more safely indulged in among friends and gentlemen, members of the same club, than among the blacklegs and sham captains of the public billiard tables.—*Once a Week.*

Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. — The annual meeting of this Society was held at Dorchester during the week beginning June 4th. At the general meeting of the members held on Thursday, 17th, Lord Rivers in the chair, the report read by the secretary, Mr. Moule, stated the Society to be gaining ground, and the subscribing members to be on the increase. The exhibitions in the various departments were highly satisfactory, and the attendance of visitors, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, numerous.

A private conversazione of the Ladies' Sanitary Association was held on Wednesday, June 13th, at the residence of the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Cowper, Curzon-street, May-fair, when a report of the proceedings of the Branch Society at Brighton was read by Mrs. William Fison, and the best method of introducing sanitary knowledge among the poor was discussed. Among the ladies present were the Countess of Airlie, the Hon. Mrs. Jocelyn Percy, the Hon. Miss Stanley of Alderley, Lady Victoria Noel, Mrs. Ranyard, Mrs. Thomson Hankey, Lady Gainsborough, Lady Florence Cowper, Lady Adine Cowper, Mrs. Henry Rich, Lady Harding, and others. Some of the "Bible women" employed in the metropolitan districts were also present, they having many opportunities and much practical influence for advocating sanitary truths among the ill-housed and crowded poor.

A meeting of precisely similar kind was held the next day at the residence of Mrs. Russell Gurney, 8, Kensington Palace-gardens.

Compulsory Education.—The Factory Reports generally contain some reference to the regulation under which children employed in factories are required to be at school for part of the day. In the reports presented to Parliament this session one of the inspectors, Mr. Baker, mentions that he had occasion last year to request some certifying surgeons to test the educational condition of children between eight and sixteen, who were brought to them for certificates of age with a view to being admitted to employment; and a supposition getting abroad in consequence that shortly no child would be allowed to work in the mills that could not read, the number of applicants for admission to the schools was so great in one district that within a fortnight all the schools were filled. This is adduced as a proof that if parents were assured that no child would be permitted to work which did not produce to the employer a certificate of elementary education, the education would be procured for the children almost universally. Mr. Baker considers that the half-time labour and half-day education of the factory system might be carried into effect in all congregated labour, but he questions whether at present it could in diffused labour; in agrarian pursuits the hours of work are dependent upon a variety of contingencies, and in mines the removal of the "getter" would stop the "hurrier," and double sets of children could not always be obtained. But he maintains that a preliminary certificate of education as a condition of a child being employed might be enforced after a five years' notice of its peremptory requirement. In these factory reports Mr. L. Horner, who was one of the original inspectors of factories, and who resigned office last year, states in his final report, made up to November last,—"I am persuaded that in no way can the children of the operative classes be placed in more favourable circumstances than while working in a well-regulated factory under the conditions of the existing law. Their half-day's employment can do no injury to their health, they are exposed to no undue exertions, and they are sheltered from the weather in a dry and warm room—a great contrast to what most of them would otherwise be exposed to; if the school to which they are sent daily for three hours be a reasonably good one, they get the advantage of some education, and in many of the schools they obtain the lasting benefit of most effective teaching. When they are in the mill they acquire regular and industrious habits, and by the work they are set to and by what they see around them their wits are sharpened, and they earn wages that must go a good way towards their maintenance."—*Times.*

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Printed for the Proprietors, by Woodfall and Kinder, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London; and sold by W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.
July 2, 1860.

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BIBLIOTHECA

The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 63.] AUGUST 1, 1860. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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To make an Institution of this kind permanent, and worthy of public support, it ought not to be a merely charitable effort, but must ultimately be supported to, at least a great degree, by those who benefit by it. The women employed, therefore, will be required to pay a small percentage on their earnings, (say a penny in each shilling,) towards the necessary expenses of rent and taxes, fuel, superintendence, etc. A contribution to this amount from 300 women, earning, on an average, 1s. per day, would fully meet all the ordinary charges of the Institution. But some time must elapse before the Society can secure employment for so many, and in the interval, the same machinery being required, its objects can only be attained by the help of those who feel an interest in the class which it desires to benefit.

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UNHEALTHY SCHOOL-ROOMS.—This year's reports of the inspectors of schools contain a number of representations upon the subject of the bad ventilation of the school-rooms they have to visit. "I very seldom enter a school-room," writes one, "of which I can say that the air is without taint;" and he notices the great amount of illness he has found among teachers in his district, and says that the health of some students in training in schools remarkable for want of ventilation has quite broken down. "The pupil teachers," says another, "almost invariably suffer from ill-health when the rooms are improperly lighted or imperfectly ventilated." One of the inspectors is struck with the number of deaths among these young people. School-rooms, being meant to hold as many children as possible, require a large and regular supply of fresh air, and exit for the impure; and Dr. Pidduck, the physician to the Home and Colonial Training College, maintains that the air in class-rooms requires to be continually renewed, with a view to the instruction producing its due impression. Defective ventilation, he says, militates more against health than close study and neglect of proper exercise. Many school-rooms are heated by stoves, and have no open chimney; and the prevailing fashion of mediævalizing modern school-rooms has caused some to be built with none of the windows made to open, and others with only a small portion, and that partially. A high-pitched roof, if there be no skylight, becomes a reservoir of foul air. Some school-rooms are heated by air from flues, which causes the air of the room to be so attenuated as to lose a large amount of its power to sustain life. As yet no plan of ventilation seems to have been devised equal to an open fire and wide fireplace, with windows so placed as to supply a good through draught.—*Times.*

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday, July 18th, the committee and teachers of the above schools gave a day out to Buckhurst-hill to nearly 1,000 of the senior boys and girls and the mothers of the children who attend the free-day schools. The scholars occupied twenty-three vans, headed by 26 fifers and drummers of the Lambeth Ragged School; the mothers were taken down to the same place by special train, *via* Eastern Counties Railway. The day being fine an immense concourse of people assembled in Victoria-street to see the children off, and during their passage through town they were greatly cheered. The extensive grounds of the Roebuck were scarcely large enough to accommodate so large a party, although everything had been arranged in anticipation of the visit. Each child took down its own dinner, and after romping, games at foot-ball, trap-ball, skipping ropes, swings, cricket, donkey riding, &c., they did ample justice to a meal of bread-and-butter, cake, and tea. On leaving the grounds each child received an eight-ounce cake. Nearly four hundred of them had subscribed farthings, amounting to 2*l.* 5s. 2d., in order to enjoy a "ride on a donkey," the anticipation of which had been the dream of their existence for several weeks. The joyousness of their expectation may be imagined when it is known that more than one-half the number had never seen a green field, and the majority were friendless. After a day in which the teachers vied with each other in contributing to the happiness of their scholars, the whole party returned without the slightest accident, the hilarity of the children exciting cheerful responses from large crowds who waited their return at different parts of their route, thus agreably terminating a day which will never be forgotten.

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,
August 1, 1860.

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REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

THE Fourth Exhibition and Sale of Industrial Work from Reformatories, Refuges, Industrial Schools, and Penitentiaries, was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th of June.

The room was arranged so as to classify the several descriptions of work. The general divisions were—manufactured articles, straw work, cabinet work, ornamental articles, needlework, and trades at work. In these were included the work of turners, smiths, cabinet-makers, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, brush-makers, printers, and bookbinders; together with mat-making, modelling, paper bag making, wood-chopping, fancy box making, straw work, plain and fancy needlework, &c., &c. The inmates of some of the institutions were at work in the room, and boys from the shoe-black brigades were also in attendance.

The exhibition was visited, amongst others, by the Duchess of Wellington, the Marchioness of Cholmondeley, the Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Calthorpe, Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Radstock, Hon. Lady Stopford, Lady Hugh Campbell, Lady Anne Wilbraham, Lady Isabella Whitbread, Lady Portman, Lady Charlotte Denison, Hon. Mrs. Locke King, Hon. the Misses Waldegrave, the Hon Frederick Byng, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Shand, &c.

On the evening of the 6th a *conversazione* was held in the large room; the Earl of Shaftesbury occupied the chair.

The Rev. William Chalmers commenced the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., one of the hon. secretaries, then made a general statement of the position and progress of the Union, embodying the substance of the fourth annual report. He referred to the statistics there given as to the number of institutions throughout the country, and to the reduction, amounting to 26 per cent. in two years, in the number of juvenile offenders committed to prison. The principle of all these institutions was, he said, first to teach their inmates the saving truths of the Gospel, basing all their teaching on the Word of God, and next to train them to habits of industry. It was gratifying to add that in most, if not all of them, a very great improvement was visible within the last few years.

The Rev. Wm. Brock dwelt on the advantage of preventive over reformatory efforts, pointing out that the only true principle of reformation or prevention was that which struck at the heart, and that it was only as the heart within became a new heart, that the life without would become a new life.

The Earl of Shaftesbury expressed his deep sympathy in the movement, and his conviction of the vastness of the benefits which it conferred on the nation, not only by the prevention of crime, but by the training up to honest and godly lives those who but for it would have been criminals. He should be glad to hear that the number of Reformatories and Refuges had been reduced one-half, on the ground that the necessity for them had ceased. He wanted to see a great extension of industrial schools, because they constituted the best preventive system. This system was now on foot, and if carried into effect with sympathy and co-operation, it would supersede, in a very short time, the reformatory system, the gaol, the gaoler, and, in many instances, perhaps the hangman. He had just been informed by the chaplain of Parkhurst, that in that great gaol for juvenile criminals, which was built to accommodate 650 inmates, and which sometimes had 720, there were at this moment only about 300 in the prison—not from any deficiency in accommodation, but because juvenile criminality had so largely diminished of late years. They had a right to attribute that fact to the influence and operation of such refuges as those which had already been described by his friend Mr. Brock; but he would go further, and say that it was also owing very largely to the institution of Ragged Schools, which had reclaimed tens of thousands of our outcast and helpless children from vice and crime, and made them now an honour and security to the country. He referred to the great diminution in the number of juvenile offenders brought before the police magistrates as practically illustrating the beneficial effect produced to society. He then adverted to the preventative efforts made among adults, and to the necessity of increased effort among the classes of outcast women.

The Right Hon. Joseph Napier observed that crime cost this country 10,000,000*l.* annually. The germ of the reformatory system was embodied in the inspired precept, "Overcome Evil with Good;" and what in fact was the whole Gospel but a Reformatory system, applicable not only to removing the guilt, but to destroying the power of sin. He earnestly seconded the observations of Lord Shaftesbury as to the necessity of greater efforts to benefit and elevate females, and appealed to the ladies present to give personal help in this work of social progress.

After an interval for refreshments and the inspection of the exhibition,

Mr. G. H. H. Oliphant delivered a brief address on the operation of the Industrial Schools Act in meeting the case of juvenile beggars. He expressed an earnest hope that the provisions of this useful Act might become more widely known and carried out.

Mr. J. R. Fowler made some remarks in reference to the Shoeblack Brigades, and the proceedings of the evening were then brought to a close.

On the evening of the 7th a second *conversazione* was held, attended by nearly 700 of the practical workers in the Reformatory enterprise, Ragged and Sunday School teachers, members of the Young Men's Societies, managers and officers of the Refuges, and others. Tea and coffee were served throughout the evening, and the company were entertained with selections of music admirably performed by the three instrumental bands of the East London Shoeblack Society's Refuge, the Boys' Refuge, and the North West London (Euston-road) Training School.

The business proceedings were commenced with prayer by the Rev. L. B. White.

Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., who presided, expressed the pleasure which the committee of the Union felt in meeting that evening those practically engaged in this great and noble cause. The present prosperity of these institutions was, under God, greatly attributable to the exertions of those he was then addressing.

The Rev. A. W. Thorold, Rector of St. Giles's, delivered an address to the teachers, giving some valuable counsel to those who are practically engaged in conducting Refuges and Reformatories.

Brief addresses were subsequently delivered by Mr. G. J. Bowyer, Mr. W. J. Maxwell, Mr. Charles Ware, Mr. G. E. Cawley, of Manchester, and Mr. A. O. Charles, Secretary of the Union.

The proceedings closed with the national anthem, performed by the brass band, and sung by the audience.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PARK ROW, BRISTOL.

THE first inspection and examination of the boys in this school was made a few weeks since by the magistrates of the city, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the welfare of the class for whose benefit such schools are designed. The whole aspect of the premises, within and without, bore satisfactory witness to the care of the master and the well-doing of the boys, and the examination in the school-room was as gratifying as the inspection of the gardens and workshops had been.

After the examination a meeting was held, under the presidency of the Mayor, and the certificate of the school, signed by the Vice-president of the Council of Education, was read. Miss Carpenter then reported the progress of the school, and suggested considerations how to extend its benefits, in the following address:—

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I should not have ventured to request the sacrifice of your valuable time in the inspection of this small school, were it not for the sympathy you have expressed with the object for which it is established, and be-

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cause I deemed it right to invite your examination of the progress made by the children whom you have yourselves committed to our care. I hoped, too, that your own attention being drawn to the subject, you might devise means for making the school more extensively useful to the city. You would probably hardly recognise, in the scholars you have just examined, the young boys who appeared before you on the Bench, ragged, wild, and miserable. You have seen them at the present time orderly, well-conducted, and happy, gaining useful instruction, which they now know how to value; and you have witnessed the fruits of their industry, proving that they have not only been diligently employed, whereas they were formerly spending their time in idleness, but have been taught skilled labour, and are preparing, at a fit time, to become respectable members of society. Nine boys were sent here by you; the six others who were not sent by the magistrates, but received as volunteers, were in an equally untaught, and, with one exception, wild condition. Two only of the whole number were without any parental care; the larger proportion were under the charge of a mother only, who, being obliged to toil for her daily bread, had no means of exercising due control over the boy; the others, from various causes, were quite unmanageable in their homes, and were leading a lawless life. It was not, then, as an act of charity that these boys were received into the school, but to rescue them from a life of vice into which they we falling, and society from the burden which, as criminals or paupers, they would be to it. Now, though it is true, as Mr. Thompson, of Banchory, truly remarks, in his excellent work on 'Punishment and Prevention,' that 'the object is not here to save money, but to save the child; yet, happily, however, it is true economy to save the child. Viewed in the light of merely worldly advantage, a few children rescued from a long career of depredation and vice amply repay a long expenditure. Viewed in the light of eternity, no money cost can be counted too great to save even one never-dying soul from perdition; and to this glorious end does God often largely bless the judicious expenditure of earthly means.' But it was not simply to rescue a few children, important as that object is, and worthy of much sacrifice of time and means, that this school was established. It was to carry out the wise intention of the Legislature to put a greater check than has hitherto been done upon juvenile crime, by arresting 'vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children' before they became criminal, and making 'better provision for their care and education, by the extension of Industrial Schools.' I quote the words of the title of the Act. And it was proposed to do this by combining magisterial authority with private benevolent effort, this last kept in check by inspection by the Committee of Council on Education. We now know that these 'vagrant, destitute, and disorderly children' exist in great numbers in Bristol, especially the latter, who are often outlaws from the various schools, and permanently infest the streets, causing great annoyance to the regular attendants at the schools, besides growing up themselves in vice. Most of those boys whom I have questioned at Kingswood or other Reformatories say they were drawn into crime by such lads as these, 'bad companions,' as they call them. Now, it was to put a general pressure on these 'idle and disorderly' children that this Act was passed; these being taken from their evil ways, a stimulus and warning would be given to others to attend the numerous schools open to them; the numbers of juvenile criminals, which have been diminished more than one-half since the reformatory efforts of Ragged Schools and other agencies have been directed on them, would be still further decreased, and the police courts would not, as now, be so frequently troubled by the appearance of young boys pefore them. It was to carry out so important a principle that Mr. Chapple, now a rich merchant of Liverpool, purchased these premises to establish such a school in his native city, and Mrs. Evans, a lady of London, contributed 200*l.*, which maintained the school during the first nine months. While we trust that the year now completed has produced its ample fruits in the improvement of the children subjected to the school influences, and has satisfactorily demonstrated the importance to the city of the object contemplated by the Act, yet it has not done its work in grappling with the existing evil. Numbers of young outlaws infest the very vicinity of the Ragged School in St. James's Back. Mr. Turner, the excellent master of the Red Cross Street British School, at a recent meeting of the Western Union of Teachers, complained of the bands of such children who haunt the whole vicinity of his school, and exercise an injurious influence on his scholars. Other teachers, in different parts of the city, made the same complaint. The police are well aware that there are many gangs of juvenile thieves existing in the city, who are continually luring on to their own destruction the 'idle and disorderly children.' This school contains only nine of these, and it might hold fifty. Knowing that the Bench have from the first expressed a full sympathy with the object of the movement and the intention of the Act, and that they have already sentenced a number of boys to the Pennywell Road Industrial School, the master of which has made efforts to find such vagrant boys and bring them before the magistrates, it would appear that the police have not yet made decided efforts to find and apprehend those boys who are known to them as leading a vagrant life, when committing some tangible act. It is not a simple misdeed which makes a boy fit for such a school, but the fact that he is habitually idle and disorderly, as stated in the Industrial Schools Act. Again, many of these children, and perhaps the very lowest class of them, are in receipt of outdoor parochial relief. They may be enjoined by the guardians to attend school; but the simple injunction is unavailing to enable the child to resist the many temptations which beset him. The ordinary allowance of 6d. and a loaf made to the mother for her child will not alone sustain him, still less lodge and clothe him; she must seek some occupation to eke out a livelihood, and in doing so she leaves her children in the streets; they become idle and lawless; some are induced, perhaps, to attend a Ragged School, but their attendance is very irregular. Four of such children, over whom I had acquired some influence, are volunteers in this school—this trifling allowance being, at the request of the mother, paid to its funds; they are all going on well, and have made great improvement, morally and physically, since they first came. Now the Act provides for such cases, and, in clause 21, allows the guardians of any union or parish to contract with the managers of any certified industrial school for the maintenance and education of any pauper child. We are willing to receive into the school any such young vagrant out-door pauper boy, whom the guardians may like to send, on payment of what would be his cost as an indoor pauper. Such a course has for many years been adopted at Norwich with great success; and lately many unions near London have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, in connection with a girls' certified school, at Brockham House, Reigate, Surrey. There is yet another class of children, for whom, I fear, neither the magistrates nor the guardians can do anything. Many parents have applied to me in extreme distress about young boys, whom they were perfectly unable to keep from the influence of the 'bad companions' of whom I have already spoken. They felt the importance of removing them, and placing them under steady control; and expressed a willingness to pay something towards their maintenance. Knowing by painful experience how fallacious such promises always are, and therefore requiring that payments for any volunteers should be made in advance, which they were not prepared to do, I have very reluctantly declined these cases, unless there were a magisterial commitment, and the power of enforcing payment. Perhaps you will kindly advise me in this matter, and inform me whether you can thus, on the application of a parent, *commit* a child to the school. To one point I must now advert, in which, I regret to say, there has been an omission of duty on my part. It was an important feature of the Act that parents, by neglect of the duty of controlling their children, should not be relieved from the responsibility of maintaining them. A provision to secure this was made in the Act. In one case only of the nine boys committed has any payment been made. Continued applications have been made to the parents, who could pay and ought to pay something, and threats of application to the magistrates have been made. This has not yet been done; it has appeared to me, and the same is generally felt by managers, so inconsistent with the position which we hold towards the children, and likely to be so injurious to it, for us, who have the charge of them personally, to appear in a court of justice against their parents, that I have shrunk from thus doing harm to the school. On this matter also you will kindly advise me. The report which has already been laid before you will prevent the necessity of detaining you with any further remarks, though I shall be most happy to enter into any explanations which you may desire. I hope that the Government of the city will approve

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of the efforts here made to form honest, self-supporting citizens, as well as to check juvenile vice, and they may be assured of our desire at all times to comply with their wishes, as well as to strive, like our Great Master, to rescue these young ones from perishing."

Some discussion of the difficulties mentioned by Miss Carpenter then ensued.

Mr. H. O. Wills inquired whether or not a plan might be adopted, whereby, if respectable guarantees as to the payment of the money were given, lads whom it was desirable to introduce to such schools might thus be admitted. Such a method might, perhaps, get over the difficulty.

Miss Carpenter replied that she would willingly admit any lad with whom she could have a respectable guarantee for the payment of three shillings a week, the sum paid by the Committee of Council for each boy committed by the magistrates.

Mr. Commissioner Hill referred to a copy of the Industrial Schools Act, which he had with him, and inferred from it that vagrancy, as a ground of committal to an Industrial School, might be applied to the case of boys living about the streets without lawful occupation or settled home, and a boy might thus be rescued from this course of life before the commission of actual crime. He admitted there was at present no legal remedy for the difficulty of parents who knew their children ought to be placed in such schools, but were unable to coerce them to entering them, stating that in America parents were enabled to meet this by charging a child with "stubbornness" before the Bench. He concluded by moving, "That this meeting considers that, in the large benefits to society which Certified Industrial Schools would confer, by being enabled to receive the majority of the lawless and vagrant children now inevitably maturing for violence and hardened crime, and training them into self-supporting, useful citizens, these schools have strong claims for the voluntary aid of the community."

THE SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

An influential meeting of West-end and other tradesmen favourable to this movement was held on Tuesday, July 10th, at St. James's-hall; Mr. Pearce, of the firm of Halling, Pearce, and Stone, in the chair. Among others present were Mr. George Edgar, of the firm of Swan and Edgar; Mr. P. P. Daniell, of Bond-street; Mr. Graham, of the firm of Jackson and Graham; Mr. Hicks, of the firm of Shoolbred and Co.; Mr. Jay, of Regent-street; Mr. Debenham; Mr. Nicholl, of the firm of Harvey and Nicholl; Mr. Hayman, of the firm of Youngman, Hayman, and Burnet; Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Paul's Churchyard; Mr. Grant, of Oxford-street; Mr. Spence, St. Paul's; Mr. Locke, Regent-street, &c. Mr. Locke read the report of the committee, which referred to the progress of the movement, and stated that since the late meeting, at which Lord Elcho presided, conferences had been held among the West-end tradesmen, and a committee formed to carry out the proposed plan of early closing. A considerable number of tradesmen had fallen in with the movement, which had also received the co-operation of the public. It was further stated that the object of the meeting was to obtain on the part of the committee the approval of their brother tradesmen throughout London to the step proposed. The originators of the movement did not wish to do anything that might possibly be considered invidious, or in any way tending to cast reflections upon those who did not quite agree with them in the matter. They had no wish to dictate to others, but, having made up their minds to a certain course, they desired to have the approval of the general body of tradesmen, and with that view the meeting had been called. The committee believed that the object they aimed at would tend to the comfort, the health, and the happiness of a large and deserving class, that they would help forward the rifle movement, so popular at the present time, that the result would further tend to the better observance of the Sabbath-day, and that they would give satisfaction to customers in general without lessening the amount of business done. They believed also that the boon thus bestowed upon young men would be appreciated by them, and the time thus granted be well employed. Mr. George Edgar moved the first resolution, as follows:—

"That a strong feeling having been expressed in various ways by the public, and by a large number of influential persons, especially those interested in the rifle movement, that shops should close, and that business should cease in future at an early hour on Saturdays, and the example having been set by a large number of city houses, banks, public offices, &c., and also by many at the West-end, as well as by nearly all the leading houses in Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns, it is the wish of this meeting that shops throughout London generally should close on Saturday afternoons not later than five o'clock in summer,—that is, from Lady-day to Michaelmas; and four o'clock in winter, or from Michaelmas to Lady-day." Mr. Daniel seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Graham moved the second resolution:—

"That a list having been published of some who are willing to close at the above hours, this meeting trusts that tradesmen generally throughout London will fall into the proposed plan, to commence on the 1st of September next, by which day employers will have ample time to prepare their customers for the change, and to make all necessary arrangements to carry it into effect."

The speaker stated that he viewed the question in a practical point of view, and, though he had not been without some doubts, he yet considered it practical, and believed that much good might accrue from the movement. It had recently through the rifle movement gained a large accession of support, and when he saw the number of representatives present from the most influential West-end houses, he had little doubt but that increased progress would henceforth attend it. He was convinced that if public feeling went along with them they might close at four or five o'clock with advantage. Mr. Hicks, in seconding the resolution, observed that the meeting was not connected with the Early Closing Association, but was a meeting of West-end tradesmen. They required time for improvement and recreation to maintain their position with the advance of society, and so long as houses remained open the public would visit them, but no inconvenience would result to either party from the hours being limited. Mr. Hitchcock, in supporting the resolution, stated that, although he did feel offended at his not being invited, together with the representatives of other East-end houses, to take part in the preceding meeting, he yet felt that from his being deeply interested in the matter it might have been so, and therefore, though not agreeing in the way in which the movement had been carried on, he at the same time cordially agreed to the resolution before the meeting. He believed that the boon of more leisure time was as necessary to employer as employed. He proceeded to read a copy of resolutions agreed to at a meeting of warehousemen held on the 6th inst. in the Hanover-square Rooms, soliciting an earlier hour than that proposed by the meeting. He thought that while the movement might not, as was conveyed by the resolution, become general at first, if the more extensive houses led the way the others would follow. He was not aware of any member of the trade in the city, with the exception of a neighbour of his, who had adopted the proposed plan. He had, however, made up his mind on the matter as a point of duty, and, though he stood alone, he would close his establishment at the proposed hour. Mr. Hayman also supported the resolution, and wished that the result of the meeting might be extensively advertised, so that business houses in the remoter districts of London, whose principal trade was frequently on Saturday evenings, might not be injured, if willing to fall in with the movement. Mr. Locke replied that they had considered Mr. Hitchcock to be entirely with them from the origin of the movement. It was not thought that the plan proposed would be universally adopted; all that was wished at present was that it should include all the houses in the principal streets of London. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Knight moved the third resolution,—

"That advertisements be put in all the leading daily papers embodying these resolutions, and that a committee of tradesmen—the names already published to form the nucleus, with power to add to their number—be formed to collect subscriptions and defray expenses to carry out these proposals."

Mr. Jay, in seconding the resolution, stated that he considered the trade to be now in a more healthy state than it had previously been in. No one now thought of dressing his windows on purpose to do an evening trade. He was not unfriendly to the Early Closing Association. He believed it had been of great service, and that but for it and the exercise of a little pressure from without he doubted whether the meeting would have been held. He was favourable to closing at two o'clock on Saturday, but he was afraid that such an hour was impracticable. He believed that much good would result from the movement. Mr. Samson, of the Lowther-

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arcade, supported the resolution; as a Frenchman who had been twenty-two years resident and engaged in trade in England he was happy to tender his support to any means calculated to promote the volunteer movement. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Nicoll proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Tarn, of the Borough, and carried, when the proceedings terminated.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE FOR THE GENERAL EDUCATION OF LADIES.—The annual meeting of the supporters and friends of this college was held on July 4th, in the hall of the college, Harley-street, the Bishop of Oxford in the chair. The attendance was numerous, and consisted principally of ladies, including the pupils and their friends, together with the professors. Among others present were the Bishop of New York, Sir J. Lacaita, the Rev. E. P. Eddrup, the Rev. H. W. Burrows, &c. The report intimated that no change had taken place in the education staff of the college since the last annual meeting, and that the council had gained, in the Rev. J. Lonsdale and the Rev. H. W. Burrows, a valuable reinforcement. The hopes which were expressed in the last report as to the financial prospects of the college have been abundantly fulfilled, and the council have been enabled to apply a surplus towards the formation of a reserve fund. The following table will indicate how far this prosperity is due to an increase in the number of pupils in attendance:—

	Mich. Term.		Lent Term.		Easter Term.	
	1858	1859	1859	1860	1859	1860
Scholars in College and School	12	15	12	15	14	15
Free Pupils from G.B.I.	13	13	13	14	13	13
Other Free Pupils ...	3	4	2	4	3	5
Compounders	53	53	62	74	45	67
Non-compounders ...	80	84	102	107	75	108
Schools	21	19	19	18	16	21
Total...	182	188	210	232	166	229

The committee look with satisfaction on the steady progress which these figures indicate in the attendance of compounders, who, from their entering more entirely than other pupils into the course which the college has marked out for them, form, through their numbers, the best estimate of the extent to which the college does its work of raising the education of Englishwomen to a high standard, and of the degree of public confidence which it has already gained. The committee have been enabled, during the past year, without encroaching on the time due to other studies, to give three hours instead of two to the classes in drawing, and the pupils have been provided with a larger supply of casts and models. The result has been that the efficiency of the class-teaching has been very materially increased. Accommodation is now provided for receiving boarders. The library is also, though somewhat defective, a very serviceable addition to the college, and the number of people who subscribe to it is yearly on the increase. Next, however, to the charter of incorporation, the most important fact in the past connection of the college is the foundation of scholarships, giving a free education in the college. The first step in this direction was taken by her Majesty, whose interest in the work was shown at an early period by a donation of 250*l.*, and who exercises from time to time the right of nominating a free pupil. The Professors contributed 1,500*l.* towards the expenses of the charter, and at the commencement of the separate existence of the college obtained from the council, in return, the foundation of four scholarships annually, for senior and junior pupils respectively. The chairman, in addressing the pupils present, expressed the pleasure he felt in saying a few words for their encouragement. It was very satisfactory to all interested in the prosperity of the institution to find that, while many other institutions were in pecuniary difficulties, its particular difficulties had been got over, and a satisfactory surplus obtained. This was due, in a considerable measure, to the conduct of the Professors of the college, in setting apart a portion of their annual income to this object. His lordship concluded his address with a reference to his own university life, and in a very cordial manner wished that the favours received, the sympathies awakened, and the friendships formed by those hearing him, while engaged in their present duties, might continue to increase the happiness of their after lives. The adoption and approval of the report were duly moved, seconded, and carried, and the proceedings terminated in a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION HOSPITAL.—A general court of the governors of this institution was held on Friday, July 6th, at the hospital, Highgate-hill, Upper Holloway, Mr. Samuel Turner in the chair. Since the foundation of the hospital, in 1746, it has afforded relief to 273,699 patients; during the year 1859 to 1,185; and during the past six months to 669, being the greatest number admitted for a similar time since its institution, and several were refused admission for want of accommodation. Under these circumstances it was resolved at the last general court, that in consequence of the frequent return of epidemics of smallpox, and of the crowded state of the hospital, steps should be forthwith taken to provide a separate building, or wards, to receive the more urgent cases, and thus afford additional accommodation to the public, and security to the patients. In accordance with this resolution, applications for plans and estimates were made, and eventually a tender accepted from Mr. John Perry for building two additional wards to the hospital for the sum of 3,358*l.*, and these wards are to be proceeded with at once. 147,734 persons have been vaccinated at the hospital since the year 1799, and 197 during the last six months, and 120 medical practitioners have been supplied gratuitously with 600 charges of vaccine lymph since the commencement of the present year. The receipts for the year 1859 were 2,680*l.* 15s. 7d., and the expenditure 2,210*l.* 18s. 3d., leaving a balance at the bankers of 469*l.* 17s. 4d. The committee thankfully acknowledge the receipt in donations of 453*l.*, but regret that, while the claims on the hospital have been greatly increasing of late years, the subscriptions and annual contributions are decreasing. They therefore earnestly entreat the support of the public in favour of the Smallpox Hospital, which affords an asylum and refuge to patients who are excluded from other hospitals. The report having been received, and some routine business transacted, the proceedings terminated.

SANITARY LECTURES.

THE Ladies' Sanitary Associations' fourth course of lectures was commenced at the South Kensington Museum, on Wednesday, July 4th, with a lecture on "Industrial Employments in Girls' Schools," by the Rev. John Armitstead, Vicar of Sandbach.

Mr. Armitstead has introduced in his own parish schools the industrial training which he advocates, and, in the lecture, he stated the results, which appear to be highly satisfactory. The subject of this lecture is one which we deem of great and permanent importance, and we therefore propose to give in our next number a full report, which our present limited space will not permit.

A second lecture, on "Sanitary Defects and Medical Shortcomings," was delivered by Dr. Edwin Lankester, on Wednesday, July 11.

Dr. Lankester stated his strong conviction that very many, both of the prevalent "sanitary defects and medical shortcomings," are attributable to the gross ignorance of sanitary science which exists among us. "Still," he said, "it is a most difficult thing to induce the public to take any interest in the diffusion of this much-needed knowledge. We have no physiology taught in our schools. In girls' schools its introduction is most difficult, and wherever a strong-minded schoolmistress determines to introduce it, she suffers immediately. I know this from experience. I have for many years given occasional courses of lectures on physiology in ladies' schools. On one occasion when I gave such a course I took down a mackerel, just to show the young ladies how fish breathe by means of gills instead of lungs, like human beings, and immediately one of the pupil's mothers wrote to the principal of the school to say she did not 'wish her daughter to attend the lectures on *dissection!*'"

Dr. Lankester expressed his very high opinion of Miss Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing," defended her from the charge of making "rash" or "exaggerated" statements, and earnestly urged his audience to read and re-read her valuable works. With reference to Miss Nightingale's inquiry for an instrument to determine the quantity of carbonic acid gas in the air of sick rooms, he mentioned a method of attaining this object, which we conceive to be very valuable, and easily applicable to practical purposes. "If," said he "we expose a glass of lime water to an atmosphere containing carbonic acid gas, we shall find the carbonate of lime will fall to the bottom. The greater the quantity of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere of a room, the greater will be the deposit of carbonate of lime. Thus, if we have a large bottle with a wide mouth, filled with lime-water, and expose it to the air in a sick-room, we shall obtain a deposit of carbonate of lime, and according to its quantity we may judge of the quantity of carbonic acid gas. I have tried many experiments, and I find this plan answers best."

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Dr. Lankester, in the course of some remarks on the fatal effects of bad drainage and uncleanliness in the houses of the poor, gave the following valuable suggestion to district visitors, clergymen, and those who are working for the improvement of cottage homes :—

"There are many fertile causes of disease —such as bad drainage, want of water, &c., which the poor themselves cannot remove ; they are dependent on their landlords. But it should be known that there exists a law (the Metropolitan Management Act) which appoints medical officers of health for every district ; and I think that benevolent people, when they visit the houses of the poor and find that the dust has not been properly removed, or that the walls have not been whitewashed, or the drains not attended to, or that any similar cause of disease exists, cannot do a better thing than at once to report the condition of the house to the medical officer of health* ; because the poor people can do nothing with these things. But the law compels their landlord to attend to drainage, and cleansing, and everything of that kind. This is a most important thing for all people to know who would do good to their poor neighbours. By applying to the medical officers of health, bad drainage, accumulations of dirt, and all similar causes of disease can be removed, and much life saved. There are many religious and benevolent people who visit the homes of the poor, but they too frequently give little attention to sanitary matters. They are not sufficiently impressed with the importance of healthy bodies ; they devote their attention too exclusively to the spiritual condition of the people. But let me express my deep conviction that the sanitary work must receive a greater share of attention before the efforts for the spiritual elevation of the people can be successful. We can do comparatively little good amidst filth and misery. We may talk and talk to a person who is lying ill of a fever, or in a state of chronic disease, but it will too often be in vain. * * * *

"With regard to deficient water supply in the houses of the poor, much may be done by application to the medical officers of health. Think how important the water supply is !

"I have seen a mother of a family living in an attic with five or six children, and having to bring every drop of water from a court-yard below at some distance off. Only think of a poor mother of a family having all that unnecessary trouble, in addition to all her other cares and toil ! And think how that acts. Her children do not get washed enough. Their clothes do not get washed enough. It is impossible for them to be cleanly under such circumstances. We must not go idly talking and complaining of them for being dirty. What must be done is, to influence the proper authorities to attend to the water supply. Well, here, as I said before, the medical officers of health should be applied to. I believe that every vestry has the power of ordering a proper supply of water to every house, and district visitors should be aware of the stringent provisions of the law with regard to these matters, because I believe if it were more generally enforced, it would be the means of effecting an immense improvement in the sanitary condition of the poor."

We regret that our space does not permit a more fuller report of this admirable lecture, which was throughout of a most interesting and useful character. We are glad to learn that the whole of this and of the other lectures in the course will be shortly published by the Association.

The third lecture of the course, on "Healthy Dwellings and Prevailing Sanitary Defects in the Homes of the Working Classes," was delivered by Henry Roberts, Esq., on Wednesday, July 18.

This lecture, which was throughout replete with valuable instruction to all who are interested in that most important part of Sanitary Reform, the improvement of dwellings, is admirably reported at length in the *Builder* of the 28th July. To that report we have much pleasure in referring our readers, contenting ourselves with the following extracts relating to woman's work in Sanitary Reform :—

"If ladies throughout the length and breadth of the land would individually make themselves acquainted with the domiciliary condition of the working people in their own neighbourhoods, and would sympathise with them in their difficulties in this respect, a task vastly more easy than that to which ladies have devoted their time and talents with so much zeal and wisdom, in visiting our prisons and hospitals, the sights they would witness, and the reflections which must arise therefrom, would compel them to exert all their influence in promoting the greatly-needed reform.

"Although the power of aiding directly in the removal of existing structural defects in the dwellings of the poor is not very generally possessed by ladies, their influence may be exerted with the greatest benefit in pointing out to others the necessity for, and in persuading them to carry into operation, those remedial measures which have already been referred to. There is, moreover, a field for the exercise of influence in which ladies may labour, and have done so most efficiently. They can impart instruction, can exhort, encourage, stimulate, and, above all, can manifest that sympathy which shines with such attractive lustre in the crowning grace of Christian charity.

"Amongst those practical duties of which the necessity and advantages may be pointed out to the wives of working men, one of the first in importance is, that she should be 'a keeper at home,' and attend to her household duties as well as to her children ; for without this a dwelling may possess all the conditions essential to health and morality, and yet the occupants be comparatively little benefited by its advantages.

"Ladies can exercise a personal influence by either teaching, or causing to be taught, the benefits resulting from a free admission of pure air, of personal and household cleanliness ; and they can facilitate the obtaining of such articles as whitewash, brushes, and ventilators, as well as the mending of broken windows ; they may also enforce, more especially on wives and mothers, a careful attention to the many details which conduce so much to health and domestic comfort, and render home attractive rather than repulsive, to husbands and sons. They can likewise be instrumental in promoting those habits of temperance which enable husbands to expend on home comforts 'the fool's pence' whereby the publican is enriched, to the impoverishment and incalculable injury of the labouring classes.

"Ladies have, by the bestowment of premiums and rewards for the best-kept cottages, greatly conduced to the health and the comfort of their occupants. They have also exercised a most beneficial influence, through personal intercourse, and what has been aptly called, 'Mothers' meetings,' conducted in a spirit of Christian kindness, with the aim of teaching the poor to help themselves.

"The obligations of the Divine command, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself,' have been further recognised by ladies in the organisation and in the personal superintendence of a female agency, which combines a social or domestic mission with the carrying to the dwellings of the masses of our town population that book, in regard to which experience proves that the heartfelt reception of its sacred truths is the best security for a lasting abandonment of those evil ways which debar so many the enjoyment of a 'Healthy Home.'"

The fourth lecture of the course, on "Dress and Social Habits, in relation to Deformity and Disease," was delivered by Ernest Hart, Esq., on Wednesday, July 25. We hope to give an abstract of this lecture in our next.

METROPOLITAN FREE DRINKING FOUNTAINS ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday evening, July 5th, the friends and supporters of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association held a *conversazione* at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. The assembly was numerous, and was presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Various models for fountains, displaying grandeur of design and beautifully executed, were arranged in the room. The general effect was very brilliant. Shortly after nine o'clock Lord Shaftesbury took the chair, and said he was anxious to enlist the sympathies of the company in behalf of the drinking fountain movement. It might, he said, appear small in its design, but he maintained that it involved consequences of vital importance to the well-being and morality of the population. The issue of the experiment which had been made was most favourable. In Liverpool, within one year, fifteen millions of draughts had been taken from the fountains ; and to secure a corresponding result in London, 400 fountains were required. The association had already erected about 100, and he was sure that those who contributed for the erection of the remaining 300 would afterwards be extremely glad that they had so expended their money. Some persons had no conception of the difficulties which the working classes had in obtaining a glass of pure water. When he had been a member

* For full directions as to the mode of reporting to the medical officers of health, see "The Health of the Parish ; hints on the powers for protecting the poor from the causes of disease." London : Jarrold and Sons, 1860.

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of the Board of Health, he found that in many parts of London water was more scarce than wine or beer. Such a state of things was not only discreditable, but it was most injurious to the health and morality of the population. The fountains would materially diminish the temptations to intemperance, while they would be beneficial in an artistic point of view. Art had often been prostituted to bad purposes; a devotion to it had sometimes accompanied the decline of morality in a nation; but, in the case of drinking-fountains, art and morality went hand in hand. (Cheers.) Dr. Lankester then delivered a very interesting address on water, and on the particular qualities of the water of the metropolis. He recommended the drinking-fountains to public support, on the ground that the water which they supplied was effectually purified. A short paper on art, as applied to drinking fountains, was afterwards read by Mr. John Bell. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards was present, and played several favourite airs, and altogether the friends of the Association had every reason to be gratified by the *conversazione*.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.—A *conversazione* of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, in connection with the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, was held at 19, Langham-place, on the evening of Friday, June 29. Lord Shaftesbury took the chair at nine o'clock, by which time a numerous and influential audience had assembled. The chairman, in an opening address, explained and enforced the principles of the society, congratulated the members on the success which had attended their efforts during the first year, and enforced the necessity of still further extending their operations. Mr. Cookson urged law engrossing as a suitable occupation for women, described the office established by the society, which is already supported by several solicitors, and gave an interesting account of the work done there. Mr. Hastings spoke of printing as peculiarly well adapted for women, and read a paper contributed by Miss Emily Faithfull, on the introduction of women into the printing trade. Mr. Mackenzie read a paper by Miss J. Boucherett, on bookkeeping, stating that a want of knowledge of accounts was one great reason of the disinclination to employ women in shops, showing how they might be fitted for the offices of cashiers and bookkeepers, and announcing that a school to supply these deficiencies had been opened by the society. Vice-Chancellor Wood spoke of other occupations for women, and recommended that they should be employed as clerks in post-offices, and as managers of hotels, as hairdressers, &c. He read a paper by Miss Parkes on the same subject, and concluded with an eloquent appeal for further subscriptions. The audience were then introduced into a lower room, where the interesting collection of women's work in law engrossing, printing, designing, &c., was exhibited, and excited much admiration.

Notices to Correspondents.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings, Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with "The Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** *Attention is called to the following Scal of Charges for Advertisements:—*

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The Philanthropist,
AND
SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,
August 1, 1860.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.—III.

IT was suggested in the last article that a State adequately organised for true civilisation would ascertain the proper limits and objects of legislation, would then arrange the laws it found necessary to promulgate in a concise and intelligible shape, and would further take care that the judicial administration of those laws should be so conducted as to make justice accessible to every citizen. The validity of these propositions will hardly be challenged; and in proceeding to another branch of our subject it may be asked with equal confidence whether any nation can be justly called civilised which does not provide, in some shape or other, for the mental and moral training of every child born in its population? The national duty of such provision was fully recognised by the Greek States of antiquity; it is partially admitted in theory by every Christian country at the present day; how far it is fulfilled in our own we will briefly consider.

Taking education in its true sense, as the training of the whole faculties of the man for the duties that lie before him in life, it must be admitted that the English upper classes are better educated, or at any rate have better means for education, than those of any other country. Making all due allowances for the shortcomings, still observable though much diminished of late years, in our universities and public schools, there are still no institutions in the world comparable with them for a wholesome union of discipline and freedom, of physical and intellectual training. Wellington once said that the battle of Waterloo was won at Eton, meaning that the hardihood of those classes in which the pith of the national strength is to be found has been nurtured by a public school system. That system has been widely spread over the country by means of the numerous foundation schools in which the sons of the upper and the wealthier portion of the middle class have for generations been educated. The increase of these schools has been coincident with the advancing enterprise and enlightenment of the nation, by far the greater part having been founded since the Reformation and during the rise of the national commerce and colonisation. In the present generation the movement has taken a new form in the establishment of numerous proprietary colleges and schools. It is unnecessary to observe that the excellent instruction afforded by these institutions, as well as by a host of private teachers, is wholly independent of Government support.

Descending a step lower in the social scale, we find the state of the genuine middle class schools far from satisfactory, though the formation of separate commercial classes in the foundation schools of our large towns, as in Liverpool and Birmingham, has done much to mitigate the evil. But the general inferiority of commercial instruction, not only to that of public and grammar schools, but even to the teaching of national schools, is a serious evil; and the more so that the sons of tradesmen are sent into the world of business at an earlier age than those of the upper classes, and consequently require even better training during the time they can get it. This tendency to a shorter term of education, in proportion as you descend through the different ranks of society, was well pointed out by Mr. Adderley in his address last year to the Social Science Association, and the fact is so plain, and in the present state of society so inevitable, that the wise

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man will accept it as such, and endeavour by improved appliances and better teaching to make a little time go as far as possible. In respect to the average commercial schools of England, there is at present an almost unlimited field for such improvement, the masters being generally unskilled, the appliances for education extremely defective, while the prejudices of the parents, owing to their own wretched training, are frequently a bar to any attempted improvements. Some remedy has been applied by the movement already noticed in many of the foundation schools of the country, which have adapted themselves to the wants of the trading class; but a wider cure will probably result from the University Local Examinations, affording, as they do, a test of school efficiency and a standard of intellectual acquirement. But if the education of boys in middle-class schools is defective, what are we to say of the teaching which girls in the same condition of life are in the habit of receiving? It would be hard to conceive anything more useless, more superficial, more utterly unworthy of a reasonable being, than the thin varnish of showy accomplishment laid over an almost total ignorance of useful and solid knowledge, which forms the result of a girl's education in the present day. Hence the difficulty in obtaining suitable employment for women of the middle class, it being idle to expect that they whose sole training has been an expensive imposture will prove themselves fitted for posts demanding intelligence and trust. How many tradesmens' daughters are there in London who can make out a bill or keep a ledger? how many schoolmistresses who could teach these, probably despised, acquirements? and how many fathers and mothers of that class who even wish their daughters to learn what would make them independent in their future life? Not long since the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women opened a class for the instruction of girls in book-keeping, and a number of young women were willing to avail themselves of the advantage; but it was found that they were so ignorant of the rudiments of arithmetic that it was necessary to begin with instruction which they ought to have received as children. It is absolutely necessary that this want of sound female education should be supplied before the efforts now in progress for the development of female industry can be expected to bear real fruit.

The subject of education is so wide that its further consideration, with reference to the operative classes especially, must be left for a future occasion. It is not without a purpose that the training of the upper and middle ranks has been made the subject of a separate notice, for a protest cannot be too often entered against that narrow and erroneous view of national education which confines the term to the school-teaching of artisans and labourers. National education, if it means anything, means the education of the whole nation, and it might be happier for England if she had some system analogous to those laid down in ancient states, by which all ranks were trained for their civic duties, and all classes cemented together by the bond of a common feeling. This, in our generation at least, is not to be, but we may fairly look forward to the formation of a sound public opinion on the subject of education, which will have the effect of raising the moral and intellectual training of all orders of men among us, of the highest the most high, and thus of preparing each for a faithful and mutually forbearing discharge of the different duties which Providence has assigned to them. There is yet a wide gap between what has been actually done in this direction, and what is possible and even immediately practicable; but there is no need for discontent. Such a movement in this country is necessarily slow, but, once begun, it is certain to go on to the final result.

GEORGE W. HASTINGS.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE fourth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science is fixed to take place at Glasgow on the 24th of September and the five following days, under the presidency of Lord Brougham. In the year 1824 Lord Brougham delivered a great address at Glasgow on the occasion of his installation as Rector of its University. Since that time he has never visited the city in any public capacity, and now returns to it after the lapse of thirty-six years, a circumstance without precedent in the life of any public man. The Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., and the Very Rev. Principal Barclay, have been appointed Local Vice-Presidents. The Presidents of Departments are as follows: Jurisprudence, the Lord Advocate; Education, Sir James P. Kay Shuttleworth; Punishment and Reformation, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; Public Health, Viscount Ebrington; Social Economy, Sir James Emerson Tennent. The meeting promises to be of unusual interest and importance. It will afford an opportunity for the comparison of Scotch and English systems of law and education, and of various other points of difference in the social arrangements of the two countries. The local committees are actively engaged in procuring papers in the various departments with the view of bringing out clearly those points of difference. Papers are to be sent in to the Hon. General Secretary, G. W. Hastings, Esq., at 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London (S.W.), on or before the 1st of September.

LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

IT is an old and trite saying, that prevention is better than cure, but with all women have done, and are doing, individually and collectively, to alleviate disease, they have never hitherto attempted any systematised effort for its prevention.

From this "Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge" much may be hoped, should it receive that practical support from the influential classes to which its objects are entitled. As the Association is yet in its infancy, and has had little time or opportunity to make itself known, it would be well to explain these objects, and the need the Association has of some aid beyond itself for their furtherance, before entering upon the question of what classes of the community might be "influential" in the work of sanitary reform.

The Association consists of the ordinary machinery of patronesses, committee, secretaries and subscribers; and the purposes to which the funds subscribed are devoted are principally the publishing and circulating of plain, clear, tracts on all subjects relating to the preservation of health and the delivery of sanitary lectures. Other methods of spreading sanitary truths are proposed, such as the establishment of lending libraries, and the formation of training institutions for schoolmistresses and nursemaids; but the funds of the Association have not hitherto been nearly adequate for the carrying out these measures.

But though increased funds are desirable for this, as for any other philanthropic work, it is not pecuniary help only that it needs. When the Association has provided the tracts, it has yet to ensure their circulation, and though by increased funds it might to a certain extent effect this by a system of colportage through paid agents, its object is not so much to establish an independent machinery for mere circulation as to recommend its aims and principles to well-established existing organisations for social improvement, and through them to transmit them to the working classes, for whom they are so much needed.

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The Sanitary Association does not wish to intrude a new and special agency into the parochial system by which the poor of this country are mainly benefited and ministered to. Itself dealing necessarily with physical and material evils, its tracts are, and must be, strictly devoted to the subjects its name denotes, and if every line of them were written—as we doubt not they are—in the spirit of deepest reverence for the Power of which every human body is a temple, in phrase and form they could not be brought under the head of religious tracts, according to the common understanding of the word. Neither are they "stories," works of amusement, for though many of them are humorously and agreeably expressed, they are not works of fiction but of fact, and thus they fall between two stools; they do not *prima facie* recommend themselves as amusing, and religious workers among the poor too often will not accept them as instructive, because they convey no direct religious teaching.

Now it is just these workers among the poor who are the influential classes in all real amelioration of poor men's homes, and in all practical elevation of working women who make or mar these homes. And these workers are nearly all women, with all that quickness to observe an evil, and that tact to suggest its remedy, which the pressure of petty detail in most women's home lives produces.

District visitors, schoolmistresses, "Bible women," are the people who could spread and explain the principles of sanitary law. They hear all about the ailments of the children, and the troubles of the mother; whether they will or no, they enter the cottage, or the one room, as it too often is, at all times of the day, and in all states of transition between the owner's ideas of dirty and clean; they know who does her best under the circumstances and locality in which her dwelling is, and who does not. They know who want teaching on these matters, and the next step is to know how to teach them.

District visiting is organised in different parishes so differently, and in all so imperfectly, that help from the visitors can only be expected individually, as they may severally be convinced of the truth and importance of spreading right notions of preserving health. But the personal influence of the individual goes far; and for every lady who is convinced of the truth of the sanitary tracts, we may reckon upon some progress for them among the poor. It may be little at first, for habit and prejudice are strong, and poverty stupifies when its pressure is incessant. Could we convince working women that senses diseased with dirt crave stimulants, which a wholesome home would deprive of their attraction, we should do much. Drunkenness is the great drain on the wages often sufficient to maintain a family in decency and health; foul air and dirty skins produce a state of body of little force to resist its temptations.

Schoolmistresses have frequent opportunities of explaining and illustrating all the evils of close rooms and dirty habits. If such among the tracts of the Association as are suited for the purpose were put into the hands of a schoolmistress as occasional reading books for the elder classes, she would have additional opportunity to teach the children how to improve their present and their future homes. If the Association is unable to grant tracts for such a purpose, the price at which they are published through their office makes them procurable by all.

Last, but by no means least, comes the power and province of the "Mission," or "Bible" woman. She is, we apprehend, generally an uneducated, but at the same time an intelligent woman; no great theoriser on the laws of health, but a practical pattern of them in the matter of cleanliness. If she will read the tracts herself, and can enter into them, she is a good advocate to retain; but in any case she is by her agency ready to carry out the instructions of her superintendent, and would carry the tracts for sale as she collects payment for bedding and other physical benefits, when not engaged in Bible work. It is not asking too much for the Sanitary publications to let them be circulated with her ticking and calico. The Association would allow a commission in such cases, in any shape approved by the employer of the paid agents.

With so many channels of communication with the poor already existing, and eligible for the advocacy of sanitary reform, the Committee of the Association feel it would be a waste of funds, and an invidious interference with present charitable systems, to institute a private agency for their work. We hope that all women who are working for the spiritual and social welfare of the poor will read for themselves the publications of this Association, which are issued under an editing committee of scientific men, and may be procured through any bookseller, or at the Association's office, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, where all details of information can be obtained.

Recreation in its Moral Aspects. A Paper read by the Rev. George Hough at a Meeting of the National Association.

RECREATION occupies a very important place in the social economy of mankind. Its influence upon individuals, and upon society at large, whether for good or for evil, is so powerful and extensive as to claim for it a special and very careful attention in all Christian and philanthropic efforts for the social well-being of the community. Its necessity is universally admitted. Experience and observation abundantly prove that continual work depresses the labourer. Even if his bodily powers sustain the pressure, allowing suitable time for food and sleep, the powers of the mind remain undeveloped. Without recreation we lose our natural stimulus and elasticity, and a less amount of work is done proportionable to the time given. We see the wise and merciful provision made for man in this respect in the appointment of the Sabbath. Apart from its highest sacred purpose, as a day of holy rest and worship, the Sabbath bears upon it the impress of infinite wisdom and goodness for our temporal welfare. Foreseeing the labour wherewith man would be compelled to earn his bread, the Creator conferred upon him one day's rest after six days' toil. "The Sabbath was made for man."

Admitting, then, the moral necessity for recreation, does the mode of it become an object of scientific investigation for society at large? We hold that it does so, very decidedly, that the individual and social well-being very largely depends upon its due arrangement and control; that it is therefore an act of Christian philanthropy to study, devise, and execute all suitable and practicable modes for the healthful recreation of man, both in body and mind.

For, in the first place, we see too clearly the injurious effects of *evil* recreation. In every class of society the moral disorder of our nature manifests itself here, more, perhaps, than in any other course of human action. It not unfrequently breaks out, loose and unbridled, in its worst aspects. Labour has a restraining power and influence over the lusts of the heart of man; but, free from such restraint, they take the larger scope for indulgence, unchecked often by any thought of moral consequences. Man wants recreation and enjoyment, and he seeks it in methods most congenial to his taste and disposition. He pursues what he likes. Hence we are not surprised at the fearful amount of depravity contained in the attractions exhibited everywhere, to allure, to stimulate, to gratify the passions. It is the vicious

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food of the vicious taste; it does not create, but it feeds and nourishes unholy, impure, immoral affections. The heart is naturally depraved, and the gratification. suited to its depravity makes it worse, Every successive act of vicious enjoyment confirms the habit, aggravates the fever, hardens the heart in its own ways. Such, for instance, are the fruits of *grumbling* in every form wherein it prevails in society, whether at the tables and games of the wealthy, or the modes more congenial to the working classes. Such recreations most powerfully excite and strengthen the cupidity of our nature—counteract, and tend to destroy habits of honest industry, and consume within the man by their debasing selfishness all that he possessed of benevolence and sympathy for other's woes. Time, thought, affection, property, peace, all are sacrificed in the maddening excitement, the wild hope of unlawful gain. In like manner, every other form of recreation (so-called) that excites evil passions is not worthy of the name, such passions as envy, pride, discontent, revenge, impurity, cruelty. Barbarous sports of every kind, "that owe their pleasure to another's pain," as bull-baiting, dog or cock-fighting, and others similar, are detestable, encouraging, and gratifying none but the worst tendencies of our fallen nature. Recreations of this character degrade man below the noble animals whose nature he so perverts to the vilest purposes; seeking his delight and worldly gain in their mutual strife, tortures, and death. This is no theory, but sad and awful truth; and all who for purposes of brutal pleasure or sordid gain thus abuse irrational creatures, do so to their own shame, and to the destruction of all the fine sensibilities of their own superior nature.

And what shall be said of the stimulating drinks that absorb so large a share of the money, the time, the powers, the comfort of our working classes? Professedly designed to recreate the strength and spirits of the labourer, their actual effects are intemperance, debasement, with a long train of evils, and the destruction of all that is noble or praiseworthy. We need not stop to inquire whether, under any circumstances, fermented or alcoholic liquors are beneficial. We are now speaking of them as exhibited in the spirit vault, the public-house, the beer-shop; there the temptation is accompanied by every inducement to captivate its unhappy victims. We need no chemical analysis of these liquors; we look at their *effects;* and these, as seen in the drunkard, in his family, in society, tell sufficiently the fearful waste of honour, happiness, and peace, of wealth and energy, at which this miserable recreation is purchased. But can this be recreation? No greater perversion can be made of the meaning of a word. To recreate is to refresh and invigorate. The fruits of intemperance are debility, disease, death. And if some extraordinary constitutions long endure a course of hard drinking, as they would survive hardship, that would crush the majority of our race; they are but the exceptions. The broad rule still remains that the natural tendency of intemperance, gambling, or cruel sports is destructive of human happiness in both worlds. Every means, therefore, that science and philanthropy can devise is urgently demanded to shield that valuable portion of the community, our working classes, from the cruel deception and robbery, whereby under the guise of recreation they are spoiled of their earnings, their strength, their happiness, and their souls.

But what recreations can be placed before them worthy of the name? Such, as relieving the weariness of body or mind, shall invigorate their powers with healthy enjoyment, free from moral injury. Recreation in its purest, noblest form, should elevate the man, and stimulate him for future duties; sending him back to fill up his station in life with renewed cheerfulness, vigour, and usefulness to the community. Then further, the habits of the class we would benefit are to be borne in mind; their occupations in town or country, abroad or within doors; or whatever other circumstances attend them. Healthy and vigorous exercises will develope and strengthen the bodily powers. For this purpose manly games, such as cricket, appear highly beneficial. But let no sordid rivalry, involving pecuniary gain or loss, mar the game. Let it be enough to acquire the fame of superior agility or skill, maintaining the contest with cheerful, harmony subordinate to the higher ends of mutual concord and the active duties of life. Recreations of this nature unite pleasure with exercise, impart vigour and activity to the body, with healthy and cheerful expansion to the mind.

Many plans are already in operation which it may be only necessary to mention. Well-conducted Mechanics' Institutes afford valuable facilities both for relaxation and mental improvement, as well in the order and privileges of the reading-room, as in the advantages of a well-selected library. Such institutes demand the kindly aid of wealthier neighbours, not more in their contributions than in their personal influence. Museums and occasional exhibitions in central towns furnish another and kindred means for enlarging and improving the mind, and encouraging the development of native talent. Not a few of the most eminent men, in various departments of science or of skill, have received their first impulse from some casual incident. What others beheld as a passing pleasure, has become to them a permanent stimulus, awakening their natural powers, and directing them in the course for which they were peculiarly fitted and designed. But independently of such peculiar cases, general results fully prove their beneficial influence on the mind, the taste, the character of our people Let it be expressly added that the high and sacred interests of public morals imperatively demand, that in all exhibitions of painting or statuary there be nothing to offend purity of thought, nothing to excite unholy feelings or corrupt desires.

The facilities of travelling by railways, both in speed and cheapness, are producing great and valuable results upon the country at large. This is especially seen and felt in what are justly called "cheap trips." No doubt they may be abused. They may become excessive for instance—unsettle the mind—encourage a roving disposition—and thus counteract the habit of honest industry. And one fearful abuse of them, that of Sunday trips, cannot be too earnestly deprecated. Not only are the thoughtless and irreligious thereby confirmed in their thoughtlessness, but others of more serious mind are powerfully tempted by many plausible suggestions to avail themselves of the opportunity. To the ardent minds of the young this danger is peculiarly imminent; and once begun, the habit is gradually formed, till the heart and conscience lose all perception of the evil. While, therefore, we hail the advantage of the railway, and of cheap trips especially, as invaluable to the community, we cannot too strongly express our entire repugnance to such as involve, in any respect, a violation of the sacred rest of the Lord's Day. The early-closing movement and the giving of the Saturday half holiday, both afford a valuable time for recreation to the workman, and nullify the plea of necessity for Sunday excursions. It seems highly desirable that public institutions, as the British Museum, Hampton Court, the National Gallery, &c., should be freely opened to the public on Saturday afternoons; and so in all similar institutions throughout the kingdom. Few sources of pleasure, of a temporal nature, combine so large an amount of innocent and instructive recreation.

This subject will not therefore be found

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of slight moment. The influence of their recreations on the manners, habits, tastes, and general character of a people is very great. If its peculiar modes, like national ballads, are significant of that character, they also tend to confirm and perpetuate it. Of so much the more importance, then, is it to remove whatever is injurious, degrading, immoral, from the public eye, to promote whatever may elevate and purify the public taste, and impart to it a healthy stimulus. These observations especially apply to all matters affecting female purity and virtue, for the daughters of our land are in many respects its peculiar treasure.

Nor may we forget that man is not merely a creature of time; that he is born for eternity. And the interests and happiness of his immortal soul—his future eternal concerns—are of infinitely higher moment than any merely temporal pleasure; for the well-being of his soul must be keep clear of all sinful pleasures, of everything that would pollute and ruin it; for the well-being of his soul let all his recreations be innocent and pure, elevating and ennobling. Let them be such as will send him back to his work fresh and vigorous. The most ardent piety can enjoy such relaxation: and none is fit for man that would render him unfit for communion with his God; while the best is that which most effectually invigorates the moral feelings, subservient to pure and enlightened devotion.

Above all, guard with holy jealousy the sacred rest of the Lord's Day, the inestimable gift of our wise and merciful Creator and Redeemer. And in all arrangements for the due recreation of the people, let a generous sacrifice be made, if necessary, on other days. Whatever benefits the working classes, benefits the whole realm. For the strength, security, prosperity, and happiness of the nation, are bound up, under God, in the pure morals and sound piety of the population at large.

Economic Museum at Twickenham.—This museum, which was commenced at the Society of Arts in 1856, and subsequently exhibited in a state of progress at the South Kensington Museum and the Royal Polytechnic Institution, is now located, for more complete development, in a building erected on the grounds of Perryn House, near the railway station at Twickenham. Orders for admission to this museum may be obtained from the secretary of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi. The museum is open on Wednesdays, between two and five o'clock. All admissions will be gratuitous.

Reviews.

Startling Facts respecting the Poverty and Distress of Four Hundred Clergymen of the Church of England. By the Rev. W. G. Jervis, M.A., Incumbent of East Moulsey, and Secretary to the "Clerical Fund and Poor Clergy Relief Society." London: Edward Thompson, 3, Burleigh-street, Strand, W.C.

How is Clerical Destitution to be Prevented? A Sermon preached in the Church of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, in behalf of the Association for the Augmentation of Small Benefices in the Deanery of Southwark. By Robert Gregory, M.A., Perpetual Curate.

The facts must be startling indeed which authorise the Secretary of a Society whose business it is to verify them, to "boldly say that some thousands of the English clergy have not 100*l.* per annum," while the amount of tithe which is (according to the Report of the Tithe Redemption Society) yearly alienated from parochial use is 1,639,730*l.* Neither these facts nor their prevention may seem to come within the province of this journal, nor are we about to beg for the poorer clergy, or animadvert upon the wealthier. The social question is contained in the following passages of either publication:—

Mr. Jervis says:—

"My object is now, and ever has been from the first year I advocated the cause of the clergy, to agitate calmly, but determinedly, that they shall be paid for their services, certainly as well as men are paid in Government offices. I ask no more and I ask no less. With this boon we shall, as a body, be satisfied. We have a right to ask for this much, and it is the duty of our rulers to grant it to us. A clergyman is educated expensively. He must, as a rule, go to one of the Universities in England, Wales, or Ireland, in order to pass through a certain course of lectures and study before he is ordained."

"I have heard the complaint made that in some parts the clergy are not gentlemen, or sons of gentlemen. It may be so; and if so, the only remedy is a higher standard of remuneration. We shall then, in all parts, see a different order of men for the holy offices of the ministry. Let the poverty of the ministers of the church be made known, let the laity be convinced that their spiritual teachers to the amount of some thousands are worse paid than an upper servant, or the youngest banker's clerk, and I have no fear for the result. They will see that the clergy have their just rights."

Mr. Gregory states:—

"There are already serious grounds for fearing that if effectual steps are not speedily taken we shall cease to have a due supply of clergy. The number of men trained in our Universities, who are willing and able to serve God in the ministry of His church is diminishing rather than increasing, though many more are needed, and the vacant places have to be supplied by others who have enjoyed fewer advantages of education and social position. Few men, comparatively speaking, now dare to enter upon the clerical office unless they have some resources of their own on which to depend for a maintenance."

And to this statement is appended a note containing a table of the number of men ordained deacons during a period of nine years—from 1850 to 1859—which shows that though the *total* decrease of numbers is but nominal, from 622 to 615, yet that the change of educational standard in the sums of that total has been to increase the literates and so to decrease the proportional number of University candidates for orders. In 1850 the proportion of literates to graduates was 88 to 534; in 1859 it was 123 to 492.

To make any distinction or institute any comparison between the two classes of candidates as clergymen, as ministers of religion, is very far from our intention; but in their social position before taking orders there is a difference, and even after those holy orders a distinction will often remain, or be made. Where the exceptional force, moral or intellectual, of the individual, has drawn him from an inferior social rank to that of his fellow-labourers to take his place among them, that same force will maintain, perhaps advance, him in his position. In this, as in every other profession or employment, Englishmen can feel that the lowest born may rise to sit among the highest, if he be fit to rise; and if but one in a million should so rise, yet it elevates the whole million that that one does, and that all might.

But the value of a clergyman taken from the working or lower commercial classes comes from himself, not his order; and if the clergy are to be drawn largely from that order—and that not because more cases of individual fitness occur, but because the pay and position of the clergy is lowering the social standard of their recruits—their influence as a body will decrease, and their own moral tone and intellectual standard deteriorate proportionally. Intellect is taken to market like every other human possession, with this difference, that it sometimes takes itself and its possessor thither, whether the latter will or no. A man may believe and feel that he would not sell his intellect, but his intellect will not allow him to devote himself to a life where that intellect cannot procure honour or remuneration. As high as is the position of a man who gives his life to the elucidating and declaring spiritual truth, so low is that of the mere preacher who lives by his hearers. This

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s the position to which an ill-endowed clergy are degraded, and this is a position which no gentleman, by birth or education, will endure.

If any proof were needed of the bad effects of lowering a national clergy below the par of the gentry of their country, the Protestant ministers of Germany would supply it.

The German Pfarrer, though in education and intellect often far superior to the noble class who would disdain his calling for their sons, or his alliance for their daughters, is rarely himself admitted to their houses as a social equal; and if he is, his wife and family necessarily belong to their own grade, and have not his exceptional claims to be received into a higher one. Hence his home must be as the home he was born in, not as the home his education would have cultivated his tastes and perceptions to prefer. Simple, both taste and conscience might make it, but refinement would exist with that simplicity. So also in his social intercourses he is out of his own class, while his family remain in theirs —they have their intimacies where he has no companionship—and he has no social equals but his brother clergy. This makes him but a monk in practical judgment of the world around him. If, in spite of his education, he have at heart no refinement above his natural station, he is still less fit for his professional position, for, to satisfy the demands of public opinion upon it, he must more or less seem other than he is. And this obsequiousness to public opinion is deteriorating enough in itself, when the thing sought is simply that opinion for its own sake; add to it any sort of pecuniary dependence, and one can hardly imagine a more degrading position for an educated man, *who knows his own degradation*, which many of the subservient classes do not.

The German Pfarrer has not this pecuniary dependence. He is not thought a gentleman, or required to live as a gentleman; on the contrary, he would be liable to an insulting reprimand from some of his congregation if he did so. He is a married monk without the quiet of a convent, or the sympathy of a home, but his income is held independently, and his wife makes it enough for the daily wants without his thought or care.

The position of an English clergyman has hitherto been the exact reverse of this. He generally is a gentleman; he is always expected to be one, and in all his poverty he feels a certain rest on his position. So long as he respects himself even Mammon does not insult him for his poverty. The reproach which seems cast on the pecuniarily unsuccessful man in every other calling is spared him. He is the social equal of every gentleman in the land, and his family can only cease to be so by his or their fault.

Such has been the position of an English clergyman; individuals have disgraced their calling, but that calling has been embraced by the highest ranks and the finest intellects in the kingdom. But we are a commercial nation, and classes and castes are merging daily, and a monied aristocracy is levelling all others. If clergymen, as such, are not fairly paid, few will take orders in future of that keen-witted and high-couraged class that once sent forth so many candidates from our Universities. Men, sure of preferment, will take orders for the prizes, so long as the prizes are left, but the main body of the clergy will be recruited from an inferior class of men in an inferior rank of life, and the gulf between the two will widen till the perhaps not very distant day when the prizes will be thrown into it by an extended ecclesiastical commission. No doubt a lower ranked clergy could marry and bury the nation as well as the present one, but it is for the educated laity, who have fathers, brothers, or sons now among that order, to consider whether it is for the social welfare of all classes that the social tone of the clergy should cease to be what it has hitherto been.

An Account of the Chorleywood Association for the Improvement of the Labouring Classes. London: Longman, Green, Longman and Roberts. 1860.

This is an agricultural association, near Watford, in Hertfordshire, intended to establish and increase good feeling between the different classes, by the manifestation of a real sympathy from the upper towards the lower. With its results and progress the managers have every reason to be gratified. Before entering upon the report of what the Association has done, and is doing, the account gives a short statement of the principles on which it is conducted, from which two short extracts should be given:—

"Meddling interference is carefully avoided, and on all fitting occasions the labouring classes are reminded that one of the objects of the Association is to teach them to help themselves."

"It is felt also that the managers of such an Association should act on the conviction that the giving of time, trouble, and the results of superior education, are a better form of charity, and a surer means of promoting the welfare of their poorer neighbours, than mere money-giving, and that, especially at the present time, it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the upper classes taking and keeping that influential position which their better means of education ought to give them. The managers of the Chorleywood Association feel that it is important, therefore, that on this ground also the gentry should be the prime movers in such an Association, and that the lectures, which, as will be seen, form an essential element of this scheme, should be delivered by them and by their friends, and not by paid lecturers. The legitimate influence of the upper classes must naturally be maintained, and their sympathy with their humbler neighbours increased by such a course; and there are very few paid lecturers who thoroughly understand how to touch the chord of sympathetic understanding in the labouring, and especially the agricultural labouring classes. What is done for hire seldom comes up to that which is done for love."

The Association was formed in 1855. It commenced with providing allotment gardens for the labourers; but as the extent of land available for this purpose afforded but forty-three allotments, it was thought desirable to admit more members by subscription. Members with gardens, about fifteen perches in extent, pay 5s. annually, other members 3s. The next step taken was the establishment of prizes for the best-grown vegetables. This takes place every October, and shortly after a supper is given, which is attended by e members, their wives, and the neighbouring gentry, and it is found that the including the wives at the annual supper has been a successful measure in favour of the Association.

Monthly evening lectures during the winter were next established, and these were so successful as occasionally to collect an audience of two hundred persons. The most popular of these was one given by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, on the "Life of George Stephenson." This so impressed the son of the village blacksmith that he determined to try if he could not make a steam engine of tin as well as Stephenson could make one of clay. He set to work, and succeeded, with little or no help from books, for he was but an imperfect reader. He had seen steam threshing machines in the farm yards, and with these for models he produced at length an engine which worked perfectly. Friends in the neighbourhood interested themselves to place him in some machine factory, where his bent of mind could develope itself. Messrs. Ransome, of Ipswich, have kindly given him employment, and he is doing well.

Associations such as that at Chorleywood will always prosper in an agricultural district, when managed in the spirit of real brotherly love. Country people are keen and shrewd under the dull surface

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that often makes them appear to an intellectual disadvantage beside the town-bred artisan. Country people have time and space to individualise themselves and others. The squire, the parson, the farmers, all stand out in their separate and several characters, to be liked or disliked as they deserve, or as the rustic judges them to deserve. It is comparatively easy to win the heart and earn the good opinion of those who have opportunities to prove and judge. How to find an equivalent for these fruit and flower shows, social suppers, and hearty sympathy of ranks, which shall find way among the dense masses of town poor, is a more difficult question. How to persuade the sharper-looking mechanic, who is packed among his fellows till he has no individuality left, that he might find truer friends and better advisers among the superiors he views with jealous suspicion than among the equals whose numbers overpower him, is a problem very hard to solve. The educated workman needs no other human dependence than his own arm and brain, his industry and his intelligence; but the masses do need help and direction to follow the simplest laws of well-being. How shall it be best offered to them?

How to Nurse Sick Children. By Charles West, M.D., Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. London: Longman, Green, Longman, & Roberts, 1860.

This work, addressed to the nurses at the Hospital for Sick Children, and published for the benefit of that Institution, contains much practical information, in a small space, on many of the points most affecting childrens' comfort in sickness, and on which mistakes are most frequently made from ignorance, and over caution. Nursery quackery has certainly lessened of late years. The old-fashioned nurse who administered medicine at discretion,—simple vegetable decoctions no doubt, but uncalled for interferences with nature all the same,—has become obsolete, and in her place reigns the unserviceable looking damsel described by Dr. West. "She was the childrens' maid when they were well, she knows the duties of her place, she is proud of her little ones' good looks, and happy in their love. Illness comes, for few are the nurseries into which, sooner or later, it does not enter; the nurse is unprepared for its approach, she does not understand its signs, she does not know how to lessen its sufferings. She has never made a poultice, she has never strapped a wound, she is afraid to touch a leech; she can do nothing but look sadly on, the most useless person in the household, or at the best can only sit with the sick child upon her lap, vainly trying to soothe it, but in ignorance withholding the drop of water which it craves for, or afraid to wash it, or to change its dress, lest she should give it cold; when, perhaps, the cool drink would have allayed its burning thirst, the sponging would have relieved the fevered skin, and the night would, in consequence, have been passed in quiet sleep, instead of in restless tossing."

Immediately upon this too frequently true picture of a nursery maid's efficiency to nurse, comes the suggestion of a remedy in the training afforded to girls as pupil nurses in the Great Ormond-street Hospital. "Such ignorance this little book is intended to help; but a far better help than this book would be a few weeks passed in the Children's Hospital as a pupil nurse, learning to do at the bedside how to do all those little offices which would make a young woman as useful in sickness as in health. What should we think of the sailor who could manage his ship in fair weather only, but did not even profess to know his duty in a storm, and must then leave it all to the captain? The doctor, like the captain, can only direct; what comes of the patient if the nurse cannot carry out his directions?

Between thirty and forty young women can be trained every year in the Children's Hospital. No other charge is made than suffices to defray the bare cost of their board. On leaving they will receive a certificate of competence, and their names will be kept afterwards on a register by the matron; so that, provided they maintain a good character, they will deserve and command higher wages, get better places, and get them easier than young women who know but half of the duties which are involved in the proper care of children.

But granting the advantages of a training in what Miss Nightingale calls "the handcraft of nursing" in a hospital such as this, there is much to be learnt from the book alone by any intelligent nurse. It is hard to believe that in the case of a children's nurse in a private family the burden of responsibility during illness should be laid upon her rather than upon the mother. As it is, however, to be feared that in many houses such would be the case, too much importance cannot be attached to the education of nursery servants in the right understanding of the symptoms of children's diseases; and however unweariedly a mother may nurse her own child in illness, some help and relief she must have; at such a time the value of an intelligent and unprejudiced assistant would be inestimable. Such an assistant Dr. West's little book would materially help to make of any kind-hearted girl of average understanding.

Durham Refuge for Discharged Prisoners. Eleventh Annual Report for the Year ending April 30, 1860.

This Refuge for the prisoners discharged from Durham Gaol has now been in operation for twelve years.

During the last three years there has been much difficulty in placing the boys in ships, owing, apparently, to some slackness in the demand for ship apprentices. The authorities, however, see reason to hope in the improved aspect of shipping affairs that this difficulty will be lessened shortly. Nothing can be more desirable for boys of this class than the entire separation from old habits and associations which a sea life affords. The decrease in the number of boys committed to prison also promises to lessen the expenses of the Institution.

The Report acknowledges much liberal and valuable support, pecuniary and personal, especially that of the ladies who assist in the care of the girls in the Female Refuge, and in their supervision after they are placed out in service,—a time when it is particularly valuable.

"One favourable feature must not pass without notice. Our accounts show that the sum of 12*l.* 2s. 3d. has been paid to us by parents and relations for the benefit of the children while under our care, or towards defraying the expense consequent on their return home. Of many who have gone from us we receive very satisfactory tidings, and occasionally, as in former years, we are so happy as to hear a report of ground gained in quarters where previous conduct had not encouraged us to look for improvement. It will be pleasing to all the subscribers to the Refuge, as well as to the general friends and well-wishers to such Institutions, to learn that the number of juveniles committed to prison is steadily decreasing, and that the re-committals are much fewer than in former years.

"In 1858, 229 juveniles were committed to the Durham Gaol; in 1859, 187.

"In 1858 and previously, 52 juveniles were re-committed; in 1859, 24."

An interesting table, showing the "Probable Cause" of crime in prisoners of sixteen years of age and under committed in the year 1859-60 is among the statistics of the Report.

Among the eight causes given, "Neglect of Parents" is assigned to 117 out of the 187, and "Distress" to but seven.

There can be no crisis of life where a Refuge is more imperatively needed than when the punishment of the past threatens to cloud the future; and it needs a more heart-felt penitence than prisons are apt to produce, to refrain at such a time from the evil courses and evil company which alone seem open to those whom honest men fe to employ or associate with.

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New State Asylum.—The State Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Broadmoor, on Bagshot-heath, now approaches completion. The site comprises 290 acres, and the land, which is of an undulating character, falls towards the south, and is sheltered from the north and east winds by a belt of wood. There is a stream, yielding from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons daily, of bright soft water. The buildings are erected upon the northern part, from which fine and extensive views are commanded. The Commissioners in Lunacy state that it has been deemed sufficient at present to provide accommodation for 400 males and 100 females, because, although the number of criminal lunatics has for years been increasing, and was 731 at the commencement of the year, and may accumulate through the readiness of juries to admit the plea of insanity, many have been for years inmates of asylums, from which it would be a hardship to remove them. There will be the means of classification according to the condition in life, education and habits, mental taste, and propensities of the inmates. The Government are carrying a Bill through Parliament for "the custody and care of criminal lunatics in an asylum appropriated to that purpose."—*Times.*

Female School of Art and Design, Gower-street.—Some 17 or 18 years ago, partly with the object of opening up a new field for female industry, the Female School of Design was established by Government at Somerset House. It was subsequently, for want of accommodation, removed to premises in the Strand, and for a similar reason, in 1852, to its present quarters at 37, Gower-street. It had been long felt as a crying want that few honourable and profitable employments were obtainable by young women of the middle classes, and it was a happy idea which suggested that this want of employment might be satisfied, and at the same time be turned to the improvement of ornamental design in manufactures, by cultivating the taste of the future designers. The class whom the establishment of such schools proposed to benefit have shown their appreciation of the idea by the way in which they have availed themselves of the benefits offered to them. No less than 690 students have entered themselves at this school since 1852, many of whom, by the instruction they have received, have been able to gain an honourable and competent livelihood. The funds of the Institution were derived partly from fees of a very moderate amount levied on the pupils, but principally by a grant from the Committee of Council on Education of 500*l.* a-year. Just, however, as the school was getting thoroughly up to its work, and extending its influence, the committee have intimated that the grant of 500*l.* a-year hitherto allowed will be withdrawn at Midsummer, and that the school must become self-supporting. This has occasioned the greatest dismay to the supporters and well-wishers of the school, who, however, are making the most strenuous efforts to prevent the closing of the establishment. The greater part of the 500*l.* a-year allowed by the committee was expended in house-rent, taxes, lighting, cleaning, and the salary of a messenger. It is now thought that, if a sufficient sum can be raised by public contributions to buy freehold premises, the school may still continue its present career of usefulness. For this purpose at least 2,000*l.* must be raised, to which sum, if collected, the Committee of Council on Education, according to one of their general minutes, would very probably add 500*l.* more. With no rent to pay, the managers of the school consider that the other expenses, which are not great, may be made up by raising the fees paid by the pupils and by local contributions. In order that the benefits conferred by the present school may, if possible, be still continued, a *conversazione*, under the patronage of the Queen, will be held at the South Kensington Museum on Thursday, the 21st of this month, to aid in raising the 2,000*l.* required. Up to the present moment only about 500*l.* has been collected, and, if the public do not come to the rescue, the school must be closed. In that case the present pupils of the North London district will have either to attend day by day at the South Kensington Museum, or to attend classes where they will be mingled with young men, or to frequent the Finsbury class, which is only open exclusively for women for a few hours during the week. There can be no need for us to point out that a daily walk from Hampstead, or even the neighbourhood of Russell-square, to Kensington is practically debarring pupils from that instruction of which, by the numerous prizes they have won, they have proved themselves so worthy. The indiscriminate mingling of both sexes in classes is conducive neither to morality nor education; and the desultory instruction they would be able to receive at Finsbury would hardly enable them to compete successfully, as they have hitherto done, in the public examinations. On every ground, then, of expediency and morality, it would be better for the public, and especially that part of it which is locally interested, to contribute to the support of this school than to see it shut up. The education given is cheap and good, and purely practical. The establishment deserves the aid of the middle and professional classes, as it especially exists to enable their daughters, if reduced to that necessity, to gain an honourable and competent livelihood. If ever we are to see the restriction of women to the occupations of governesses, shopwomen, house servants, and needlewomen abolished, it is by the encouragement of this and similar schools. As drawing-mistresses, as lithographers, as designers for lace, linen, carpets, papier-mache, glass windows, &c., the pupils of this establishment have been and still are employed. For other reasons, also, this school is a step in the right direction. By extending the employments for women, we do more for the suppression of vice in our large cities than by midnight meetings and sermons. At a time when so much has been talked and written upon the social aspect of the country, it should not be forgotten that the tone of a nation's morality depends upon its women, and the morality of its women upon the education and employment they receive. If women be employed and fairly remunerated, their chief incentive to vicious courses is done away with; and if we wish them to be employed more extensively, and in other departments than at present, it is absolutely necessary that they should be properly educated.—*Times.*

Reformatory Schools.—The annual report of Mr. Sydney Turner, inspector of reformatories in Great Britain, states that the number of boys in these institutions at the end of 1859 was 2,636, and of girls 640; but another school for girls is urgently required. During the year 108 of the inmates emigrated, 57 were sent to sea, 143 were apprenticed or placed in service by the managers, 212 were allowed to return to their friends or were placed in service by them, 102 absconded and were not recovered. Of those who enlist to go to sea a large proportion turn out well; such a life suits the more adventurous and active boys. The majority are not characterised by thorough depravity and love of crime, but rather by restlessness, love of excitement, recklessness as to personal danger, inability for self-control, and facility for being influenced and led by others. Of the whole number (637) of boys and girls discharged from English reformatories up to the end of 1858, above half (333) are known to be living honestly and maintaining a good character. The number known to have been reconvicted of crime is not more than 82, not quite 13 per cent. That is a great practical test of the usefulness of these establishments, and another is their effect upon juvenile crime in general. In 1856 reformatories had got into considerable operation, and the number of commitments to prison of offenders under sixteen has since decreased year by year, so that in 1859 it was (8,913) less by 14 per cent. than in 1858, less by nearly 29 per cent. than in 1857, and less by above 36 per cent. than in 1856 (13,981), while the commitments of older persons, which were 99,755 in 1856, rose higher in 1857 and 1858, and in 1859 were still 98,159. The total expenditure for the year was 72,893*l.*, of which the Government paid for maintenance 51,681*l.*, the parents 1,604*l.*, and 16,169*l.* was raised by voluntary contributions. Mr. Turner speaks very favourably of the condition of the reformatories, and expresses a strong opinion that all young offenders convicted for the second time, and known to the police as living by crime, or as closely connected with criminals, should be committed for long periods to reformatory schools, and thus their career in crime interrupted and their influence in corrupting others arrested. For very young and yet unpractised offenders some short punishment seems more advisable, or committal to a certified industrial school, which is a cheaper and more directly preventive institution, at present, indeed, languishing, but well adapted to save children from sinking into the criminal class, to qualify gradually for admission into the more costly reformatory.—*Times.*

Uncomfortable School-rooms.—We adverted lately to the unhealthiness of some schools; it may be of use to say a word or two against uncomfortable school-rooms, for uncomfortable they may be in many respects—warmth, dryness, elbow-room, sightliness, and all have their influence. It is not necessary to go into the remote north, to such extreme cases as one in

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Scotland, described in one of the education reports of the year, as having an earthen floor so uneven that it is impossible to steady a chair upon it, the children writing on the forms kneeling on the floor, when this is not too full of puddles of rain to allow of its being done. But there are schools to be met with continually of the description mentioned by an inspector, Mr. Brookfield, where children have to learn the mysteries of notation or orthography while sitting on a high bench with frozen feet dangling above the floor, slate pencil dropping from the benumbed fingers, jacket reeking with rain, not a pennyworth of cinder in the cheerless stove, and all the while a comparatively slight expense, with a little taste and management, might make the parish school as comfortable and as pretty a room in its way as any in the neighbourhood. It is found, says a London school inspector, that night schools to be successful must be attractive. Brilliant lighting, a warm room, and a genial tone about the whole affair are felt to offer a comfortable contrast to the cheerlessness of the cold, wet, and muddy streets.—*Times.*

THE PEOPLE'S KITCHEN.—It is a very humiliating reflection that eating and drinking occupy more of our thoughts than anything else in Heaven above or in the earth beneath. We are not yet as the lilies that take no thought of such matters. Man is like the lower animals in this respect, that with the vast majority of our race the struggle for existence is a struggle for dinner. We have all somewhat of the Tartar Khan in us, and after we ourselves have dined are ready to proclaim that the whole world may dine also. But we first. Nobody shall dine with our good will if we are starving. Who can count all the wars, murders, and quarrels that have arisen out of this one question of dinner—the question of questions? How many of the piteous cases that come before Sir Cresswell Cresswell are to be explained by deficiency of food, badness of cooking, and fits of indigestion? There is no such irritant as hunger and deranged gastronomy. If we could only get at the wisdom which is supposed to lie in ancient fables we should probably find that Pandora's box, the source of every mischief, was an empty oven or larder, or some such receptacle. The poor man especially feels the truth of this doctrine. He conspires against the rich, because he never gets a dinner, and on that point he feels with the Great Cham. He beats his wife, because with his hard won earnings she can place only bad food before him. He drinks beer, and drowns himself in gin, because no meat that he can get is half so pleasant. People imagine that by introducing the light wines of France into this country we shall put a stop to drunkenness. It is a great mistake. The French are a sober people, not because they drink wine, but because they are good cooks. Where you have bad cookery and good liquor, depend upon it the liquor will carry the day; and we shall not stop the rage for liquor in this country by making it still better, by turning the gin into Cognac, and by turning the beer into Bordeaux. The cure lies rather in restoring the balance between meat and drink. Put the meat more on a par with the drink, and then see what the result will be. Either teach the poor man to cook, or give him his meat well cooked. Let the Temperance leagues and alliances look to it. They will accomplish far more good by improving the working man's edibles than by meddling with his potables—by seconding that natural law which makes a man chiefly dependent on his food, rather than by attempting to place artificial barriers in the way of his getting whatever drink he may require. The best cure for the drunkenness of the lower classes is not a Maine Liquor Law, but soup and sausages, pudding and pies; is not to shut the beer-shops, but to open the poor man's kitchen.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

SAVINGS BANKS.—An official return shows that capital held by the savings banks throughout the United Kindom increased from 29,504,861*l.* in 1844, to 38,968,312*l.* in 1859. The capital of the English banks advanced from 25,112,865*l.* to 33,804,682*l.*, the Welsh capital from 599,796*l.* to 968,868*l.*, and the Scotch capital from 1,043,183*l.* to 2,186,848*l.* The Irish capital fell off from 2,749,017*l.* to 2,007,914*l.*, a circumstance which is no doubt to be attributed to the vast emigration which has taken place, and the consequent transference of savings. It is not a little interesting—not to say touching—to note how accurately these institutions reflect the social condition of the masses of the population. Thus, in 1847, when the price of wheat attained a *maximum* of 109s. per quarter, the receipts of the savings banks were only 6,649,008*l.*, while the payments were 9,060,075*l.* Again, in 1848, which was a year of revolutions abroad and Chartism and distress at home, the receipts from depositors were but 5,862,742*l.*, while the payments were 8,653,108*l.* In 1849 the payments exceeded the receipts by 525,877*l.*, and in 1850 there was also an adverse balance of 396,738*l.*; but 1851, 1852, 1853, were years of prosperity, and the receipts considerably out-balanced the payments. War intervening in 1854 again reversed the picture, and a drain set in which continued till 1857. In 1858 the receipts and payments were nearly equal, but last year was evidently one of social prosperity, the receipts having been 9,021,907*l.*, and the payments 7,335,349*l.* But although the total net balances to the credit of the depositors have increased during the last 17 years, this result would not have been attained but for the accumulation of interest; in fact, the actual deposits have not kept pace with the actual withdrawals, the former having been 115,244,139*l.*, and the latter 117,956,454*l.* In England the deposits in the 17 years have been 93,078,220*l.*, and the withdrawals 95,402,441*l.*; in Wales the deposits have been 2,275,779*l.*, and the withdrawals 2,187,814*l.*; in Scotland the deposits have been 10,107,846*l.*, and the withdrawals 9,424,166*l.*; and in Ireland the deposits have been 9,772,294*l.*, and the withdrawals 10,942,033*l.* It is only in Wales and Scotland that any actual progress has been made in the painful process of saving, notwithstanding that the population has in England increased since 1844 at least 20 per cent It says something for the thrifty character of the Scotch, that, with a population amounting to only one-third that of Ireland, they should have actually laid by more money.—*Times.*

AGRICULTURAL SERVANTS.—Mr. Lygon has brought in a Bill providing that no servant in husbandry shall be liable to any punishment for absenting himself from his service or neglecting to fulfil his engagement, "or for any misconduct or misdemeanour in the execution thereof or respecting the same," unless the hiring be under a written agreement signed by both parties, setting forth the nature of the service, the wages, and the period. The wages are to be paid at least every three months. A short form of agreement is given in a schedule, and it is provided that if the service is to be for more than a month, or for an indefinite period, the agreement shall not be liable to stamp duty.

MEETING OF MASTERS AND MATRONS OF REFORMATORIES.—The Committee of the Reformatory and Refuge Union some time ago held one or two meetings of the masters and matrons of Reformatories and Refuges. Considerable advantage having resulted from these meetings, the committee have resolved to invite those connected with the institutions in the neighbourhood of London to a social meeting at the office of the Union once a quarter for friendly conversation and for consideration of any topics of interest to those engaged in the practical working of these institutions. The first of these meetings was held on Tuesday, the 24th of July, and was attended by representatives of twenty-three different Institutions. After tea, Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., one of the honorary secretaries, took the chair, and commenced by welcoming those present in the name of the committee. He dwelt on the mutual advantages to be derived from such meetings, where the failures and the successes of each might be considered in a friendly spirit, and where all, however good their plans, might learn from what others had done, and be led, perhaps, to feel that they had not alone achieved success. Meeting with others occupying the same position was likely to be beneficial to those who were in the habit of being looked up to in their own institutions, and expecting and receiving implicit obedience. The following topics out of several which had been suggested for consideration were then taken up in order:—1st. The best method of testing vagrancy from misfortunes; 2nd. What are found by experience to be the best kinds of industrial work for boys; 3rd. Is it advisable to allow our inmates out in their leisure hours without a master or assistant in charge of them? In the course of conversation many valuable remarks were made and various opinions expressed, but we have not space to enter into details. Those present appeared much interested in the proceedings, and a resolution of thanks to the committee for convening the meeting was unanimously adopted. The engagements of the evening concluded with prayer.

Printed for the Proprietors, by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London; and sold by W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.
August 1, 1860.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 64.] SEPTEMBER, 1, 1860. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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For this aid the promoters of the Institution would confidently appeal. They believe the Institution eminently calculated to promote industry and good conduct in the women employed, and to permanently improve their religious and moral condition.

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Any person may become an Associate for a year, on payment of 10s. Every Associate receives a ticket, which admits him to all the meetings of the Association.

A limited number of Ladies' Tickets, transferable, will be issued at 10s. each, which will admit the holder to all the meetings of the Association.

Any Public Body, such as a Chamber of Commerce, a Mechanics' Institute, &c., may become a Corporate Member, on payment of One Guinea annually. Every such Public Body will receive (without further payment) a copy of the transactions, and may nominate two representatives to attend the meetings of the Association.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING PAPERS.

Every Paper must be sent to G. W. Hastings, Esq., General Secretary, 3 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W., on or before the 1st day of September next. On the first page of every paper must be written the Subject, the name of the Author, and his Address. The Council reserve the right of rejecting any Paper they may consider inappropriate.

Not more than twenty minutes can be allowed for the reading of any Paper.

No Paper already published can be read.

A list of the Papers to be read, and the order in which they shall be taken, will be issued at the time of the meeting, and supplied to members at the Reception Room.

Every Paper when read must be left with the Secretary of the Department.

No Paper when read can be published by the Author (unless by permission of the Council), previous to the publication of the Transactions of the Association for 1860.

The Council may print any paper, either in whole or part, or may exclude it from the Transactions, as they see fit.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—SKIN DISEASES, SCROFULA, SCURVY.—This class of complaints not only afflicts the individual, but is too frequently transmitted to the offspring, entailing on the innocent victims unmerited misery. How important, under such serious consequences, it becomes thoroughly to eradicate strumous taints from the blood and glands, must be as evident as it is incumbent on all sufferers. Holloway's Ointment and Pills uproot all such latent corruptions. The Ointment, applied over the affected parts, passes to the glands and blood, circulating round about, and completely cleanses both. This soothing Ointment possesses the power of ejecting the seeds of all virulent eruptions and ulcerous distempers from the system. Holloway's Pills should generally be taken while his Ointment is being used.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

September 1, 1860.

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THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

An extraordinary general court of the governors of this institution was held August 1st, at the office of the Society, 3, Trafalgar-square; Mr. B. B. Cabbell in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, it was proposed and carried that in future five governors shall form a quorum at the general courts, instead of seven, as heretofore, and that in the event of a vacancy occurring in any of the offices of treasurer, trustee, chaplain, committee, secretary, collector, or inspector, during the year, from death or otherwise, the committee shall have the power to fill up the vacancy, subject to the approval of the next general court. Mr. Case was elected a trustee, in the place of Mr. Barkly; and Mr. Dimsdale, the banker, was elected a member of the committee. A resolution was proposed, requesting Mr. Hawes to allow himself to be put in nomination for the office of treasurer, in the place of his father, who had been treasurer to the Society for seventy years, and had recently died, but it was postponed for further consideration. Since December last fifty-nine cases have been brought under the cognizance of the Society, in which one or more lives have been placed in imminent peril, and in which sixty-three persons were successfully treated by its officers, but eight were beyond recovery; during the same time eleven had attempted suicide. In Hyde-park the number of cases since December last was sixteen, of whom ten were successfully treated, two being beyond recovery; four were found drowned, and two attempted suicide. Eight cases were referred to the next general court for the award of the Society's silver medal. The following is a list of the names of the persons to whom the Society's medal was awarded yesterday:—To Frederick Cavell, seaman of the ship Areta, for saving a boy belonging to the same vessel, off Cape Leuwin, Australia, in May, 1859; to Mr. W. F. Beaumont, third officer of the ship Haddington, for saving J. J. Wynn, apprentice, at sea, on the 25th of October, 1859; to Peter Secker, able seaman, her Majesty's ship Fury, for saving W. Borthwick, able seaman, off Flamborough Head, on the 28th December, 1859; to Mr. J. Cameron, boatswain, and F. Davis, seaman, her Majesty's ship Queen, for saving Niel Sinclair, able seaman, at Spithead, on the 19th of January, 1860; to Mr. W. Heygate, for saving William Savage, who accidentally fell into a reservoir at Brent, Pelham-hall, Herts, on the 17th of February, 1860; to Mr. E. H. Seymour, mate, her Majesty's ship Imperieuse, for saving Private T. S. Parks, Royal Marines, at Rhio Straits, China, on the 11th of January, 1860; to James Bean, able seaman, her Majesty's ship Hannibal, for saving Henry Arnold, at sea, on the 26th of January, 1860; and to Josiah Morgan, for saving Eliza Strong from the River Usk, Abergavenny, on the 13th of April, 1860. Other business of a formal nature was then transacted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENTS IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

In the notice of the Ladies' Sanitary Association's course of lectures contained in our last number, we referred cursorily to the one on Industrial Employments in Girls' Schools, which was delivered in that course by the Rev. John Armitstead, Vicar of Sandbach. We now give some further notice of that lecture, believing the subject to be one of especial importance to all interested in the improvement of education.

The lecture contained the results of Mr. Armitstead's own experience in his parish schools, where he has introduced the industrial training which he advocates. It consists of practical instruction in the management of infants and children, and in general household work, laundry work, plain needlework and cooking.

With regard to boys' schools, Mr. Armitstead said:—

"In them I believe there is generally little opportunity for industrial training. . . . . There may be exceptional cases, as, for example, when a school is established in the neighbourhood of some mansion with extensive grounds, to which the boys may be admitted to work under the careful supervision of trustworthy persons. In workhouse boys' schools, also, industrial training may be beneficially introduced. But I humbly hope one day to see workhouse schools abolished. . . . . It would be a happy day if we could see our workhouses used only for the reception of adults, and all children withdrawn. I do not say this would be practicable to the fullest extent in very large towns; though it would be partially so even there. But in most workhouses a very simple plan might be adopted, which would withdraw all the children, and secure for them an education infinitely better and more likely to make them valuable to society than any they can obtain within the workhouse walls. The plan I recommend is one which I have already carried out in my own immediate neighbourhood. It is this:—At the Board of Guardians let a resolution be carried, authorising the clergyman to take out of the workhouse any children for whom he will undertake to provide a suitable education, receiving such payment as would cover the expenses of their maintenance in the workhouse. In order to do this effectually, and for the benefit of the children, it is necessary to find foster parents, some respectable conscientious persons, who will take good care of them. With us the success of this plan was doubted at first; it works, however, admirably. The children find homes and maternal influences, instead of being herded together in the workhouse. Among neglected children who corrupt them, they are placed where a good example is set before them. They learn to entertain feelings of self-reliance and self-respect, and, afterwards, when they go into service, in illness, or on any other occasion, they have a home to come to, and some one to take a kindly interest in them. I repeat that this plan has hitherto worked exceedingly well. with us, I may be permitted to mention an illustrative case, which has just occurred. One of my parishioners came to me and said, 'Perhaps you are not aware that I have a little money in the Savings Bank. I do not think my health is very good, and I am very much attached to the boy you sent me, and I should feel greatly obliged if you would get something in the shape of a will drawn up, so that if anything happens to me he may receive 5*l*., and afterwards 10*l*. more when he is apprenticed.' I mention this case to show that it is only natural to look for manifestations of kindly feeling on the part of the foster parents who may have no children of their own upon whom to fix their affections. I think that by some such plan as this the horrible influence of pauperism would be diminished. In proof of the existence of this influence, to a fearful extent in this country, I may state that in a township in the neighbourhood of Warrington it was found upon investigation of the parish books, that one family in lineal descent, children, fathers, and grandfathers, had received in parochial relief no less a sum than 1,400*l*. I think facts such as this prove that in educating children in workhouses we are perpetuating pauperism.

"I now proceed to that which is more immediately the subject of this lecture, the Application of Industrial Employment to Girls' Schools. . . . . Having stated my opinion that industrial training is not generally applicable in boys' school. I further state that in girls' schools I believe it to be absolutely essential."

Mr. Armitstead suggested that the instruction in the management of infants and children which he advocates should be given by arranging every day for one of the pupil-teachers and a few of the elder pupils from the girls' schools to attend in rotation the infant schools, and there to study the habits and laws of life of the little inmates. Upon this point he said:—

"Most of the girls became nursemaids in tradesmen's houses, or assist in other ways in such establishments. To such girls it is of great use to be acquainted with the habits of children, the little ailments to which they are subject, and the best means generally of tending and teaching them. I put it to this meeting whether such knowledge can be more effectually imparted than by the plan I suggest.

"In the girls' schools, in relation to

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this matter, it might be very desirable to have some simple course of instruction in the treatment of ailments, such as croup, with which infants are suddenly seized, and in which it is often necessary that remedies should be applied before there is time for the attendance of a medical man."

With regard to instruction in household work, Mr. Armitstead said :—

"In the schools themselves there is little opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of household work, beyond sweeping them, keeping them tidy, and attending to a few other very simple matters. But it is very easy to let the children go in rotation to the master's or mistress's house, to assist there in the domestic work. Especially may this be the case when the pupil-teachers reside in the master's house. By pursuing this system in rotation all the children become, to a certain extent, instructed in this kind of work. Though they may not thus learn it thoroughly, they will acquire a sort of handiness which will be of great advantage.

. . . . . .

"Laundry work is the next part of the instruction which I advocate. We have a very small wash-house with us, but it answers the purpose. In the beginning of each week the children bring to be washed the clothes necessary for them in the following week. All that we do is to instruct in the proper method of washing, and to provide tubs and hot water, the children washing the clothes and finding the soap. When they are completed, they are taken home to their mothers, who receive them very gladly, being saved much trouble, and seeing the proficiency which their children are attaining in that which must eventually be very useful to them. We find this plan works admirably.

"The next subject to which we devote the children's attention is making their own clothes. The children generally make their own clothes in the school. Those who are acquainted with schools of this kind well know that it is often a matter of difficulty to determine the proportions of time which the children should devote to working for themselves and to working for the profit of the school. The profits of the children's work are very small in any case, and I consider that if the parents require such a quantity of clothes to be made as will occupy the children during the whole of the time allotted to needlework, it is far better to allow them to work for their parents only. We have a store of material for clothing, bought wholesale, at a very cheap rate. It may not be irrelevant to state the way in which we buy it. In the manufacturing districts it is customary to export clothing material in pieces of a given length. After measuring out these pieces to the required length, remnants of some yards are torn off. These are technically called 'fents,' and are sold in quantities at something less than half the usual wholesale price of such materials. By purchasing these remnants, we get a variety of the best prints, of all patterns, at a very cheap rate. The child who wants a frock chooses her own pattern, the mistress or pupil-teacher cuts out the frock, and the child makes it up. If the mother is able to pay for it at once, she does so, if not, it is paid for by a penny or two pence per week. The child takes much more care of the dress, through having had some part in making it, and it costs the parents very little. . . . . .

"I come now to that part of my subject which has been the main inducement with me for delivering this lecture. I refer to the establishment of school-kitchens, wherein practical instruction can be given in cooking. There have been great difficulties heretofore with regard to this. With us the great difficulty was want of funds. This we have met partly by the application of the alms collected after the Sacrament. This money is commonly left at the disposal of the clergyman and the churchwardens, in equal moieties. With us the churchwardens readily, upon application, gave up their share of the money, and we threw it at once into one common fund for the establishment and maintenance of a school kitchen. This fund was further aided by an alms box, and by special subscriptions, and once by a collection after a sermon. Thus came the funds for our kitchen. . . . . Many who have visited it came expecting to find a large building and a great deal of cooking apparatus, and they were at first greatly disappointed to see only a very small building, merely a sort of shoring attached to the house. This does very well for us, and what we have done may surely be done elsewhere. We might have cooked by a coal fire; but, upon consideration, it was thought it would be much cheaper to do so by means of a small gas-stove, which was purchased of Messrs. Deane, Dray and Co., of London Bridge, for 9*l*. With this stove, which is only 3ft. 6in. high, and 2ft. 6in. square at the top, we can cook for thirty people.

. . . . . .

"In this kitchen the children receive practical instruction in cooking meat and vegetables, and in making puddings, broth, and gruel, which are given to our sick poor. . . . . Even a child does not like to work to no purpose, and we find it has a most animating and healthy influence on our school-children's minds to know that they are working for a beneficial, praiseworthy object—working to relieve the necessities of their fellow-creatures at a time when help is most needed. . . . . .

"By means of this little kitchen we not only instruct the children in a most important branch of domestic economy, but in a parish containing a population of four thousand we supply food to every sick person who is in need of it. The district visitors, the medical man, and the respectable parishioners generally, whether subscribers to the kitchen or not, are at liberty to come there and insert an order in the order-book, 'Let A. B. have roast mutton three days a-week, and puddings the other days, or gruels, or whatever may be required to facilitate recovery, as the case may be.' We have many dissenters in our parish; but in this distribution of food no sectarian distinction is made; we give to all who want, irrespective of creed. In some instances, individuals in sickness have been supplied with food for upwards of a year, until their recovery, or such time as it has pleased God to withdraw them from us. The daily average of recipients of food has been from twenty to thirty-five, which is, I believe, about the average number of needy sick people in parishes of this size.

"To show our plan of working this kitchen, I will now state what account-books we have used from its establishment, some three or four years ago, till now. The first book is called the *Order-book*. In this are entered the names of the persons who require food, and of those who request that it should be supplied to them. The second is the *Delivery-book*. In this those persons who receive the food sign their names, or their mark, as evidence that they have received it. The third is the *Waste-book*. In this everything that is bought, and everything that goes out of the kitchen, is entered. The fourth is that very important book the *Cash-book*, in which are entered the funds contributed, the sources whence they come, and the purposes to which they are applied. These books are kept by the children themselves, so that at the very time when they are supposed to be employed exclusively in cooking, they are learning something of the very important art of book-keeping, and becoming impressed with the necessity of keeping an account of expenses. If these children eventually go out as cooks, or rise, as they may do, to the position of housekeepers, this knowledge of book-keeping must prove most valuable to them.

"At first we confined the distribution of food to those sick persons who were not in receipt of parochial relief: but as we went on a different plan suggested itself. In connection with many Unions, indeed, I believe, with almost all, the relieving officer is in the habit of ordering extra-occasional relief to the out-door poor. There are many poor persons receiving a weekly allowance who in case of sickness require additional relief, which is given to them by the parish, say eighteenpence or two shillings per week, to be expended in meat or other suitable food. Now, in such cases the poor person on going to the butcher's shop is not considered a good customer, and is often not very well served. Even if a good, useful piece of meat be obtained, it is in all probability very imperfectly cooked, and if the sick person gets two meals from it, that is the most. The probability is, however, that it will be all cooked and eaten at once, if not by the sick person, by the hungry family around, from whom it is difficult to keep it. Well, it occurred to us that this extra-parochial relief money might be paid to us, and that we might then supply the sick persons with food from our school kitchen. This plan has been adopted, and now when the relieving officer orders extra relief he sends the orders to us for so many dinners. Our charge is three pence per dinner, and thus eighteen pence provides a sick person with six good dinners, and he gets the full benefit of the meat himself. This plan has worked exceedingly well, to the great satisfaction of the ratepayers and the poor people. You will easily understand that in the case of clergymen and parochial visitors it must be a very great advantage to be able thus to

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provide suitable food for the sick poor whom they visit. In most cases where food is given to the poor, it is given through the medium of servants, who are not always careful as to its quality and suitability to the case. From our kitchen, however, the food is given hot and well cooked, and under the direction of the medical officers in attendance on the sick persons. We supply their wants without regard to expense, being governed only by the consideration of the special requirements of each. I cannot describe to you the comfort and satisfaction this plan affords to me as well as to all connected with it. I am thankful to say that the knowledge of what is going on among us has led to similar operations in various parts of the kingdom. A kitchen has been established at Worcester, on a very large scale, I believe, and I have reports of similar institutions in Clifton, Bristol, Wakefield, one or two districts of London, and other places. . . . .

"The way for a school to win its way to the hearts of the people is, by conveying instruction suited to the children's needs. It is of great benefit not merely to instruct them in subjects which their parents may only value highly from being ignorant of them—such as geography, history, grammar, and so on—but to instruct them in matters which the parents must appreciate, from their own practical experience of their utility. The parents will thus learn to value the school. . . . .

"In our parish the result is, that, though, as I have told you, there are many dissenters, we have no dissent with regard to our National Schools. Several other schools for the poor previously existed; but one by one they have fallen off. People are satisfied with our school, and there is now no other in the whole parish.

"I have said so much about industrial training that I may have given a false impression as to my ideas on the subject of general education. I will say, then, that I do not wish to see one whit less of intellectual development among our school-children than at present exists. I am thankful to say, too, that I can refer to the reports of her Majesty's Inspector as proof that since we have introduced industrial training into our schools, they, instead of retrograding intellectually, have progressed. This is not to be wondered at. The bow that is kept always strung loses its elasticity; so the child that is always poring over books will not make more progress in the long run than the one who at times finds relief from his intellectual labour in industrial employments, especially if they are such as promote his physical development. When such employments are kept within proper bounds, they are found in no way to interfere with the mental progress of the children. . . . . .

"My task is now nearly done. Let me now express my earnest hope that you who have kindly come here to-day to listen to this imperfect relation of facts will communicate them to others, so that the knowledge of them may be widely diffused. I believe that if plans similar to ours were adopted in all schools throughout the length and breadth of the land, incalculable benefit would be conferred on thousands of poor families. Nay, I think it would be beyond our power to arrive at anything like a true estimate of the great benefit which would be conferred on the public at large. It is with the earnest hope that a knowledge of our plans may be widely diffused, and with the firm conviction that they are perfectly practicable in other places, that I have been induced to lay them before you. Those who know the habits of the poor—those who know how often the poor are unable to take advantage of a turn in a complaint, by administering wholesome suitable food at the right time, and how often they have recourse to something altogether unsuitable for them, being utterly unable to obtain what is good and nourishing, and how frequently fatal results follow; those will feel how great a blessing it would be for some kind friend to step into the sick man's home, and say, 'Give yourself no trouble, you shall have from me good and suitable food, until, by God's blessing, you are restored to health.' With us, the poor man's child takes home this message, and our school sends it. I only wish this subject were taken up generally by the clergy of this land."

Our space does not permit us to borrow further from this valuable lecture, but those of our readers who wish to peruse the whole of it, will, we are glad to learn, have an opportunity of doing so in a volume of lectures which will be shortly issued by the Ladies' Sanitary Association.

Metropolitan Improvements.—No less than three select committees of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire and report upon matters of great local interest to the metropolis, have just brought their labours to a close. We allude to the Thames Embankment Committee of Sir Joseph Paxton, the South Kensington Museum Committee of Mr. Lowe, and the British Museum Committee of Mr. Gregory. The first of these, the Thames Embankment Committee, have presented their report, which was ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on Friday night, but which is not yet in the hands of members in its complete shape. We are enabled, however, to present a detail of the recommendations which the committee have agreed to submit to the House, after a careful consideration of the evidence submitted to them. From the scope of these recommendations, and especially from the way in which the great difficulty of all—the raising of the money—is proposed to be dealt with, there is some reason to hope that, after all, something will be done towards effecting that most desirable object, the best means of providing for the increasing traffic of the metropolis, by the embankment of the Thames. The committee have carefully considered the several plans which have been brought before them with a view to the embankment of the Thames, and they have received much valuable evidence on the subject. In connection with the matters referred to them they have considered it necessary to inquire into the mode proposed for constructing the low level sewer about to be made by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and they found that if that sewer were carried unde the Strand and Fleet-street it would cause a vast amount of injury to the trade and traffic of the district, which it is scarcely possible to estimate. The importance of providing for the construction of the low level sewer in connection with the embankment has been recognised by the various engineers whose plans have been submitted to them; and provision is made in all these plans for constructing the low level sewer along the foreshore of the river and within the embankment. The committee have had many plans before them, out of which they have agreed to select the three presented by Messrs. Bazalgette, Bidder, and Fowler, civil engineers. All of these comprise the plan of including in the embankment the low level sewer on the north side of the Thames, the embankment to extend from Westminster to Queenhithe—that is, from Westminster Bridge to London Bridge. All the plans comprise a railway and a roadway—in two of them on the same level, and in the third on different levels. The wharfs are not to be interfered with, but, on the contrary, to be improved by the construction of docks and other facilities within the embankment. The committee has rejected the proposition to attempt to make it a public company, and recommend that as the Legislature have already intrusted the main drainage of the metropolis to the Metropolitan Board of Works, by the 21st and 22nd Victoria, cap. 104, sec. 11, and armed them with powers to deal with the foreshore of the river in connection therewith, the construction of the embankment should also be intrusted to them. They recommend that, in aid of the funds already voted for the sewer, the coal and wine duties, which are to expire in 1861, should be renewed for a limited time, and the proceeds be applied to the expenses of the embankment. The whole expenses of the embankment, including sewers, &c., are estimated at 1,000,000*l*. One-fourth of this at least would be the cost of the length of sewer to be made. Indeed, it would be much more if it ran under Fleet-street and the Strand. The rest is to be raised by the renewal of the 8d. and the 1d. coal-tax, and the wine-duty of ½d., from which an annual sum of 100,000*l*. may be expected, and the committee recommend that the cost of the embankment should be a first charge upon these duties. The engineering and architectural interests were amply represented on the committee by Sir J. Paxton, Sir M. Peto, Messrs. Locke, Tite, and Cubitt. The latter and Mr. Roupel represented the metropolitan interests, Mr. Cowper and Lord John Manners were present for the official class, and the country interest was represented by Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Beamish, Lord R. Montague, and others. From the simplicity of the propositions, and the manifest, indeed, the pressing, necessity of the scheme, we are glad to see a prospect of its being carried out at length. The money can be easily raised in the manner and in the proportions proposed. The committee have declined to apply for the application of the hackney-coach duties to this purpose, and have indicated a mode by which we think the funds may be raised without entrenching on the general taxation of the country. They recommend, however, that a public guarantee should be given to secure the

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raising of the necessary funds. They omit to take into account the rents of surplus lands or the profits upon the railway traffic. The plan seems so moderate and easy of accomplishment that we hope it may be allowed to be set going, even at this late period of the session. It is much more important than the elaborate Bill of Mr. Tite, giving increased powers to the Metropolitan Board, and which may now be safely put on the shelf, and introduced in a more modest shape next session. Mr. Lowe's committee on the South Kensington Museum will, we understand, propose an additional grant for public buildings there of 27,000*l.* a-year, to be applied to the construction of a building of a more beautiful and permanent nature, and erected so as to be part of any future plan for a uniform collection. It is proposed to remove from the British Museum only the mediæval part of the collection, and such duplicates and superfluities as cannot find room in Bloomsbury. Mr. Gregory's committee on the British Museum will propose several reforms and additions, and will also put in a claim for an additional grant of money.—*Observer.*

Statistics of Life.—Besides his quarterly report published about a month after the close of every quarter, the Registrar-General of England issues a more elaborate annual report, which takes much time to prepare; the report for 1858 has just appeared. Nearly a million and a-half of names were inscribed on the national register in that year; it is a book into which we all get, for, even if we do not marry, we can neither enter life nor quit it without occupying our "line and a half" in this history, at all events. Referring first, not to England alone, but to Great Britain, we find that its estimated population in the middle of 1858 was 22,626,334, and the excess of births over deaths in the year 246,488. 759,676 children were born alive, 351,346 persons were married, and 513,188 died; so that, on an average, upon every day in the year 2,080 children were born, 962 persons married, and 1,405 died, leaving a gain of 675 as the result of the day. The birth rate for Great Britain was 33·57 to 1,000 living, the death rate 22·68, the marriage rate (persons married) 15·52. For easy recollection it may be noted that rather more than twice as many are born in a year as are married, and the deaths should not be so high as midway between those two numbers. To 1,000 people living in the two countries the births in the year were 34 in Great Britain, 27 in France—a very striking difference; the deaths, 23 in Great Britain, 24 in France; the persons married 15·5 in Great Britain, 16·9 in France. In Scotland the marriages, if all registered, were not so numerous as in England; the births were almost exactly at the same rate; but the percentage of deaths in Scotland was only 2·047, in England 2·303. Turning now to England and Wales only, we learn that to every 1,000 girls 1,045 boys were born, and 102 males died to every 100 females, the average of 21 years being 103; but there are more females living in England than males, and out of equal numbers living 105 males died to every 100 females, the average being 107. The births are always most numerous in the first half of the year; in 1858 they were as 2,091 to 1,909 in the two half-years. To every 100 women living of the age of 15-45 there were 14·3 births in the year. 43,305 children were born out of wedlock in 1858, or one in every 15 of all the children born alive; 106·2 boys were born illegitimate to every 100 illegitimate girls, while among children born in wedlock the boys were only 104·4 to 100 girls. The marriages in 1858 were below the average. Marriages are celebrated in England and Wales in 12,350 churches, and in 4,072 chapels not belonging to the Establishment, 505 of these being Roman Catholic. There were 128,082 marriages celebrated in churches, and 27,988 otherwise, 6,643 being of Roman Catholics, and 9,952 in the Registrar's-office, and not at any place of religious worship. The marriages of minors increase. The proportion of minors in 10,000 persons marrying increased from 885 in 1843 to 1,212 in 1858. To every 130 marriages in 1858 by licence there were 728 by banns, which may be taken as the proportion of marriages of the higher and middle classes to those of the lower. In 1841, 41 in 100 of the persons married had to sign the register with their mark; in 1858 only 32; the improvement is most striking among the women. In 1858, 73 in 100 men, and 62 in 100 women, wrote their names on this important occasion. The mortality of the year was high. The deaths in the chief towns were at the rate of 2·655; in the country districts, 2·006. The deaths in the army abroad were more than usual, in consequence of the Indian mutiny. The average strength of the army abroad was 111,730, and the deaths abroad were no less than 7,363, more than double the number in the previous year, when the strength was 77,676. The number of merchant seamen at sea in 1858 is calculated at 177,832, and 3,486 deaths at sea among this body were reported to the Registrar-general of Merchant Seamen, with an account of their effects. This would be 19·6 in 1,000; a high rate among men of their age and physical advantages. This return does not include seamen dying ashore in foreign parts; the account of their effects is sent to the Board of Trade by the consuls. The captains of vessels return the births of 112 English subjects in British vessels at sea, and 390 deaths. We close with a table, which must be read with the recollection that on our side the population of Scotland and Ireland, between nine and ten millions, are not included.

	England and Wales.		France.	
	1854.	1858.	1854.	1858.
Estimated population ...	18,618,760	19,523,103	36,155,682	36,387,679
Marriages	159,727	156,070	270,906	307,318
Births ...	634,405	655,481	923,461	967,638
Deaths ...	437,905	449,656	992,779	872,622

Prisons and Prisoners.—The annual reports of the Directors of Convict Prisons in England have been issued—documents necessarily of much interest now that the Penal Servitude Act retains in this country large bodies of convicts who were formerly sent abroad. Of course these reports do not touch the county and borough prisons, in which there were at the latest return (Michaelmas last) 15,574 prisoners. During the twelvemonth 126,861 persons had been committed to those gaols, but many of them for short periods and slight offences, there being not a few who were afterwards acquitted, and 15,120 who were but debtors; and it is satisfactory to have to add that the average number of prisoners showed a decrease, the recommittals of the same prisoners were fewer, the proportion of juvenile offenders decreased, and the punishments for prison offences diminished in a greater degree than the prison population. It is of the worst, most depraved, and most dangerous of this class that the Convict Prisons Reports treat—those who are sentenced to penal servitude, and removed from these local gaols to Government prisons to undergo their sentence, first in separated confinement and then in associated labour. There were 11,007 prisoners in the convict prisons of England at one time or other in the year 1859; the number at the beginning of the year was 8,115, and at its close 8,122, and of this last number 1,188 were women. In the course of the year 224 of the men were transported to Western Australia, 421 were sent to labour at the public works of Gibraltar and Bermuda, and 215 men and 20 women were released under orders of licence, or, as they used to be called, tickets of leave. No less than 1,837 were set at liberty in consequence of the expiration of their sentence. While in separate confinement the convicts are employed in work, and instruction is given to them—many learn there for the first time to read; they meet at school, at chapel, and in exercise, but are punished if they communicate with one another, the punishment being generally a dark cell and punishment diet. At Millbank the women made last year 43,728 shirts, for a city firm, without a single rejection. In the next stage, the men are employed on public works at Portland, Portsmouth, or Chatham, where they work ten hours a-day when there is light enough; but are allowed half a day's schooling in the week. Endeavours are made to educate them sufficiently to qualify them for useful situations, and the effort is appreciated; they are divided into classes, according to character and conduct, and in the last few months of their time men of exemplary prison character are placed in posts of some confidence, without any immediate supervision over them. Some small gratuities may be earned by diligence, to accumulate against the day of discharge, being then paid with precautions. Those who are only fit for light labour are sent to Dartmoor Prison, which is in a highly oxigenised and bracing spot, and convicts unfit for labour have been hitherto sent to Lewes Invalid Prison, now merging in the new prison at Woking. A considerable number of these last improve in health sufficiently to be draughted to Dartmoor. In speaking of the diet allowed them, the surgeon notes that the men most difficult to please are from the vagrant class, or from the lowest grades of society. From all these convict prisons the reports are satisfactory. The convicts behave in an orderly manner, and work well. The maintenance of such good order is, in a great measure, attributed to the system of remitting a considerable part of the sentence to well-conducted industrious men, who appear likely to endeavour to earn an honest livelihood on their discharge. As for the question

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whether there is any real reformation wrought, it seems to be considered that of the regular habitual thieves there is little hope —their reformation, as Mr. S. Redgrave says, is as difficult a task to themselves as to their teachers. The experienced chaplain of Millbank Prison classifies the convicts received there in 1859 thus:—61 per cent. (869) were professional thieves, following crime as a business; 25 per cent. (304) were careless profligates, but not hardened men; 6 per cent. (89) were occasional offenders, on the whole working honestly for their living, but committing a dishonest act when a favourable opportunity occurs; the remaining 8 per cent. (108) were comparatively respectable, but had resorted to a crime to extricate themselves from difficulties, generally caused by their not having had sufficient self-denial to live within their means. Of all but the regular thieves he has hope that with few exceptions they leave the prison better men than when they came, and with sufficient right principle to prevent their relapsing into crime. Of the lads at Parkhurst the governor reports that in no one of the sixteen years during which he has had charge of that prison was the conduct of the inmates so satisfactory; it has been marked by order, obedience, and cheerful industry. The directors of convict prisons consider that this section of the juvenile population is gradually yielding under the influence of Ragged School teaching, district visiting, and the juvenile Reformatory movement of the last few years. Of the female convicts (at Brixton and Fulham) the report is that "they are generally in extremes." The most troublesome are young women who know that their ill-health will shield them from punishment. But no extent of punishment could ever keep some of them in order. Their perverse depravity makes their cases appear, humanly speaking, hopeless. These cases, however, are few. Among many at Brixton, and more generally at Fulham (to which the best-conducted are sent for final training), there is a strong desire to lead an honest life. Efforts are made to inspire them with self-respect, enable them to break off strongly-rooted evil habits, and take a lively interest in their work, with a desire to turn it to a good account hereafter. Two-thirds of the women discharged from Fulham refuge in 1859 got into situations where they were likly to do well, and were at the end of the year going on satisfactorily. Both to men and women the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is rendering most important service at a most critical season. But any attempt to trace prisoners for any length of time in after life interferes with their object of hiding their disgrace and merging in society. A suggestion made by the chaplain of Parkhurst raises a grave question; he considers that, as there is a system of liberating before the time, there should also be a discretionary power to detain after the time. It can do no good to release such men as one of whom we are here told, who said plainly, "It's not likely I'll work for 15s. a-week when I can get pounds." But, at all events, with very many much improvement is now effected by prison discipline and teaching. The prisoners are treated fairly, with consideration and humanity, often with great judgment; they have no just ground of complaint, they are accustomed to regular habits and self-restraint, and have held out to them every encouragement to good conduct and industry. Such seed will surely bring some harvest.

Criminal Lunatics. — Criminals removed from the bar by the finding of the jury that they are of unsound mind have hitherto been ordered into confinement during her Majesty's pleasure; and very capricious, unequal, and often cruel, was the subsequent disposal of the prisoner, whom a legal fiction presumed to be detained by the pleasure of the Sovereign. Punishments so protracted were thus inflicted that advocates have been advised to withdraw the well-grounded plea of unsoundness of mind from the record in defence, because the penalty of this misfortune would be far more severe than that for the offence charged. Again, ruffianly scoundrels, labouring under a temporary aberration at the time of trial, but subsequently recovering when under treatment at Bethlehem, have remained there sane among the insane, violent criminals among the helplessly afflicted, requiring personal restraint and the severity of prison rules in an institution which is devoted to the treatment and consolation of those mentally diseased. These anomalies, to which we directed attention on a previous occasion, have now ceased to exist. An Act has just been passed to amend the Act regulating the Queen's Prison. Prisoners sent to Bethlehem Hospital under the former Act may now be removed, and be dealt with as if they were persons of sound mind, when it is certified that their reason is restored. All lunatics removed from Bethlehem Hospital to other places are to be under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.—*Lancet.*

Isle of Wight Lifeboats.—The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has forwarded two of its best single-banked lifeboats, accompanied with their transporting carriages, to the Isle of Wight. They are to be stationed respectively at Brook and Grange, on the south-west coast of the island. Each boat is thirty feet long, seven feet wide, and rows eight oars. A harbour trial of them took place recently at Limehouse, in the presence of their builders, Messrs. Forrest, the inspector of lifeboats to the institution, and many other gentlemen. Their self-righting qualities were fully and satisfactorily developed. The water thus shipped was self-ejected through patent valves in about 20 seconds. The following are among the most remarkable qualities of this class of lifeboat:—1. Great lateral stability. 2. Speed against a heavy sea. 3. Facility for launching and for taking the shore. 4. Immediate self-discharge of any water breaking on board. 5. The important advantage of self-righting if upset. 6. Strength. 7. Stowage room for a number of passengers. The transporting carriages of the boats, which have been built by Mr. Robinson, of Camden-town, London, are admirably adapted for their purpose. By an ingenious contrivance the boat is launched off the carriage, with her crew on board with their oars in their hands, and they are thus enabled to obtain headway on the boat before the breakers have time to beat her broadside on to the beach. The hauling up of the boat on to her carriage is accomplished with equal facility. The cost of the Grange lifeboat and carriage is the gift of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, now holding their annual regatta off Ryde. Commodious and substantial houses have been built for the reception of the boats and their stores. The carriages are from designs specially prepared by Mr. C. N. Cooke, architect to the institution. There will probably not be a more complete life-boat establishment on the English coasts than will now be found on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. A free conveyance was readily given by the South-Western Railway Company on their line to the boats and carriages. Arrangements will forthwith be made by the local committees for the organization of the crews and for the appointment of efficient coxswains for the boats. The Rev. Edward M'All, the Rev. J. P. Gage, Mr. George Wyatt, and other gentlemen in the island, have been indefatigable in their exertions to obtain public support in aid of the cost of these establishments, which cannot altogether be much less than 1,000*l*. Indeed, the success of the undertaking is mainly to be attributed to and will always remain a monument of the zeal of these gentlemen. Sir J. Copley, Mr. C. Seeley, and Mr. T. Turner, have been most liberal contributors to this humane undertaking. There are adjacent parts of the coast which as urgently require to be furnished with these means of saving human life as did Brook and Grange. Almost within sight Selsea Bill stands out with its reefs of rocks for miles in advance into the English Channel. Scarcely a gale sweeps along our coasts but some ill-fated vessel drives on to those rocks or the adjoining shore in Bracklesham Bay. This latter spot has during the past two years been the scene of many sad disasters, and numerous lives have been lost for want of a boat that could be put off through the surf, none of the boats, coast-guard or others, being of use with the wind on the shore. The recent wreck of the French bark Diane in the bay resulted in the death of the master and three of his crew for want of some means of reaching the shore. The coast from the mouth of Chichester harbour to the "Park," to the eastward of Selsea Bill, is but thinly populated, and the greater part of the people look upon a wrecked vessel as a godsend. In the Diane's case, on the morning succeeding the wreck, twenty-four large cases, containing the most valuable portion of her cargo, lay upon the beach, emptied of their contents. With a good lifeboat available, these men would find more congenial occupation in the excitement of saving their fellow-creatures' lives than in plundering the cargo of the wrecked ship. The National Lifeboat Institution has now 103 life-boats in connection with it, a truly noble fleet, outnumbered by those of commerce and war, but the largest life-saving fleet the world has yet seen. Some of these boats have even during the present year been instrumental in saving 115 of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave.

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The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings, Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with "The Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

September 1, 1860.

SOCIAL SCIENCE—No. III.

(*Continued.*)

We come now to consider the educational condition of the great mass of the population, those who live by manual labour. In the space at our disposal it is impossible to do more than survey the mere outlines of this great division of our subject. Lower class education, as it is sometimes called, cannot be dealt with effectually while viewed as a whole. The conditions of those included in the term are widely different. Their requirements are various, and our present school system, however defective, is an acknowledgment that the educational provision made for them should be such as to be capable of adaptation to their wants. In establishing and carrying out a system of education there are two parties to be considered. The interest and duty of the parent and the interest and duty of the State must be kept in view. It is the interest and also the duty of the parent to fit his child for that condition of life in which he is likely to be placed. Take the child of the agricultural labourer, earning, say, ten shillings a week, and enduring, for that comparatively small wage, a great degree of exposure and hardship. It is necessary that anyone who has to lead such a life of toil in all weathers and seasons should be early habituated to the work. Moreover, the small income of the parent renders it a matter of importance that the weekly means should be as soon as possible increased, even by the slender wage which a young child can earn; and hence that early removal from school which baffles the theoretical educationist, and will continue to baffle him as long as the present conditions of agricultural labour continue. The town mechanic, on the other hand, can afford to give his child a longer schooling; he has higher wages, his work does not require a frame early hardened to weather, and some intellectual acquirement is valuable to him even at the outset. Both these classes of the community, and they are very numerous, are on the whole well provided with the means of education in the National and other schools. The irregularity of attendance, and the early removal, not any want of the machinery of instruction, are the obstacles in the way of education; the former will probably diminish as the advantages of mental training become more generally recognised by the labouring classes; and the latter must be accepted as a fact, not without its advantages both to parent and child, and as a stimulus to the teacher to make the most of the short time available. It is certain that the moral intelligence may be awakened, the mental faculties disciplined to a considerable degree, the ordinary accomplishments of reading, writing, and ciphering be taught, and consequently the foundations of all future intellectual culture be effectually laid by the time the child has reached ten years of age. Now we may fairly hope that this amount of schooling at any rate may ultimately be secured by its parents to every child in England, and were it so we should cease to incur the reproach of being, as respects any part of our population, an uneducated people.

What, then, has the State done to fulfil the duties on its part? Of late years a great deal, and yet only a portion of what it ought to do; or, to speak more correctly, it has done much that it need not have done, perhaps (looking to the policy of encouraging self-reliance) that it ought not to have done, and it has left undone much that it ought to have performed. It has provided a system of inspection, an abundance of well-trained teachers; it has largely helped the erection of school-houses and the supply of proper books, and has contributed lavishly to the support of schools. Whether the help so freely afforded has not in many cases proved a crutch which has prevented the objects of its bounty from walking by themselves, is a question not now to be discussed; but there seem to be two grave faults in the Privy Council system which should have, at least, a passing notice.

The whole plan appears to be based on a purely intellectual idea, the design being too Procrustean in its nature and the means employed too mechanical. The object which the Privy Council apparently has in view is to impart to all the children in England who come within range of its authority a certain amount of head-learning, of a pretty uniform character, and filtered through an unvarying medium. Neither moral nor industrial instruction seem to be taken into account; both, at any rate, are treated as of very secondary importance, and the test applied to masters and scholars alike is the acquisition of a certain amount of book-knowledge. This is very well in its way, but certainly is not all that should be effected by a national education. Yet it is the curse of all Government systems that nothing more than mechanical results can be expected. It is not implied in these remarks that moral and industrial training are necessarily neglected in all the schools which derive aid from the Government grant—the fact is quite the contrary; but it is certain that such training is independent of State aid, has not been encouraged by it, and would continue equally without Privy Council bounty or inspection. The spirit of the system is sufficiently shown by the supercilious and unreasoning contempt with which it treats the schools which do not affect its standard of intellectual acquirement, though they may be far more potent in their effect on the mind and heart than are the lessons of the most highly-trained master.

This original, perhaps inevitable, defect in the Privy Council system has led to the adoption of a rule, logically correct from the premises assumed, that it is the duty of the State to help those most who least require assistance, and to deny aid altogether to the class who are perishing for lack of knowledge. While money is lavished by hundreds of thousands out of the taxes of the country to teach superficial accomplishments, or to pay for the education of many whose parents could well provide for it out of their own resources, it has been hinted repeatedly, and is now authorita-

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tively announced, that Government has nothing to spare for Ragged Schools. There is a distinct class of children for whom the Ragged School is the only means of education. The parents of this class belong either to those who cannot, or to those who will not educate their children—a very large proportion to the former. The parents are in a state of destitution bordering on pauperism, and the Ragged School, which receives and educates, and partially maintains the children, is the means of preventing the whole family from becoming, as paupers, a burden to the State. It is now well known that pauperism has the strongest tendency to become hereditary. The children of the workhouse are constantly found returning to it, and their children become its inmates for generations. Again, the children of those who refuse to fulfil their parental obligations are exposed to all the temptations which usually lead to a life of crime. Not only neglect but cruelty is often their portion, and the prison becomes their refuge from the street, into which the furious drunkard who is the tyrant of the den they have called a home has driven them. The taint of criminality is acquired, and it may be the taste for it also, and a costly burden of punishment, but little deserved, or of reformation, is laid upon the country. Surely it is the interest and duty of the State to encourage and aid institutions which interpose an effectual barrier to this flood of demoralisation, which save the neglected children from the taint of crime, and train them to habits of industry. To no class of institutions is voluntary help so freely given, or voluntary agency so beneficial, and to none could the Privy Council system be more reasonably, and with such happy results, applied.

If we are reluctantly compelled to question the wisdom of the Privy Council system, we are able to accord the praise of entire success to another experiment by the State. The educational clauses of the Factory Acts have embodied that wise legislation which steps in to remedy a wide evil, and enunciates a general principle, without crippling the action of individuals, either by injudicious interference, or enervating help. The early industrial training which, under the half-time system, goes along with mental development, is the best possible education for those who have to win their bread by manual labour; and to this system, enforced by legislative enactment, and constant inspection, the immense improvement of the operative population engaged in textile manufacture, is chiefly to be attributed. Efforts are now being made to extend the principle of the Factory Acts to other branches of labour, and Mr. Adderley has recently introduced a Bill for that object. The ultimate success of such a measure will probably be secure if its promoters will consent to confine its provisions within practicable limits.

If anything could be more encouraging than the success of factory legislation, it would be the self-supported exertions of the operative classes to obtain an enlarged education for themselves in adolescent and adultlife. What universities and colleges are to the young men of the richer class, that are mechanics' institutes and working men's colleges to the artisan. The number and prosperity of such institutions is truly astonishing. In Yorkshire alone there are 138 mechanics' institutes, with upwards of 24,000 members; and in many other parts of England scarcely less activity is shown. This, after all, is the great educational feature of the age. The people, roused to a sense of their own wants, have begun to educate themselves, and we may trust that hence a noble spirit of self-dependence will be generated, which will cause every class to rely on their own efforts, and make their own sacrifices, to secure a fitting education for their children. To that great end every effort of the statesman and the philanthropist should be directed, for a true national education will never be securely attained till it has taken root in the popular mind, as its native soil, and flourishes there spontaneously without forcing or external aid.

G. W. Hastings.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR LADIES.

That "example is better than precept" none will trouble themselves to deny; to be the example of a given precept in their own persons is quite another matter, and it is in all deference to the enlightenment of the age we live in that any suggestion of industrial occupation for ladies is made. We do not regret that bygone standard of what a gentlewoman's library should be "the cookery-book and the Bible," or hail with any sort of satisfaction such modernised revivals of it in domestic literature as "The Wife's own Cookery Book." This much, though, must be said for that old-fashioned library, that if it afforded narrow reading, it often produced deep thinking, and brave action. The "Dame" of those days had a busy life of it, and cared nobly for the bodies and souls of her household. As in domestic, so also in territorial jurisdiction, the trumpet of her judgment gave no uncertain sound; and, at need, she who had ruled wisely among her servants in peace and plenty made no bad general when danger or distress beset her people. We conceive that this temper of character in the Dame of old was not produced by reading little, but by acting much; and we fear that the student of cookery who enters upon her art with a view to gratifying the palate of one man, will never get far beyond the narrow sphere in which she has begun.

But, seriously, we spend time and thought, many words and much money on industrial schools for girls of the working classes. Gentlemen, clergymen, picked men for intellect and education, visit and inspect girls' schools throughout the country, and the conclusion drawn from the statistics of their experience is, that few of the girls who have passed creditably through these school enter service; and it is admitted by good authority* that "our present course of school training certainly does tend to give girls a distaste for housework."

Now, if we investigate further into this distaste for housework, whether on the experience of qualified inspectors or that of thoughtful housekeepers, we shall find that it is thought meanly of in itself, as a thing to be done by those who can do nothing better; and that shop-serving, millinery, or dress-making, are dignified to the imagination as skilled labour, while housework is supposed to be a manual labour among raw material, upon which no girl who could qualify herself for a better position would be justified in wasting herself and her education.

This, or something like this, is the root of distaste for housework in itself. There remains to be considered the dislike to doing housework in other people's houses, or, as it is called, to "service," before we arrive at the proposed remedy for both evils.

The objectors to service may be briefly divided into those who are above and those who are beneath it, who are too fine or too rough. Of the first and smaller class most are influenced by the same feeling that makes them dislike housework, they are ambitious of what they conceive to be higher; but of the masses of the latter class who prefer slopwork at starvation pay, oakum-picking in a London workhouse, or sin itself to the restraints of service, one and all are influenced by the same objection, the loss of their liberty.

Here, then, are two definite objects to attain—to make housework more honourable, and service more attractive. How is this to be done, and by whom?

* Girls' Industrial Training. By the Rev. J. P. Norris, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools.

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If we could effect the one we should have done much towards the other, but in order to effect it we must prove household labour to be honourable in itself, not simply assert it to be honourable in the lower orders. There is no difficulty in procuring lady's maids and nursery *governesses* from the very same classes who ought to furnish cooks and housemaids,—though the amphibious position of a governess who is not a lady must be tenfold more irksome than that of a simple servant, and the duties of a lady's maid require more tedious physical labour, and more moral subserviency than those of a housemaid;—but these offices are held more honourable, therefore they fill.

To raise the dignity of labour, then, would win the better class, who are now damaging the market of educated female labour by attempting shop service without competent arithmetic, and teaching without the capacity for educating. But for the masses who are neither competent for domestic service, nor willing to enter it at present,—how could we persuade them to be trained, or train them when they were persuaded? Only by making a servant's life more independent and more remunerative.

By whom is the "nobility of labour" to be set forth, and the liberty that none but a diligent ruler dare allow, to be given?

By ladies, and ladies only; by gentlewomen whose position as such is unmistakeable. What they do,—what they are—thousands of their countrywomen imitate for good or for evil. Is not the dress of every grade of society an increasingly caricatured copy of a lady's? Is not the drawing-room life of a lady's home counterfeited in the parlour behind the shop, or over the farm-yard? If a lady of rank were to sweep a room, though it were but with a silver-handled broom, while the page held the dustpan, many less costly brooms would find their way into many hands that would be none the worse for using them.

But ladies do not know how a room should be swept, and any amateur performance by which they displayed their ignorance would do more harm than good among their servants. Therefore they must have servants who are ready trained, and on whose industrial capabilities they are thus too dependent. How often do they tolerate servants in daily intercourse with themselves and their children whose moral character they distrust, because these servants know that routine of conventional service which ladies could not teach to better women if such offered themselves.

We do not state unconditionally that ladies are unable or unwilling to do, on occasion, many kinds of household work; we believe that the common sense of an Englishwoman would teach her how to do any one thing on an emergency, and to do it in a first-rate manner; but this we do state—after inquiry of many ladies, fashionable and unfashionable, rich and poor, public minded and private minded—that very few know how the details of their own household labour ought to be executed or arranged. Many know what effect ought to be produced, how their rooms should look and their table be served, and some few know the causes that produce it, and where to lay the blame when things go wrong. They know whose place it is to do certain things, but how and when they should be done, what time they take, and what expense they ought to involve, they do not know. Consequently, if a lady is rich and has many servants, she cannot tell if her under servants are over-worked, or her upper servants honest. She may teach her little kitchen-maid the Catechism, or hear her read the Bible, but she cannot know what chance the girl has of *doing* "her duty in that state of life to which God has called her;" she may elevate the cook's sense of honour with the key of the store-room, or the credit of the tradespeople, but she cannot really know if the trust is abused. And comfortless, indeed, is the condition of a poor lady who cannot tell how to produce that perfect cleanliness and order which is as necessary to her daily comfort as to that of her better-served equal.

We do not propose that mistresses of households shall go to school, they have all bought their own experience, and learnt to manage, or be managed by their servants in some way or other. Neither servants nor ladies could very well alter or be altered in this generation, and many would not even agree that the existing system needed any alteration.

But there are some few ladies—and gentlemen—who *will* care for right and wrong for its own sake, who will ask if every one under their roof has fair play and right influences, who cannot be satisfied that their under servants shall suffer physically or morally now because their turn will come and they will in time be able to inflict what they have endured. And there are gentle-people of limited incomes who will feel annoyed that they have no money for many good uses or lawful refreshments because their style of living consumes it all, and they do not know how to continue the habits of their station around their children with less expensive and more controlable machinery.

These will agree that some practical knowledge and manual experience of household labour would be valuable in itself to a lady's own comfort. *Punch's* caricatures on "If you want a thing done, do it yourself," did but exaggerate a truth. What we could do well ourselves, we will not allow to be ill done for us by others. Moreover, what we know to be well done, we cannot *suspect* to be ill done. Most great households are ruled by distrustful precedent, because the mistress is too ignorant of detail to exercise discretional authority. She holds fast one or two traditions of expediency, never to allow this, or always to insist upon that, but whether they be practically true or false, just or unjust, she could not prove; and whichever they are, she dare not relax them.

But a lady who in girlhood had passed through the manual exercises of household work, which are then as easy, and to many children as agreeable, as bodily exertion of any other kind, would be in a very different position. She might or might not take pleasure in such accomplishments, she might like teaching and helping young servants, or she might prefer them already taught, but she would never be dependent on their knowledge, neither would she be so painfully dependent on their services as to be, what so many employers who give high wages are, "stingy" of holidays, and unable to "spare" a servant for a day. If this were a new theory, if ladies had never been what for the benefit of working women we desire to see them again, we should fear to suggest what might be offensively construed, as though we said, "Go spin, you jades, go spin." But when we recal the strength and beauty of daily life that was in some of the past or fast passing generation, the bountiful rule, the Christian hospitality of the "lady of the house,"—as she who governed its details in the spirit of her own mind might well be called, and contrast it with the vulgar struggle for appearances of the present day; when we know, too, that these women did this with narrower prejudices, narrower reading, and worse machinery than our own day would tolerate, we cannot help thinking what would not the present generation of English girls do in their own homes if they only knew how to set about it. Girls who learn everything that is to be learnt, and fear nothing that it is to be done, who can boat, and ride, and dance, and walk away animal energy enough to set a whole house to rights from

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attic to cellar, and dress for a ball afterwards. And what they, the gentle-born, do, the simple will no longer be so very simple as to despise. Mr. Norris tells us that the great difficulty in industrial training is "the opposition of the parents." Another gentleman, in a report on popular education at Liverpool, says, "the industrial training of girls is very urgently demanded on all sides," and proceeds to state the difficulties of mixing it up with ordinary schooling. He suggests, "I do not see why establishments for practically teaching these things should not be set up in such neighbourhoods as to be within reach of several schools, so that the elder girls from all might be drafted off in turns to receive practical household instruction under a superintendence limited to this one object." Upon this suggestion, and the practicability of combining with it the instruction of the upper classes in the same household arts, we must take another opportunity of enlarging, and may urge in conclusion, on better authority than our own, the benefit to others, and the satisfaction to self that the power to lead industrial work might confer.

Borrowing again from Mr. Norris's paper:—"And here I venture to throw out a suggestion which may perhaps be taken up, tested, and, if desirable, carried out by some among the many excellent women who, in the present day, are to be found almost everywhere, ready to occupy any opening that may appear in the work of elevating our poor neighbours. The presence of one such gentlewoman in this home, who would throw her spirit into the domestic training of the girls, and infuse some of George Herbert's elixir into their housework, teaching them that

> A servant with this clause
> Makes drudgery divine;
> Who sweeps a room, as for Thy laws,
> Makes that and the action fine—

such a presence would give to our girls precisely what we most want for them—a sense of the gracefulness and dignity of household ministration."

Also Mr. Ruskin, in commenting on the scriptural description "of the perfect economist or mistress of a household," her activity and her forethought, draws a picture which, if it seems to the high-pressure civilisation of modern manners impracticable in actual life, is at least, as a picture, a very beautiful one of the power of a good woman.

" . . . And when the evening came, and she dismissed her servants to their recreation or their rest, or gathered them to the reading round the work-table, under the eaves in the sunset, would you not be sure to find that none of them had been overtasked by her, just because none had been left idle; that everything had been accomplished because all had been employed; that the kindness of the mistress had aided her presence of mind, and the slight labour had been entrusted to the weak, and the formidable to the strong; and that as none had been dishonoured by inactivity, so none had been broken by toil."

What can each of us do in our day to right the great wrong that while half the women in the world *are* "dishonoured by inactivity," the other half are "broken by toil"?

Reviews.

The Health of the Parish and the Dwellings of the People: Practical Hints on the power of protecting the poor from illness, especially in large towns. Published by the Ladies' National Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge, at their office, 14A, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, W.; and for the Association by Jarrold and Sons, 47, St. Paul's Churchyard.

THIS is one of a series of tracts published by the Sanitary Association. We select it from the others for especial consideration because its title indicates, and its pages contain, the pith and essence of the Association's object in publishing the whole series. Many of that series are better calculated for distribution among the poor themselves, being intended to persuade their readers of truths that to educated persons require no arguments, such as "The Worth of Fresh Air," or "The use of Pure Water;" or to beguile them through a pleasant tale into the tolerance of a new idea, as in "The Cheap Doctor," and "The Power of Soap and Water:"—but "The Health of the Parish" is a handbook of sanitary information to the visitors of the poor. It is rare for persons of refined habits and delicate senses to enter a poor man's dwelling, in London or any large town, without some annoyance to their organs of smell or respiration. Perhaps the sensation of a difficulty in breathing is more frequent than the definite perception of any unwholesome smell amounting to a *nuisance* to be informed against; but there are often olfactory evidences of uncleanliness, over and above the mere *closeness* of an ill-ventilated room, which this book would enable any one perceiving them to trace to their causes, and to ascertain if the causes are remediable by Act of Parliament.

From the four Acts which bear upon the public health practical hints are drawn up, enabling any one to decide whether any particular evil comes under the power of the *local authority*, and to inform themselves in whom the local authority for their own district is vested:—

"The 'local authority,' whatever it be, is bound by the Nuisances Removal Act to institute inquiry as to any nuisance of which they may have received notice from 'any person aggrieved thereby;' or from their own officers, or the police, or any two resident householders; and for this purpose is compelled to appoint an inspector. Moreover, the Metropolis Local Management Act concurrently requires every local authority in London to appoint one or more inspectors of nuisances, whose duties are to see to the proper execution of the scavenger's work, to report any nuisances, keep a book in which he is to enter all complaints of nuisances made by any inhabitant, and to inquire into and report thereon.

"There is, moreover, in every Metropolitan parish or district, a physician or surgeon appointed medical officer of health, whose duty it is to point out the existence of any causes likely to affect injuriously the health of the inhabitants, and advise the local authority generally on all points touching the health of the population.

"When complaint has been made to the local authority of any matter affecting health, and the inspector has examined into it, the medical officer of health brings the case, with his opinion thereon, before the next meeting of that committee of the vestry or district board which is appointed the local authority to carry out the Nuisances Removal Act. Then the committee, if satisfied by the report of their officers of the reasonableness of so doing, are bound to take proceedings to remedy the thing complained of; provided always, of course, that it is one of those things which they have power to deal with."

To find out the *inspector of nuisances* seems the first step to be taken when residing or visiting in an unhealthy or densely crowded district, for his experience will enable him to give much advice and assistance even in cases not absolutely within his official jurisdiction.

The medical officer of health has wide and discretional duties, and much depends on his personal zeal and activity: something, too, on his good understanding with the inspector, whom he depends upon for removing the cause of disease when found, and sometimes for finding it when suspected.

"It will be readily seen that the powers and responsibilities of the local authority are very great.

"As to their powers. They can, by their officers, demand admission between 9 A.M. and 6 P.M., and enter and inspect any pre-

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mises complained of, to see if the grounds of complaint be reasonable. They can go in with workmen, and ascertain the course of drains, and examine whether any works ordered by any justice have been properly executed, and the nuisance complained of be abated; they can inspect and seize unwholesome meat, poultry, game, fish, fruit, corn, vegetables, flour, or bread; and in either of these cases, if resisted, they can obtain power of entry and seizure from a magistrate.

"As to their responsibilities. The law throws upon them the duty of protecting the inhabitants of their parish or district from all tangible causes of ill health occasioned by the act or neglect of any one. If the friendly notice which they issue, requiring abatement of a nuisance, be not obeyed, they relieve themselves of responsibility by appealing to a magistrate. If there should be delay in removing a nuisance, because the person liable cannot be found, or cannot or will not abate it, the magistrate may require the local authority themselves to enter and do everything requisite for abating the nuisance; and they may recover their costs from the owner of the premises, and sue him for penalties afterwards, to reimburse themselves."

Having ascertained to whom to complain, we leave the matters against which complaint may be made. Such are sewer nuisances, vegetable or animal deposits in ashpits or dustbins, animals kept in places or in a condition to involve causing offensive smells, leaky roofs or walls, defective pavement in yards, want of proper water supply in *covered* receptacles, and *overcrowding*. Trade nuisances and neglect of vaccination are also grounds of complaint.

The author thus urges "the expediency of making complaints:"—

"No person, therefore, need refrain from making reasonable complaints through fear of being invidious or unneighbourly; for the local authority will satisfy itself of the reasonableness, before taking any steps in the case.

"Neither need any one be deterred by fear of expense or personal trouble; for in the few cases in which legal proceedings before a magistrate are necessary, these proceedings are carried on by the local authority, at their own cost, and by means of their own legal adviser and officers, who, moreover, being the chief witnesses, seldom require the testimony of other persons.

"There is no reason, therefore, why any person should not appeal to the local authority when his own home is rendered unwholesome by nuisances created by his neighbours. For example, a gentleman's house had been rendered offensive for years, because a neighbour had made use of a common old leaky rain-water pipe, enclosed in a groove of an old thin wall, which formed part of the outside of the complainant's house, to carry away offensive water from a sink. Private remonstrances, and lawyers' letters, did no good. But at last the local authority was appealed to; the inspector certified as to the facts; the medical officer of health as to their injurious influence on health; the notice which was issued, and one or two private letters from the medical officer of health, were met by attempts to raise other issues; and so the local authority appealed to the magistrate, who, after hearing, the case, ordered the pipe to be removed. Thus, as the magistrate observed, a case, which under the old system would have been brought into one of the superior courts, where attorneys, counsel, and a host of witnesses would have occupied a day in swearing and counter-swearing, as their manner is, at an immense outlay of anxiety, trouble, and money, was settled quickly and satisfactorily to all parties at the cost of two shillings, paid by the defendant.

"Still more should benevolent persons make use of these legal powers for the protection of the poor. Clergymen, who sit for half an hour perhaps reading or praying by the bedside, should for their own sakes be complainants, for they are much more likely to suffer than medical men, who after they have once thoroughly investigated a case, seldom require more than a few minutes to ascertain how it goes on; and district visitors and others, who desire to raise the moral character of the poor, should complain of anything which tends to keep them in a debased condition. Above all, the governors of hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions for relieving sickness, should make complaint of any houses from which patients are sent to them with diarrhœa, fever, and other disorders possibly arising from putrid miasmata. How absurd it seems, to provide the services of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, with drugs and other remedies for the relief of diseases arising from known physical causes, instead of removing the causes themselves. For instance, a poor woman, who lived on the ground floor of an unhealthy house, was confined to her bed by illness, for which the physicians of a dispensary paid her every skilful attention, and supplied her with medicines. During her illness, the clergyman, sitting by her bedside, was almost overpowered with offensive effluvia, and sent a complaint to the medical officer of health. This was attended to by the inspector, who found an open cesspool in a cellar under the woman's bed, which had been left in this state by a scamping tradesman, who promised to cleanse and repair the drains. The clergyman by his complaint did more good than the physicians could do with their medicines.

"Besides, it is unfair that the funds of public or private charity should be expended in alleviating illness, caused by unwholesome condition of habitations, if that condition can be remedied. Moreover, all alms should be withheld from persons who wilfully persist in living in dirty, unwholesome places, if they can remove; for it is believed that some do so in order to excite commiseration, and the relief they get goes into their landlord's pockets, in the shape of rent.

"The foregoing observations will serve to define the class of persons and of houses, in respect of which the interference of the local authority should be called in.

"For example: if Lord A., or if Mr. B., the rich tradesman, choose to occupy a dirty, unwholesome house, no one can or need hinder them. But if Lord A. send a servant to die in an hospital, of typhoid fever, caught in an unwholesome sleeping place, or if the workmen in Mr. B.'s factory are made ill by close stifling air and foul drainage, and apply to the parish doctor or dispensary for relief, then it is quite just to interpose, and insist on the removal of the causes of ill-health, which render these poor people chargeable to the rest of the community.

"So also, if a man choose to live in a poisonous house, let him. But he must not take in lodgers or inmates; and any person who has experienced any real nuisance at a lodging or hotel, would do well to complain to the local authority on behalf of others who may come after.

"Any person, then, who desires to benefit the poor, or to benefit himself by keeping down the poor's-rate, will do a public service, by informing the local authority of anything which may reasonably be believed capable of producing illness. Still more will he do good if he encouraged the poor themselves to complain; and to put themselves into a condition to do so by thrift and temperance. For it is only people who pay their way that dare complain; they whose rent is behind-hand are obliged to put up with dirt, damp, and nauseous smells; and if they grumble, their 'things' may be seized, and themselves turned into the streets."

But when inspectors and Acts of Parliament have done their work there will remain what the law cannot alter, and only public opinion can—bad habits and strong prejudices:—

"All the grosser nuisances in the poor people's houses are done away with and kept under; and there is no doubt but that typhoid fever, diarrhœa, and sore throats have been immensely lessened. Still there remain the evils of poverty and unthrift, and dwellings incurably bad, which compel the writer to say that physical remedies will be of little avail, unless the moral habits and intelligence of the population be raised, and that speedily."

How can each and all of us do our part in promoting public health? Privately every one can act through their personal example and influence, though this will rarely extend beyond their own household, and will often be up-hill work among apparently intelligent servants; but our poorer neighbours naturally confound the sanitary superiority of our dwellings and habits with other of our comforts and luxuries unattainable by them. They forget that the labourer who can clean out his own gutter, and the working woman who can scour her own house, have their balance of advantage over the gentleman and lady who cannot do such things at all personally, or only at the cost of great physical and moral effort, and they say—truly—"it is easy to talk," not believing that to many among themselves it is easy

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to *do* much that would purify and improve their homes. The extension and development of private influence must be left to private judgment. On the power of exerting public influence the author speaks strongly and confidently:—

"You should recollect that in a free country, blessed with self-government, the responsibility is thrown on every citizen. The vestry are your representatives; their acts are yours. You should, if a ratepayer, attend the parish elections, and select men who represent your own opinions. No ratepayer, male or female, need be absent. Inhabitants, too, who are not ratepayers, can influence those who are; and the wishes of the better class of the community, if expressed, will have their weight. It is the clearest case of duty possible. But if, from indolence or fastidiousness you choose to shirk your share in the administration of public affairs, sit down under the curse of Meroz, but don't complain of parochial mismanagement and parsimony, for which your own apathy is to blame.

"Besides, you have no right to rail at people for acting according to their convictions. Remember that the doctrine of the origin of fevers and diarrhœa in putrid exhalations is virtually new to the public at large. It is a fact, that dirt of various kinds has been supposed, even down to our own day, to have a sort of wholesome, nourishing, and even medicinal virtue. Low nurses (though never afraid of giving gin) yet oftentimes profess that it is dangerous to change a patient's linen, or to wash him with hot water and soap. Nay, persons of general education are usually wanting in knowledge of the laws of life, and of the positive results demonstrated by statistics. Hence, it would be impossible to get up a sanitary movement in many places, unless there were a pestilence on the spot; and then the population, in a panic, would cleanse their gutters now, if bidden, just as centuries ago they would have burned the Jews, or hanged the physicians for poisoning them. Public opinion has to be created and directed; and this not by contemptuous vituperation, but by steady continuous teaching and example. And in a self-governed country, there is no one who cannot, and who ought not, assist in this work."

The Use of Pure Water contains many passages bearing on the preservation of public health, written, as the majority of these tracts are, with unmistakeable plainness, without the condescending simplicity—the writing down to the assumed level of the reader—which spoils so many books written for a class or classes of the population.

"Now you, my friend, who live in a town, have a house where sewers and drains of some sort or other have been provided, to carry away decaying poisonous filth. Accordingly you throw all waste matters into these drains, and think that is all you have to do, and that you have got rid of them as it was meant you should, and have put them quite beyond the power to do you harm. In this, however, you may be altogether in the wrong: too often you have done nothing of the kind.

"Waste matter has no legs, or wheels—it can neither run nor roll away. It will fall *down*, so far as it can get, but it will not *move onwards*, unless driven, or forced to do so. You know very well that if you want a spadeful of earth, or cinders moved, you put a spade or shovel under it and lift it up, and carry it away.

"The waste matters that are put into the sewers and drains must also be carried away through them; otherwise, having fallen into the drain-pipes, they will go as far down them as they can, and then will lie there choking up the passage, and preventing everything that is added from passing further that way. But you say, how are you to make them pass on if they choose to lie there so obstinately, after you have thrown them in? That is the point to which I want to bring you. There is really no difficulty in the case, if you only see the matter in the right light. Means have been provided, already to your hand, if you will but use them as it was meant you should, whereby you may drive away together the danger and the dirt.

. . . . . .

"God has taken care that the great purifier shall be so plentiful that no human being in civilised lands ever can have any reasonable ground of excuse to offer for not employing it. You say you live in a house which has had no provision made for bringing in a supply of pure water, and that you cannot afford to buy pipes, and have them laid down. But are there no pumps and wells anywhere near? Or, if there be none at a short distance, would it not be better that you should go, even a long distance, and be at the pains to fetch water thence rather than live in filth, at the risk of attack from deadly disease?

. . . . . .

"A few pails of water, brought from the nearest well, every day, and poured down the house-drains, until everything that was dangerous and bad was washed clean away, would effect all that is required. . . . . .

"Choked-up sewers are mischievous, instead of being serviceable—worse, actually, than no sewers at all—for this reason; they act as reservoirs for large quantities of decaying substance, and also of poison-vapour, which is bred from these. Many persons who are quite incapable of allowing dirt and filth to lie about in their houses, nevertheless, live perfectly contented with a great amount of the same dangerous materials gathered together in pipes just beneath, simply because they cannot see them there. Choked-up sewers are, practically, so many holes, dug into and beneath the floors, for the reception and accommodation of poison; and water-traps, at the entrance of the drain-pipes, afford no protection from the hurtful vapours that are generated in them, because water, being heavier than the vapours, drives them out of the pipes, when it runs in. The expelled vapours cannot get onwards, through the choked sewers, consequently, only one course is left to them They must rush back into the house, bearing with it disease and death.

"What would you, my friend, think of the prudence and wisdom of an acquaintance who dug snug little nests behind the skirting-boards, and beneath the floors of his house, and then filled these with vipers, which, having no possible means of getting away provided for them, must of necessity return inwards, into the rooms of the dwelling, whenever they were induced to leave their nests! Now, this is precisely what people do who place refuse substance in drains that are choked up at their outlets. The bubbles which are, from time to time, driven back through the traps, are poison-bubbles; they are like venomous vipers stealing forth into the house, from underground nests, where they had been allowed to lurk.

"There is a snake in hot countries which is of so deadly a nature, that it kills at once whomsoever it bites. This dangerous snake climbs among the branches of trees, and glides along under the grass, seeking stealthily for its prey; but God has placed some small pieces of loose gristle in its tail, which rattle together whenever it moves, and so give notice that the reptile is near. This deadly snake is thus heard when it cannot be seen, and at once avoided by all living creatures that know what its nature is.

"Now, what the rattle in the tail of the rattlesnake is to the creatures that this snake preys upon, a bubbling sound issuing from trapped train-pipes, or closets, upon water being poured into them, is to the inhabitants of the house; it is an indication of danger. A bubbling sound at the inner extremities of drain-pipes is a sign that those pipes are choked up somewhere within, and need to be immediately cleared. Never rest one minute, when you hear this warning sound, until you have traced the stealthy danger to its hiding-place and driven it away.

"Poison-vapours, however, have no warning rattles, unless when they enter dwelling-houses in this stealthy way, through trapped train-pipes. But they nearly always carry about them another mark, which just as surely betrays their presence, if it be duly noticed.

"Whenever you go near to a manure heap or an open cesspool, do you not observe that an unpleasant smell arises from it? Often this smell is so strong that it at once drives you away. Now, this disagreeable smell is a constant accompaniment of the poison-vapours of putrefaction. It is, indeed, attached to them for the most merciful of reasons; namely, that men may have timely notice of the danger that is lurking near. It is like the rattle of the rattlesnake, having been made sensible to the nose, instead of to the ear.

"Men ought always to avoid the threatening smells of putrefaction, as carefully as they do the threatening sounds of the rattlesnake. Disagreeable smells are indications of the presence of danger. Never allow them to remain in, or near to your dwelling. Never rest for a minute when you perceive them. Hunt them away from your homes, as you would the most venomous reptile that crawls.

"When people live in the open country, there is not quite so much need for drains and sewers as there is in the case of towns, because there are by no means so many

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individuals crowded together in a given space, and because also, it is then always easy to take waste substances away at once, and deposit them at some distance from the house, where there are no living creatures to breath the poison-vapours which steam off from them during their decay.

"Still, even in the open country, it is absolutely necessary that decaying matters shall be removed from the neighbourhood of dwellings. If they are cast out just before the doors and windows, and left there, the poison-vapours that they breed rush into the house every time those doors and windows are opened; and if there be a fire burning within, are sucked in continuously, through chinks and crevices, in the place of pure air."

The Influence of Wholesome Drink contains an analysis of the nature and effects of the beverages in most common use. A description of the purifying and invigorating effect of pure water, or of the slow poison of ardent spirit in whatever shape it is taken, will be generally read with little interest, however well stated. People need no further persuasion of either truth in theory, and rather dislike to be reminded of them if they deny them in practice. But the description of the neutral drinks between the two extremes of plain water and fermented liquors will, we think, be interesting to most people, and new to many. Tea, coffee, and cocoa, none of them in use before the middle of the 16th century, have a property in common more needed by the present and passing generation than by their forefathers. Other properties in them, their uses and abuses, are also explained; but with an extract from the description of their common property and its supposed action we must conclude:—

"When articles, which were scarcely known to be in existence three centuries ago, have so rapidly spread themselves through the world, that they are now viewed almost in the light of daily requisites by the larger half of mankind, it may very safely be concluded that there is some strong reason for the result. The reason may be a good one, or a bad one; the articles may be found to be of great service when employed, or they may be merely felt to produce agreeable feelings not necessarily serviceable. Is it possible to determine in which of these predicaments tea and its allies stand? As a first step towards the formation of an opinion in this matter, it will be quite worth any interested person's while to satisfy himself by a very easy experiment that there is something in tea, which careless notice and common use would never discover. Let him simply rub a teaspoonful of dry tea leaves to powder, and place it in a flat watch-glass, standing on the hot hob of a fire-place, a piece of stiff white paper being twisted up into the form of a sugar-loaf, and covered over the watch-glass and powdered tea. So soon as the tea has become very hot, a white steam-like vapour will rise from it, and be entangled in the paper, and if the paper cap be removed after a few minutes and be unfolded, its surface will be found to be sprinkled with a white glittering powder, something like pounded glass, or very fine salt. The powder is the vapour, turned into the powdery state, after it has been entangled by the paper. There is so much of this white powder in tea, that three grains can be procured from half an ounce of the leaves. Fifty pounds of good tea would furnish a pound of the white powder.

"Having found out the existence of this white powder, hidden away in the black or green leaves of tea, the next thing we have to do is to discover, if possible, what its nature and character are. The chemists have given it a learned name—that will not help us much in our present proceedings, still it may be convenient to know the curious substance by the title it bears among learned men. The chemical name of the white powder is Theine. This means nothing more than the white powder contained in tea. There is another really helpful consideration, however, which naturally occurs while we look at this substance, 'Where did the white powder come from?' How did it get into the tea-leaf?

"The white powder of tea was formed in the leaf when that leaf was stretched out in the Chinese sunshine, as the plant grew on the side of the warm Chinese hills. It was made out of the food which the plant sucked in from its native soil and its native winds, in the little chambers of its living structure, at a great expense of wise effort and skill. No human artist can make a grain of that white powder, if he spends a life-time in the trial. In the little tea-leaf, as it grows on its sunshiny hill-sides, the most subtle and cunning powers are set to work by the wisdom which knows everything, and by the hand which holds and directs all things in man's wonderful world. The result is, that out of coarse earth, and thin vapours, and fostering sunshine, the ingredients of the white powder are gathered together, and mixed, each in its proper proportions, and in the right manner, in the hidden recesses of the growing plant. God, in His own sublime language, says to the Chinese soil, and atmosphere, and sunshine—'Let the white powder of the tea plant be'—and there it is.

"In a world that is so overflowing with perfect contrivance as this one, which serves as man's dwelling place, it is not at all likely that this curious white powder is made by the tea plant in such abundance—twenty-five thousand tons of it at least turned out on the Chinese hills every year, and scattered thence to the four corners of the world—without having some very good work appointed it to do. You will not wonder, therefore, that inquiring men, who know that all these thousands of tons get mixed in the ordinary course of ordered events with the flesh and blood of human bodies, should be very curious to find out what they are capable of doing there. Another very surprising fact also tends greatly to strengthen this curiosity. The coffee tree grows not in China, but in Ceylon, in Arabia, and in the West Indies. The cocoa tree flourishes on the other side of the American continent, in Mexico and Peru. Yet the coffee and cocoa plants make out of the East and West Indian, the Arabian, and the South American soils, vapours, and sunshine, exactly the same kind of white powder that the tea plant manufactures on the Chinese hills! Plants so unlike in external appearance, and living in districts so remote from each other, first get to be used in similar ways in the preparation of beverages for millions of the human race. Then curious and prying inquirers find that there is one principle present in all these beverage-yielding plants. The common sense inference is plain. It is most likely that it is this one substance present in all the three different plants which has led to their being employed so generally in the preparation of drink.

"The experiments which the chemists have tried with this white powder, with a view to the discovery of the action it may be able to exert upon living bodies when taken into them, appear to prove simply this. When swallowed in proper quantities it has a most wonderful sustaining power. It seems as if it enabled food which is taken with it to go one-fourth part as far again in supporting the strength of the body, as it would without the addition; and if it does this, it is certainly not because it adds an equal amount of bulk to the food, for a trifling pinch of three or four grains of the powder, as much as could be laid on a silver fourpenny piece, is enough for the purpose during one day. If a healthy man has half a pound of bread taken from his daily meals, and three grains of the white powder of tea added in its stead, his body does not miss the bread. The white salt of tea, coffee, and cocoa seems to possess the power of relieving the body from the effects of wear and waste, and so of decreasing its requirement of food.

"This extraordinary substance also produces another very remarkable effect on the living body, when it is swallowed in these small quantities. It cheers and enlivens, at the same time that in aids in supporting the bulk and strength of the frame. The chemist finds, when he examines its precise composition, that it is even more adapted to supply the substance which the nerves and brain lose by wear and tear, than to diminish the loss the flesh undergoes from the same cause. The white powdery ingredient of coffee and tea is most probably a rich and strong nerve-food, provided for the support of the nervous structure and brain, rather than for the nourishment of the flesh; it is nerve-making substance rather than flesh-making substance; and it exerts some mysterious and very extraordinary influence of lessening the waste of wear and tear in the structures of the living frame, without stopping their useful activity in the same degree.

"In order that the nature and suspected action of this white powder of tea, coffee, and cocoa may be kept fairly in the mind, it may be well, instead of speaking of it by its learned name, to call it the nerve-food ingredient of these beverages."

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The Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy. E. C. & J. Biddle & Co., Philadelphia, 1860.

We have before had occasion to notice this Quarterly Journal, which is published under the direction of "the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." An article in the April number, on *Schools of Industry*, contains an account of a scheme for a new reformatory, under the name of the *Penn Industrial Reform School*:—

"We have already two Refuges or Schools of Reform, one at Philadelphia, and the other at Pittsburg. They are both sustained in a large measure by appropriations from the public treasury, and are both designed to provide for children and youth who have fallen, or are likely to fall into vicious and criminal practices. Both institutions are inclosed with walls to secure the safe custody of the inmates; the commitments are under the forms of law, and though the general character of the discipline is parental, and the advantages afforded for good training are invaluable, it is not claimed that the system is perfect, or that nothing better can be accomplished. The new house of refuge at Philadelphia has never been full, and there is no doubt that there are thousands of children in that city to-day, whose removal thither would be an inestimable blessing to themselves and the community. Whatever other and even better schemes of reform may be started, the utility of the present Refuge is sufficiently demonstrated by its past history to warrant the use of it to its utmost capacity, and to warrant the support of it to its utmost need. We do not understand the new project to be in any sense a thing of opposition or rivalry, but rather as supplementary.

"It is admitted that the more entirely a school of reform can be divested in its structure of all prison-look, the more nearly a resort to it can be voluntary, the more it can be made to have the appearance and character of a home, and the more the occupations introduced can be such as will fit the parties for outside life—the better; and the problem is to combine these desirable aims with the principles and purposes of such an institution. Some degree of restraint seems indispensable. Boys accustomed to roam through the streets by night and day, truants from school and from home, inured to every kind of petty vice, and glorying in dirt and mischief, are not likely to bend their steps from choice to a place where all their depraved habits and inclinations will be systematically counteracted, nor will they long remain on such premises if escape is practicable. Taking this class of boys as they are in our country, we apprehend that the attraction which any School of Reform will present to them will require some external pressure to produce cohesion.

"It has been an evil in our Houses of Refuge that they have been too often used to supply the place of a convict-prison for young criminals. It was the frequent commitment of those in tender years to the common gaols of the country, where they were thrown into the company of callous men, that opened the eyes of the community to the necessity of a separate place of restraint for such parties, where the defects of early education might be supplied and good habits formed. But it is a mistake to make it a common place of reception for the young felon as well as for the truant schoolboy, or the disobedient and perverse child of a passionate and perhaps vicious parent. It is a mistake to put an honest and truthful, but stubborn boy, into the same school, workshop and playground, and under the same discipline with the thievish, lying boy, who always obeyed his parents, and never more cheerfully than when they told him to steal. No two methods of cultivating an acre of ground can be more diverse than the proper modes of dealing with these two inmates of a reform school."

This is perfectly true; but though boys convicted of crime may be separated as *Reformatory* subjects, from those whose vagrancy or unruliness make them more suited to a simply industrial school, any further attempt at classification as to "school, workshop and playground" is scarcely practicable. A family often contains children requiring as opposite treatment as those gathered from many families into the common home of a public Refuge. The sound judgment and zealous affection of the parents can alone adapt the discipline of the common regulations to "the individuality of the individual." Where this is done more good than harm should ensue from the action of character and temperament on their opposites. In this the writer of the article would agree:—

"So far as an Institution for the correction of juvenile delinquency can be made to wear the appearance, and supply the purging and chastening influences of a good home, its prospect of success is all that could be desired. But for this purpose it must have in its constituent elements some resemblance to the family. There is natural affection—a principle stronger than death—and there is dependence, and there is a community of interest and name and kindred; all these are incapable of transplantation. Something resembling them may, perhaps, be introduced, but not when coupled with the idea of compulsion and restraint.

"The *Penn Industrial School*, we fear, has opened too wide a field for successful cultivation on the 'home' plan. They propose to embrace in their family what we apprehend they will find very incongruous elements. They are 1. All such as are now liable to be sent to Houses of Refuge, to the same extent, in the same manner and on the same conditions. 2. Such as are charged with crime, without regard to age, who may be adjudged by the court fit subjects of reform. 3. Such persons as the legal authorities of the present Houses of Refuge shall determine to be fit subjects of their care and guardianship. 4. Such as may be committed to them as vagrants, idlers, intemperate and disorderly persons. 5. All such intemperate or vicious persons as shall, of their own free will, or at the request of friends, resort to their care and guardianship. And by a specific reference to these various classes, made in the report of the executive committee, we are led to suppose that the arms of the industrial school would be open to convicts who are pardoned, and even for discharged convicts! The committee regard the Industrial Reform School as the only Institution that can supply the means of meeting their obvious wants. And as an asylum for inebriates, they think the one now in progress near Bingampton (New York), upon a large scale—of expense as well as accommodation—'does not compare with the simple Industrial School, either in economy or the extent of practical usefulness and efficiency.'

"We long since entertained and expressed in this journal the opinion that our Reformatory Institutions for children and youth were seriously defective in their industrial department. There are so few branches of mechanical labour to which their age and strength and skill are adapted, and what there are present so little that is exciting or agreeable, or that promises to be of any use to them in after life; and, withal, the necessary confinement is so irksome and unnatural, that one cannot but earnestly desire the discovery of some system that shall obviate this disadvantage, and still accomplish the great object—the breaking up of bad, and the establishment of good habits. A country location, removed as far as practicable from those hotbeds of vice and misery—large cities; a farm extensive enough to allow the greatest variety of labour for every degree of strength and skill; a plan of employment that shall give not only excitement to care and industry, but crown them with a present, sensible reward; an oversight, constant, and yet not annoying, combining affection and confidence with exact and uniform adherence to right for its own sake; and a fair prospect of respectability and competency when the period of probation ends, these, so far as the externals are concerned, would constitute our outline of a Reformatory School for American boys. Such an Institution, with a corps of qualified caretakers, ought to be attractive, and ought to retain its beneficiares without walls or 'keepers.'

"The report before us regards it as a leading principle of vast importance, that 'no inmate is forced or compelled into the custody of the Institution.' Those only come who choose to come. If the resort to the school is voluntary, and no restraint is imposed except that which the predilection and obvious interest of the inmates supplies, we have no doubt the largest accommodations they can provide will be fully occupied. Refuge boys will be glad to exchange the workshop and yard for the open field. Vagrants, inebriates and disorderly persons must be very stupid if they refuse such a desirable country residence. Convicts will be forward to accept a pardon, on condition that they will make one of the reform family and submit to its rules; and those who are discharged upon the expiration of their sentence could ask no more agreeable retreat. It will be an extraordinary group, but love and labour

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are said to be all but omnipotent, and we are not allowed to doubt that whatever they attempt will be accomplished. That essential modifications of the plan will be required we presume the friends of the measure anticipate; and the experiment must be regarded with great interest by those who have the care of the present schools. Some of the proposed improvements might be engrafted on existing Institutions. A much larger share of moral and religious influence might be introduced into daily intercourse; acts of generosity and self-denial might be much more systematically encouraged; vicious secret habits might be more effectually suppressed, and motives to uprightness, industry, and perseverance, might be more successfully urged. The great desideratum is a supply of men thoroughly qualified for such a very peculiar office, and they will never be furnished till some provision is made for the systematic training of them. We presume this to be an appendage of the Penn Industrial School."

Education in Collieries.—(*From a correspondent.*)—Yesterday I witnessed a scene here (Seaham) which I shall not easily forget, indeed I consider it of such great interest that I hope you will accord me a short space in your journal to give a short account of it. The Marchioness of Londonderry entertained to tea, in a large marquee attached to the magnificent schools here, more than 1,100 children. These children came from the schools her ladyship has so liberally provided at her own cost at the different collieries which belong to her in the county of Durham. Some of these collieries are at a distance of ten or twelve miles from Seaham, and the children were conveyed in waggons at the expense of her ladyship. A large party had assembled to witness the sight, including among the number Miss Burdett Coutts, who is at present on a visit to Seaham. A raised dais was fixed in the marquee, and the children were marched past in single file, the successful candidates for the prizes given by her ladyship receiving them at her hands. These prizes consisted of books and useful articles, such as work-boxes for the girls and writing-desks for the boys, some of them being very valuable. After the distribution of the prizes her ladyship addressed the children and teachers in a very forcible, practical, and earnest speech, pointing out the advantages of education, and advising the teachers as to the sort of education which ought to be imparted to their pupils, and suggesting a useful and practical training as being of more advantage than the mere ornamental. Her ladyship also spoke of the evils that arise from the fact of parents sending their children to work too soon, before they have even attained the rudiments of learning (a practice, I am sorry to say, which is too generally followed among the mining population of these districts), and concluded by expressing an earnest and almost affectionate solicitude in the welfare of those in her employ. My object in making this communication is to draw the attention of the public to the exertions which this philanthropic lady has made, and is continually making, towards improving the moral, social, and religious welfare of her dependents. She does not delegate her authority in these matters to others; but sees that all arrangements with regard to the education of her workpeople are faithfully and energetically carried out. By personal inspection she watches the rise and progress of her plans, and the satisfactory result is a great, a very great improvement, both morally, socially, and religiously, among the working population over which she has control. No one would believe the difference which a few years have made in this respect, and it is a great incentive to future exertions that such happy results have been attained. No one could witness the scene yesterday without a feeling of grateful pride to see so many happy-looking, well-dressed children gathered around this patrician lady, receiving at her hands the reward of their mental labour; and when we consider that nearly all these must some day become pitmen and the wives of pitmen, the prospective good that must be eventually attained is a prospect very cheering to the minds of those who take an interest in these matters. I hope you will allow this communication to appear in your columns, in the hope that the conduct of the Marchioness of Londonderry in this instance may stimulate others in her position to follow her good example.—*Times*, August 4.

Pauperism. — The returns respecting pauperism in England and Wales continue favourable. The numbers relieved at Midsummer (785,015) were 6·1 per cent. (50,599) less than at Lady-day. The number of paupers in receipt of relief at the close of the first half of this year was less by 2·24 per cent. than in 1859, and by 5·90 per cent. than in 1858. In the North Midland, North Western, and York divisions, comprising the districts in which the principal manufactures are carried on, the decrease was 6·02 per cent. as compared with last year, and 14·98 as compared with 1858. The recent returns have been least favourable in the South Midland division, in which the pauperism continues rather to exceed that of last year; and the Welsh and Eastern divisions also cannot give so good an account of themselves as the rest of the country. A few parishes, 286 in all, being under Gilbert's Act, or still under the provisions of the 43rd Elizabeth are not included in these returns.

British Agricultural Machinery in France.—The *Patrie* contains an account of the distribution of prizes at the Agricultural Meeting at Fouilleuse (the Emperor's farm). It must be gratifying to the English people to know that the award was in favour of British manufactures. Out of thirty-nine inventions, twenty of which only were of French origin, Messrs. Burgess and Key obtained the first prize, a gold medal and 1,000f. Mr. Cuthbert, of Bedale, received a silver medal and 500f. as the second prize. Mr. Cranston, of London, a bronze medal and 300f. The prize of honour was awarded to Burgess and Key. The Emperor himself was present, and spent some time in examining the implements.

Early Closing on Saturday.—A large number of City and West-end tradesmen having agreed to close their shops at an earlier hour on Saturdays, from and after the 1st of September next, a public meeting of hairdressers, perfumers, and trades connected therewith, has been held at St. James's Hall, Regent-street, to take the above subject into consideration; Mr. H. P. Trucfitt was in the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the object was pretty well known. For some years past efforts had been made to close the shops at an earlier hour on Saturdays. An association had been started for that purpose, with great success, but it became evident that the trades themselves should take up the subject separately. The movement had been carried on with great success by a large number of the trade in the City. In the West-end the drapers were the first to commence. The object of the meeting was, therefore, to obtain perfect unanimity among the trade. He wished to state, on the part of the committee, that they had not the slightest intention to coerce, or use any pressure to make unwilling members of the trade join in the movement. After addresses from several speakers, a resolution to the effect "that the trade should close at six o'clock in the summer and five o'clock in the winter, on Saturdays, on and after the 1st of September," was agreed to.

London and its Health.—London, says the Registrar-General, now covers 121 square miles; a square of 11 miles to its side. It is equal to three Londons of 1800. It increases at the rate of about 1,000 a week, half by births (their excess over deaths), and half by immigration (its excess over emigration). It is remarkable that in London one in six of those who leave the world dies in one of the public institutions—a workhouse, hospital, asylum, or prison. Nearly one in eleven of the deaths is in a workhouse. For the improvement of the health of London three things are to be aimed at—pure air to breathe, pure water to drink, and a healthy soil to live on. The Registrar-General observes that there are above 2,000 medical men in London and its vicinity; but they are chiefly employed in treating disease, the art of preventing it is not cultivated; it is not taught in any of our medical schools; it is not formally the subject of examination in our universities. The father of a family does not go to the doctor and say, "How can I preserve my health, make my children well and vigorous, and develope all their faculties to the fullest extent?" Imagine the 2,000 members of the most enlightened profession in the country employed in instructing the people in the way of a healthy life. How many thousands of lives would be saved every year in London! How much better and happier the population would be! A beginning of a movement has been made in the right direction, under Sir B. Hall's Act. Medical health officers are appointed in the various districts of London, and many of them are working courageously against ignorant opposition, with success. They deserve public approbation, for they have done quietly a great deal of good work, and, it is probable, have saved many lives and prevented much sickness.—*Times.*

Printed for the Proprietors, by Woodfall and Kinder, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London; and sold by W. Tweddie, 337, Strand.—September 1, 1860.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 65.] OCTOBER, 1, 1860. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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The Institution for the Employment of Needlewomen has been formed to assist workwomen of good character, by obtaining work for them, and securing to them the full average remuneration which they would receive were they able to take the work directly from the establishments for which it is executed, instead of obtaining it through the agency of a sub-contractor.

It is calculated that the lower classes of needlewomen in London exceed 30,000 in number. Of these a large proportion working from 10 to 18 hours per day, do not earn more than from 2s. to 6s. per week. Taking into account the slack season, illness, and inability to procure work, many can scarcely average half that sum. It may reasonably be expected that each worker employed by the Institution will be able to earn from 5s. to 9s. per week, an amount on which they can at least subsist, and which will save them from the terrible privations, and consequent temptations to dishonesty and vice, with which they have now to struggle.

To make an Institution of this kind permanent, and worthy of public support, it ought not to be a merely charitable effort, but must ultimately be supported to, at least a great degree, by those who benefit by it. The women employed, therefore, will be required to pay a small percentage on their earnings, (say a penny in each shilling,) towards the necessary expenses of rent and taxes, fuel, superintendence, etc. A contribution to this amount from 300 women, earning, on an average, 1s. per day, would fully meet all the ordinary charges of the Institution. But some time must elapse before the Society can secure employment for so many, and in the interval, the same machinery being required, its objects can only be attained by the help of those who feel an interest in the class which it desires to benefit.

For this aid the promoters of the Institution would confidently appeal. They believe the Institution eminently calculated to promote industry and good conduct in the women employed, and to permanently improve their religious and moral condition.

They would gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance which they have already received, and which has encouraged them to commence their undertaking by engaging the premises they now occupy at 26, Lambs' Conduit-street. Here Work-rooms have been prepared sufficient for the employment of about sixty workers, with a dormitory for the accommodation of a few of the most friendless and destitute—women with families being allowed to take the work to their homes. Further subscriptions are absolutely necessary to enable them to carry out their objects effectively; and especially to provide a Guarantee Fund, from which the parties who intrust work to the Society may receive security if desired, and may be indemnified for any incidental loss or damage. Such additional assistance the promoters of this Institution would earnestly solicit, as well as supplies of work, to allow of their giving the women constant and regular employment.

A single Institution of the kind now established, can only partially provide for the wants of so numerous a class, but should this effort succeed, and sufficient funds be obtained, it is intended to open Branch Institutions in other parts of London.

The Institution is open to the inspection of Visitors from 10 to 5, each week-day Mondays and Saturdays only excepted.

Post Office Orders addressed to the Secretary may be made payable at the Post Office, 62, High Holborn, W.C.

Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. Prescott and Co., Bankers, Threadneedle-street.

Further details will be found in a little work, entitled "Our Homeless Poor, and What we can do to Help them." J. NISBET and Co., Berners-street, and of all Booksellers.

"Parcels of cast-off clothing will be thankfully received for the poor women, many of whom are most destitute.

IMPORTANT to every Man who keeps a Horse, Cow, Sheep, or Pig. The receipt to make the celebrated HORSE and CATTLE FOOD, for 13s. per cwt., the selling price being 42s. and 50s. per cwt.

N.B.—Two receipts sent for 44 Stamps; three for 60 Stamps; or the four for 78 Stamps.

Address, Mr. J. TAIT, Chemist, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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Preferred to the best Arrowroot.

Delicious in Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, Cake, &c., and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

The *Lancet* states—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

Trade Mark and Recipes on each Packet, 4 and 16 ozs.

Obtain it where inferior articles are not substituted, from family Grocers, Chemists, Confectioners, and Corn Dealers.

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I *must* try those Gilbert's Pencils that Blight sells.
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BROWN & POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen: Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—This beautiful and wonderful art has long been in the hands of mere charlatans and speculators, whose imperfect knowledge and unskilful manipulations have produced only vile caricatures of our friends. Mr. Barrable, 244, Regent-street, is the first, who, with the reputation of an artist, has applied himself to the study and practice of Photography. In his studio the most beautiful portraits are produced at half the usual prices charged at the West End for much inferior articles. Mr. Barrable respectfully invites the public to an inspection of his specimens.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA.—The victims of these two diseases are again enumerated in the weekly bills of mortality. With the hot damp weather, defective drainage, and impure exhalations, the number of deaths from these two diseases will steadily increase, unless some treatment be found capable of counteracting and overcoming them. When flatulence and indigestion first give warning of the coming evil, Holloway's Ointment should be assiduously rubbed over the abdomen, while his Pills are taken internally. These remedies act harmoniously together, and effectually arrest diarrhœa or cholera. Under the judicious use of Holloway's preparations the tongue becomes less furred, the failing appetite returns, and vigour is renewed. The nervous system is invigorated by them, and health renewed.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.—In the course of an address at an entertainment given by the Mayor of Stamford (Mr. W. Langley), on the occasion of the opening of new schools in that town, on Tuesday, September 4th, the Bishop of Lincoln thus adverted to the subject of national education:—"At the present time," said his Lordship, "we have peculiar interest attaching to every school that promises to be a good school; for we should be blind to the signs of the times if we were to conceal from ourselves that in all probability within the next two or three years the question will have again to be raised and decided whether the general education of this country is to be an education grounded on and impregnated with specific religious teaching, or whether it is to be such an education as they now have in the United States, where religion is dissevered from education, and where it is left to be given, and therefore in the great majority of cases it is never given at all, out of school. There are many of our leading statesmen on both sides the House, many for whose conscientious opinions I have the highest possible respect—who believe, and are prepared to act on their belief, that nothing but a State education—either one centralised in the hands of the central government, or supported by rates in the various parishes—can reach the wants of the people, and they are looking with interest and hope to the forthcoming report of the Education Commission, expecting to obtain such facts as will give them great support in coming before the country again with some such scheme as we have seen during the last three years propounded in both Houses of Parliament. I have great respect for their motives, but for my own part, I must say, and I believe that most of those present entertain similar feelings, that I should consider it a very sad day for England when the system of education was so changed that it became from henceforth scarcely possible to give in our schools any definite religious instruction. Now, of course, the main argument upon which their efforts rest, and the only one which could ever enable them to carry the country with them, would be the failure of the present system, and whenever they can point to a large town, or to a flourishing parish, or even to a number of small parishes, where there are no good schools, and where people are growing up uneducated, they have an argument undoubtedly very difficult to answer. They would say,—'Your present system fails; we can no longer leave education to voluntary efforts, but must adopt another plan.' So that I conceive that every good school—every school built like the one opened to-day, which I know will be conducted on religious principles—cuts away that argument from under their feet; and I have little doubt myself that if the present system is allowed to remain undisturbed for some few years longer, there will be no reason to compare England unfavourably, on the score of education, with any nation on earth." (Applause.)

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

October 1, 1860.

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SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION MEETING AT GLASGOW.

The fourth annual meeting of the Social Science Association was opened on Monday, Sept. 24, at Glasgow.

The inaugural address* was delivered by Lord Brougham, the President of the Council, at eight o'clock P.M., in the City Hall, which was entirely filled.

Lord Brougham, who, on presenting himself, was received with a welcome of the most enthusiastic kind, spoke as follows:—

"It is impossible to open the congress without expressing the satisfaction felt by all that this, our fourth meeting, should be held in the great capital of the West of Scotland, the centre of her manufactures, and the emporium of her trade. But we also are highly gratified at finding ourselves in a place not more renowned in the history of commerce than in that of philosophy, and of those branches of philosophy which have exercised the most important influence in the promotion of Social Science. It was here that Black made those discoveries which have changed the face of natural science more than any since the days of Newton; that Watt gave the great invention to the world which has made such an alteration in its aspect, and such a revolution in its fortunes; that Stewart learnt and Simpson taught the ancient geometry which he restored; that Reid placed the philosophy of mind upon its firm foundations, and freed it from sceptical cavils; that Millar traced the history of the constitution on principle, free from vulgar errors of empirics, as well as of absolutists; that Smith established those sound doctrines, now happily become the faith of practical statesmen as they had long been of the learned, connecting the commercial gains of all nations with the improvement of each, and making their mutual intercourse a mutual and equal benefit, and the bond of peace. Nor let it be forgotten that here the great step was made by Birkbeck (on which, five and thirty years ago I congratulated you) of throwing open to all classes the temple of science, and showing that the highest intellectual cultivation is perfectly compatible with the daily cares and toils of working men. These are proud recollections for Glasgow; and this pride is shared, not envied, by her sister, Edinburgh, whose own glories are far too bright to dread being outshone. The hospitable reception for which we are thankful here is given to the east as well as to the south; and though locally on the Clyde, the congress embraces the Forth and the Thames, and the Liffey. It is the congress of all Scotland, and of England and of Ireland, and is not even confined within the four seas that surround our insular empire.

"And here it would be wrong to omit the statement which I made at our first meeting in Birmingham, and many years ago in this place, that the greatest diffusion of knowledge is on no account to be dreaded even by those most subject to political alarms, because the more it is extended the more it humanises, preventing dangerous errors, inculcating mutual forbearance, imposing self-restraint, dispelling perilous delusions, securing in all respects the good order and peace of society. It acts like that happy invention which we owe to the genius of Watt—the happiest perhaps ever made by man—the governor by which the expansion of steam provides against the risks that it occasions, a security created by the cause of the danger, and therefore in exact proportion to the risk.

. . . . . .

"The promotion of education in all its branches, and especially the extending it to the humbler classes by such means as may secure good instruction at an easy cost, and without breaking in upon their independence, has been a favourite pursuit of those who most regard the interests of society. On some details there have arisen party differences; but no class of persons, either in Church or State, can be found at this day to deny the importance of generally diffused knowledge, or to promulgate opinions in favour of ignorance. The subject, however, gives rise to the most interesting inquiries upon the mode and manner of attaining what all have alike in view; and we need but to cast our eye over the names of those who both now and in former years have presided over this department in our association, to be satisfied how little it can be regarded as a party question in any of its various branches. One matter has never yet been sufficiently considered at any of our meetings—to what extent, if to any, the education of children should be compulsory. That ignorance is the cause of crimes, directly and indirectly, is not denied. Those crimes are punished by the magistrate. Then does he perform his duty, if he does nothing to remove the cause, and trusts to the indirect operation of penal enactments? In some countries. Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, he compels parents to make their children attend school. No doubt these are chiefly States under the discipline of a government more absolute than ours. But in some having a free form of government, regulations amounting, if not to compulsion, yet substantially leaving the parent no choice, are found to prove successful in enforcing education without encroaching upon liberty. It is much to be desired that this question should engage the best attention of the Education Department at the Congress, and that all information should be brought together which the attendance of foreign members may enable us to obtain.

"Another subject deserving of immediate and full consideration is the great defect existing all over the country in the providing and superintending of teachers for the middle classes, and the due encouragement and proper control of these teachers. The upper and the humbler classes enjoy this benefit—the former from the great schools and universities, the latter from the Privy Council grants—the requirement of qualification in teachers, and the superintendence of inspectors; but no attention whatever is given to the qualification of middle-class teachers, though under these the most important part of the community receives instruction. Petitions, complaining of this neglect, were presented to Parliament last year, signed by 40,000 persons, of which I presented 120 to the Lords. The answer given by the Government was that the Privy Council had not the means of extending the system to the middle-class teachers; and yet, upon the best calculation that could be made of these classes being little more than half-a-million, having 120,000 children of school-going age, only 1,200 schools would be added to those under the Council Department. The whole subject of the teachers' position and qualifications deserves to be thoroughly examined, and especially with the view of raising in public estimation that most important class. They form a fourth learned profession, not necessarily connected with the other three, not even with the clerical body; though of course more with them than with the others. Let us hope that this Congress will not pass away without the greatest attention being given to the communications from professors of the didactic art, and to that art itself, the science and practice of teaching—skill in which too frequent experience shows may be but little possessed by those whose knowledge is most profound.

"Perhaps there is no subject which more urgently calls for the attention of the same department than the limits that should be assigned to the kinds of instruction for different classes of the community. Some propositions on this head are of obvious importance and of manifest soundness, as the maxim judiciously and usefully enforced on a late occasion by Lord Derby, addressing the founders of a Ragged School, that the first object in such seminaries is the training to habits of industry, and teaching the kind of work required from persons in their station. This maxim by no means excludes the acquisition of other knowledge; it only gives the first place to that which is the most necessary, and allows other portions to come in their turn. Another proposition, if indeed it be not involved in the former, is, that there exists an absolute necessity for changing in important respects the method of educating female children, not only in the humbler, but the better part of the working classes. They must be taught things which are of

* To leave space for Lord Brougham's address (from which long passages are already omitted), the article on Social Science, which should have appeared in the October number of the PHILANTHROPIST, is withheld until November. The usual reports of meetings held during the month are postponed from the same cause.

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use to them in after life—as much more as may be, but these things at any rate; and, in the first instance, governesses who can teach music, drawing, French, Italian, even lesser accomplishments, are plainly not wanted, for they will not stoop to teach sewing and washing. Herein lies the main difficulty; those who are fit to teach reading, writing, and cyphering, are unable or unwilling to teach the more humble but more needful things. This, as to teachers both of boys and of girls, is one of the most essential objects to which the department can direct its attention. A good system of rewards, the judicious application of prizes, the due encouragement to successful teachers of common things, and a steady determination in the patrons of such schools to enforce the most useful teaching in the first instance, allowing no substitute for it—may put an end to a state of things which has in some places produced the greatest difficulty of obtaining servants for families otherwise well provided, or wives for workmen comfortably circumstanced.

"There are two subjects of a more general description, one of which has often come under discussion, and is not unattended with difficulty; but the other is of great importance, and by no means of difficult consideration. A great error was at one time committed, at the establishment of schools upon the plan of Bell and Lancaster. The facilities afforded for teaching great numbers under a single master, gave rise to a prevailing impression that cheapness of instruction could best be secured by these means; and there was too great a disposition to make this the ruling principle. But experience has proved, what a little reflection might earlier have shown, the vast advantage of numerous teachers. In truth, this is essential, not only for securing thorough instruction, but for maintaining that discipline, that influence of moral authority, which is the most important benefit conferred by attendance upon a school. It is to be hoped that the whole of this subject will be fully considered by the department, and these facts, which are the results of men's actual experience, be gathered together, and the inferences to which that experience leads be distinctly pointed out.

"The other subject adverted to as attended with more difficulty, that of religious differences, we are at this Congress peculiarly able to have fully discussed; and with the benefit of this country's experience, where the difficulty has in a great measure been overcome, though it had a less formidable shape than in England, in consequence of the relations between the Church and the sects, and between different branches of the Church, turning rather upon political than religious dissensions. But the whole subject deserves an elaborate investigation, in order to ascertain in what manner the two objects can be best attained; instruction and religious independence—instruction which, to deserve the name, must include spiritual as well as secular learning, and absence of all interference with the religious freedom, either of the parents or their children. They who set the most value upon religion, who cling to their faith as their most precious comfort in this world, and their only hope hereafter; into whose whole sentiments, as well their feelings as their opinions, it enters perpetually with an influence all pervading and unceasing—they are those who will most revolt at all suspicion of its contamination by mixture of worldly considerations, will most vehemently resist its being subjected to any pressure, and shudder most at the thought of its being prostituted to secular gain.

"But though education and training, imparting sound knowledge, religious and moral, and exalting the character, as of rational beings, is the most important of all our duties towards the humbler class of our fellow-citizens, it is by no means to supersede the care of their temporal welfare, or be taken as a substitute for that other imperative duty. A wide field is thus opened to Social Science, and it is one which only in modern times has received any cultivation. Count Rumford was a great benefactor to the world in promoting the more important of its branches. His plans, for the most part well devised to increase the comforts of the poor, and carried into execution while he held high court and military employment in Bavaria, deserve the greatest of attention; and the study of his Essays, in which they are minutely detailed, is a duty incumbent upon all well-wishers to the prosperity and the peace and order of society. Especially to be considered are his proposals for improving the construction and arrangement of cottages, for the convenient application of heat to culinary and other purposes, for the preparation of cheap, wholesome, and nutritious food, for the saving of fuel and alimentary matter. Much may be done for the substantial bettering of th· poor man's condition, and the preservation .of his health, as well as the saving of his money and of his labour by attending to Count Rumford's suggestions, in almost every instance the result of his actual experience, and in some respects, as in regard to the communication of heat, the corollaries from certain truths which he ascertained by his experiments, although he erred in some points of the chemical theory which he sought to establish upon them. One inference of much importance which he drew from the improvements effected in the condition of the poor, including the vagrant class, is the salutary tendency of increased comforts to lessen the number of crimes, as well as to mitigate their character, both in the civil and military portions of the community. There can be no greater encouragement to our efforts in augmenting the comforts of the people, than the high and pure gratification derived from the conviction that increase of happiness is attended with increase of virtue, that the good bestowed makes men more worthy to receive and enjoy it.

"Nothing can be more gratifying in this, and in every other view, than the success of the great measure which the working classes themselves have lately adopted to provide for their comfort, to husband their resources, and to protect them from imposition by the formation of Co-operative Societies; and happily these have greatly multiplied, especially in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Such societies are of two kinds. The one has for its immediate object to expend the income of each member to the best advantage for himself; the other to enable him to obtain the largest return for his capital and industry. Sixteen years ago, forty Rochdale artisans, desiring to establish a society of the first kind, amassed by a weekly subscription of threepence from each member, the sum of twenty-eight pounds, hired a room for a store, laid in a stock of necessaries, and began to trade; selling not only to members, but to all who would buy. The enterprise provoked laughter. A neighbouring shopkeeper boasted that he could carry away the whole stock in a wheelbarrow. Now, however, the single room is multiplied into many distinct shops, spread over the town, and the weekly vend of the society exceeds 2,700*l.* per week. Every member must be the owner of five shares of twenty shillings each, the permitted maximum being a hundred such shares. The capital is paid in by small weekly or quarterly instalments. All the transactions of the society, whether purchases or sales, are for ready money, the entire absence of credit being the corner stone of the institution. The customer, whether member or stranger, is charged at the same price as at the ordinary shops of the town; but at the end of each quarter a division of net profits is made, and he receives his quota according to the amount of his purchases. To arrive at the net profit, the following deductions are made from the gross returns—the cost price of the goods, the current expenses of the stores, including the wages of the manager and his assistants, rent, repairs, a proper allowance to a depreciation fund, and 5 per cent. for interest upon capital. The residue is the net profit, for which, however, before it is divided among the customers, two and a-half per cent. is deducted for the maintenance of a library and a news-room. The society is governed by a committee elected from the members, which meets weekly, when it gives patient attention to all complaints. If real cause of dissatisfaction exists it is removed; if the complainant is in error he is reasoned with, and so successful has been the course taken by the committees that, although arbitrators have been appointed from the first, pursuant to the Acts under which the association is registered, yet it has never been necessary, even in a single instance, to engage their services! The benefits derived by the individual in the expenditure of his income upon this plan are manifold. It is enough to enumerate a few. First, antagonism of interest between buyer and seller is annihilated. All motive, therefore, to adulteration, or in any way to lower quality for the sake of diminishing price, is absent. No extra price is put on the goods to pay the rent of shops in expensive situations, nor for the plate glass or other costly fittings, nor for the loss occasioned by the expense of articles in the windows to attract customers, nor for advertisements; indeed, show is altogether discarded, and while no cost is spared to insure high quality in the articles themselves, no money is wasted on the means of attraction. The exact price of the article, too, is not very material. If the price is

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high, the customer's returning profit is also high, and *vice versa*. But not only economy is consulted; the improvement of the character and habits is incalculably promoted. The workman is stimulated to the exercise of self-control, beyond his reach in ordinary circumstances. He must refrain from anticipating his income by running in debt in order that he may be able to pay ready money, and also to acquire capital; and to the self-denial essential to compassing these objects he is urged when he has their advantages clearly and forcibly set forth by his brother members, and, more than all, by the example of the body of which he forms one. Finding, then, strict economy a necessary condition to his maintaining the rank to which he has aspired, he casts about that he may so exercise his thrift, and abridge his expenditure, only in what is not essential to health and comfort; and soon discovers that abstinence from drink and tobacco not only subtracts nothing from his wellbeing, but greatly adds to it. But a working man out of debt, acquiring capital, however slowly, and abstaining from stimulants, is on the road to happiness, and with a prospect of attaining it as bright as is vouchsafed to any citizen of the State, even the highest in the land.

"The second class of these institutions—namely, those which have for their object to enable each member to augment his income, are at present but few in number, and their experience has been short. At Rochdale a society was founded four or five years ago for spinning cotton yarn and weaving it into calico. The principal distinction as regards financial arrangements between the two classes is that the net profits are divided among the artisans instead of the customers, each in proportion to his or her wages, the wages being fixed according to the rate of payment in the mills of the district. The disastrous years of 1857 and 1858 sorely tried this infant establishment, but it weathered the storm successfully; and although during a period of fifteen weeks no sales were effected, or sales only to a trifling amount, yet the hands were never put upon short hours, although the other mills of the town yielded in this respect to the pressure of the times. It is, however, far too early to predict success for co-operative societies of this class with any degree of confidence, or to speak of them otherwise than as hopeful. It appears manifest, and the observation is important, that co-operation is not only distinct from communism or socialism, but repugnant to it, far more so than to the ordinary course of trade, with which, indeed, it agrees in giving to every man the benefit of his own industry, skill, and economy. Co-operation leaves its votary in freedom, whereas communism, which makes him receive according to his wants, instead of according to his merits, extinguishes the ordinary motives to exertion, and failing, as it always has failed, to induce men to work from higher motives, must, if it continue in action, fall back upon coercion. Communism is, in truth, slavery in disguise; but as the slaves are also their own masters, they quickly emancipate themselves, and that being done the communities of socialists come to an end. Such is the appointed lot and fate of the kindred associations arising from strikes, even where these are carried on without breach of the law—that is, without in any manner exercising compulsion, directly or incirectly, to obtain the increase of members.

"This most interesting subject will certainly occupy both our general and judicial departments.

"At our last Congress great attention was given to the important subject of temperance, and especially to the necessity of preparing public opinion for those repressive measures, which experience daily proves more and more clearly to be required for lessening the consumption of spirituous liquors. The great source of pauperism and of crimes has hitherto only been attacked by palliatives, and although these have had a certain success, yet if there be any means not exposed to serious objections by which the evil may be extirpated, the gain to society would be incalculable. No measure of absolute repression can, of course, be recommended until the public mind has been not only prepared, but strongly inclined for it. But the proposal of the grand alliance well deserves a careful consideration—the plan of enabling a certain proportion of the inhabitants in every district—a proportion considerably above the commercial majority—to give the magistrates authority for placing the district under a general Repressive Act, passed with such modifications as, according to the Act's provisions, may be allowed in the peculiar local circumstances. A very extensive adhesion has been given to the proposal in the great districts of Manchester and Birmingham, and this, besides its intrinsic merits, will be quite sufficient to cause a searching examination by our departments, sanatory and of jurisprudence. That it deeply concerns both need not be added. But, which of all our departments does it not most deeply concern? Remember the memorable expression of that great philanthropist, our eminent colleague, the Recorder of Birmingham—'Whatever step I take,' says Mr. Hill, 'and into whatever direction I may strike, the drink demon starts up before me, and blocks the way.'

"This is a subject which, happily, with us has never, in any respect, been brought within the dominion of party, either civil or religious. Such, however, has not been its lot in the new world; and it affords the most remarkable illustration of the evils which afflict the United States from the practice of their constitution, maintaining in every part of the country an incessant canvass, caused by the distribution of patronage and change of offices. Every subject of a nature to interest the community, and thus to create a difference of opinion, becomes the ground of controversy to contending parties, and so the Maine Liquor Law became a question upon which governors were chosen and removed. The evils which the suspension of that law occasioned, in the great increase of pauperism and crimes which had under its beneficent operation, been reduced within an incredibly narrow compass, but which now rapidly revived, so seriously impressed men's minds with the mischief of having made it a party question that a resolution was passed at the State Convention against ever so treating the subject hereafter; the repeal of the suspension law was effected, and all attempts against the Maine Law were afterwards defeated by reference to the resolution of the Convention. Nothing can redound more to the honour of the American people than their thus firmly persevering in their just and righteous determination. But it is impossible to avoid feeling how great is our happiness in this country to be free from the influence of such disturbing forces upon our most important measures. We discuss them freely on their own merits, and apply to the consideration of them those principles which, on mere matters of science, but science reduced to practice, should guide the inquiry and dictate the conclusion. We are removed above the storms raised by popular fury, nor are ever stunned by the noise which the Psalmist compares to that of the raging sea; and our vision is not obscured by the clouds which faction drives together.

"Thus gradual and slow has been the course by which we have arrived at Social Science, unconnected with faction and class interest. First there was the reign of party and personal views, without even the pretence of any principles or opinions; next came the time when opinions were professed, but in subordination to party and personal views; then arose the day of opinions, to which these views were subservient; at length came the age of principles and opinions, wholly apart from party schemes and personal interest. The progress has been gradual but sure; and Social has run the course of all other science, in being the growth of ages, and making its advances safely by slow degrees.

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"At our first meeting, in 1857, the subject of judicial statistics was brought under consideration in the able and useful papers read by Mr. L. Levi; and in consequence of the discussion which took place, very considerable improvements were introduced into that department of the Treasury, so that at our last Congress hopes were entertained of such complete and regular information being afforded as the annual report of the Minister of Justice presents in France. A most important step has since been made in that direction. The meeting of the International Statistical Congress has been held, under the presidency of the Prince Consort, whose opening address—marked by the sound sense, the accurate information, and the general ability which distinguish all his Royal Highness's exertions—is in the hands of all our members. Having been requested to superintend the judicial department, and having afterwards, in his Royal Highness's absence, presided at the general meeting, it was a great satisfaction to find the unanimous adoption of the plan which it became my duty to report, embodying the resolutions in full detail upon the whole subject; and there was a strong recommendation unanimously passed, urging the Government to appoint a permanent statistical commission. The report has been presented to the House of Lords (where,

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indeed, I had several years before brought forward the resolutions which formed its groundwork this year), and it is now among the printed papers of the session. There were naturally present at this International Congress eminent men from various parts of the Continent; and in announcing the assembly of the present meeting, I took the liberty of inviting those distinguished foreigners with whose presence, I trust, we are now honoured. Among others was a negro gentleman of great respectability and talents, Dr. Delaney, who had attended different departments, and, in his able address, had communicated useful information and suggestions. When inviting him to this Congress, I informed him that he would have the satisfaction of visiting the country which first declared a slave free, the instant he touches British ground. Dr. D.'s forefathers were African slaves; he is himself a native of Canada. It is truly painful to reflect that, although his family have been free for generations, his origin being traced to one whom the crimes of white men and Christians had enslaved, he would be in the land of transatlantic liberty, incapable of enjoying any civil rights whatever, and would be treated in all respects as an alien; the iniquity of the fathers being inexorably visited, not upon their children, but upon the children of their victims to all generations—children whose only offence is the lot of their parents, whose wrongs they inherit with their hue.

"Connected with statistics is a subject which occupied our Sanitary Department last year, the defects in our public records of sickness and mortality, and the valuable papers of Mr. Rumsey gave rise to much discussion. The Council appointed a committee to investigate the question, and resolutions were agreed to, on which a communication was opened with the Government. There can be no doubt that the present system will receive extension and improvement. Unfortunately, as much cannot be said respecting the report of another committee named by the Council on the defects of the census, 1851, and their valuable suggestions for its improvement in 1861. These were kindly received by the Government, and attention to them was promised; but the Act, as passed, does not provide for any material improvement. On one matter there really can be no doubt; the returns for the three kingdoms ought on every account to be made uniform. It is to be hoped that the success of the National Congress may lead to a still more important international assemblage on the assimilation of commercial law. On this great subject Mr. L. Levi's lectures delivered both here and in Edinburgh, as well as in London and Birmingham, contain the most valuable information and suggestions. It has been deemed advisable to take so large and difficult a subject piecemeal; a beginning is made with statistics, and the Council, as will afterwards be stated, has broached that of uniform general averages.

The subject hardly to be surpassed in importance, the employment of educated women, was discussed at the last Congress, and a society was soon after formed for promoting it. Last Easter it became connected with this association; and the laudable exertions of Miss Bessie Praks, whose interesting paper had mainly led to its formation, and of Miss Faithful, and other fellow-labourers in this good work, have already been attended with marked success. Several papers upon various views of the subject will be read at this meeting. It may now only further be stated that the meeting held in last June, presided over by Lord Shaftesbury, was very numerously attended. The great object of finding employment suitable to educated women was fully considered; and our secretary, Mr. Hastings, took a prominent and useful part in the discussion. Among other occupations, law-engrossing, book-keeping, and printing may be mentioned as well fitted for educated females. The printing press, conducted under Miss Faithful's superintendence, has been eminently successful, and since the meeting in June, has received the highest sanction of the Queen's approval, signified in a gracious letter by her Majesty's commands. It is very gratifying to find that the experience of this press has removed most, if not all, the objections which were at first raised against the plan. It is fit to add that the energy, perseverance, and discretion of Miss Faithful have mainly contributed to this happy result.

"The subject of trades' societies and strikes engaged much attention at the last meeting on the discussion of the preliminary report of a special committee appointed by the Council, and of very able and interesting papers presented by Messrs. Watts, Plummer, Ross, and others. The committee has now concluded its labours, and the final report, with a large volume of papers, contributed by different members, has been printed, and will be published here. A very interesting discussion may be expected upon the whole subject; and this country is peculiarly suited to the calm and dispassionate consideration of it, because happily little of the mischief which has befallen England, from the differences between workmen and masters, have afflicted Scotland.

"A paper on Patent Law was read at Bradford by Mr. Thomas Webster, and a long discussion took place; at the conclusion, ex-Chancellor Napier suggested that a committee should be appointed to co-operate with the similar committee of the British Association. This was done by the Council, a joint committee was ultimately formed, which will report at this Congress.

"On the representation of the Underwriters' Association at Liverpool, the Council determined to issue a circular inviting delegates from the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies in all countries to discuss the possibility of making a uniform general average for all the world. This circular, signed by the chairman of Lloyd's, and other bodies of influence, as well as by the President of our Council and General Secretary, has been fully responded to, both in America and on the Continent, and an important and useful discussion may be expected at this meeting. It is hoped that resolutions may be passed which will form the foundation of a code of general average. In order to facilitate this, the Council have had prepared a synopsis of laws and customs of various countries on the subject. This will be circulated previous to the debate.

"The Committee on Quarantine have continued those inquiries which were referred to last year, and have received a large number of replies, some of a very valuable nature, from various governors of colonies, consuls, and other functionaries throughout the world. They have again to acknowledge the courtesy of the foreign and colonial ministers in facilitating their inquiries. So valuable has been the information obtained that, on the motion of the Board of Trade, the House of Commons has ordered the replies sent to the committee to be printed for the use of the House. A printed paper, from Constantinople, shows the interest felt in the Levant on this subject. A report will be presented by the Committee to the Association at this Congress.

"The Council are glad to say that Mr. Scholefield has succeeded in passing his Bill for repressing the adulteration of food, which it is hoped may be found useful, though not in its details entirely satisfactory. We cannot dismiss the important subject of sanitary policy without expressing the satisfaction felt at the appointment of the Indian Army Sanitary Commission, which may justly be ascribed to the able paper of Mr. Chadwick discussed at the Liverpool meeting.

It is, unfortunately, impossible to express the same satisfaction with the conduct of the Government upon another yet more important question—the education of the humbler classes of the people. The subject was brought before Parliament by our colleague, Sir J. Pakington, in an admirable speech, urging the claims of Ragged Schools to a share of the Privy Council grant. The refusal to assist in preventing pauperism and crime by diligently educating and training the class of children from whom vagrants and criminals are bred, is perhaps one of the greatest economical, let us rather say social, mistakes ever committed. It is an abdication of the most imperative duties of a State, that of helping those who cannot help themselves, as well as the self-destructive impolicy of withholding a little outlay in schooling from those on whom they must afterwards spend largely in the way of jails and workhouses. We shall, no doubt, have Miss Carpenter's protest added to ours in this momentous question.

"The whole reformatory measures are intimately connected with this subject, and the success of these with juvenile offenders is now clearly proved in the diminution of their crimes. The diminution of other offences, it is to be hoped, has taken place likewise; but a disturbing influence of a kind deeply to be lamented has operated from the impolitic restricting of the remuneration of witnesses. The case of juvenile offences affords the strongest reason for extending to adults the reformatory system so ably and satisfactorily explained by Captain Crofton, to whom we owe it, at our Liverpool meeting. Its success in Ireland has been complete.

"It is to be hoped that within either the

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sanitary or the general department the subject may be allowed to fall, of the great frequency of fatal accidents lately to be deplored. Those on railways really urgently demand attention, and their causes cannot be fully investigated without the suggestion of some preventive. It is remarkable that the evil is confined to Great Britain. In France the greater discipline and more careful administration, even more than the lesser speed and the want of excursion trains, is probably the reason that grave accidents there are all but unknown. The other class of injury to persons, often fatal, is that of careless or foolhardy and adventurous travellers being severely hurt, often losing their lives, in attempts to climb or descend dangerous passes, in neglect or in defiance to their guide's advice. The misery thus inflicted on families—in some case the public injury thus occasioned—should be impressed upon men's minds, and the guilt incurred by their carelessness or obstinacy. A life thus thrown away is by self-slaughter, not self-murder; and the crime bears the same relation to suicide that manslaughter does to murder.

"It may be recollected that at Bradford a very important discussion arose in a branch meeting, over which I had the honour to preside, upon the question of direct or indirect taxation, and I presented a report describing the diversity of opinion which prevailed on the general subject, but stating the conclusion at which we had, with great unanimity, arrived in favour of repealing the numerous duties so oppressive to trade and so unproductive of revenue. In consequence of the Bradford discussion, a special committee was appointed by the Council, and will report at this Congress; but its report will be confined to a statement of the conflicting opinions held embodied in two short papers—one by Mr. Newmarch, the well-known statist, the other by our secretary, Mr. Hastings. The committee expressly declined propounding any opinion of their own, thinking that the question requires more careful investigation and more dispassionate discussion than it has hitherto received. Our Association, standing aloof from political parties and class interests, and viewing the subject as a problem of science to be solved without prejudice or passion, is the fittest place for such a discussion.

"On the 22nd of November last, the Mercantile Legislation Committee of the Association, originally appointed at the Liverpool meeting, sent a deputation to Lord Palmerston to represent the necessity of an Act to improve the law of bankruptcy. The deputation was attended by delegates from all the Chambers of Commerce and Trade Protection societies in England, by London merchants, and by numerous members of Parliament. Lord Palmerston (with whom was the Attorney-General) promised that a bill should be introduced—a promise which was fulfilled—but in more than one respect the Government measure differed from that recommended by the committee, especially in the restricted jurisdiction which it gave to the County Courts. Nevertheless, the committee gave a general support to the Bill, and would have been glad to see it pass (with the requisite amendments) into law. The causes of its failure have been already adverted to; and it is hoped that next session a better course may be taken, and lead to a better result. A full report will be presented to the proper departments at this Congress, and valuable suggestions may be expected to arise out of its discussion.

"It is fit that we now advert to a very important step which has been taken for extending the operations of our national and central body by forming branch and local associations in connection, and, as it were, affiliation with us. There could be no doubt that Edinburgh was the proper place to commence this operation. On the 28th of March a large public meeting was held there, under the presidency of the Lord Provost. It was attended by many Professors of the University, and many other persons of eminence and weight. A branch association for Edinburgh was formed in close connection with the parent body. It already numbers many members, whose attendance at this Congress may be expected. An association of a more independent description has also been formed at Aberdeen, which will no doubt in some way affiliate itself with us. At Liverpool they are minded to convert the local standing committee appointed by the Association at its meeting in 1858 into a regular branch; and we may hope to see a similar result in this city, which may be termed, not the Liverpool of Scotland, but the Manchester and Liverpool combined. An application has also been made from Constantinople to appoint a local standing committee there, composed of gentlemen who have already acted as a sub-committee of our public health department on the subject of quarantine. The Council appointed a special committee to consider these various applications, and their report will be presented here.

"Social science is not confined to our country, and it is a duty, as well as a gratification, to observe its progress in other nations. Unhappily, the number is small of European States in which a popular Government affords the security of measures being proposed by the rulers calculated to benefit the people as well as themselves. But the diffusion of knowledge has made so manifest the tendency of an enlightened policy to promote the interests of the community, and thus in the result to serve the Government also, that the attention of absolute sovereigns has been drawn, if not driven, to such courses as must increase the wealth of their subjects, and consequently their own resources, and might, also, promote the comforts of the people, for which they probably cared little, unless as tending to preserve order and quiet without the control of force. Such sovereigns, too, have facilities for making and moulding laws, and effecting changes in the institutions, as well as the policy of the State—facilities which made the French sect, the Economists, prefer what they termed a legal despotism to a popular form of Government, and made even Bentham regard such a system with envy, when pressed by the difficulty of carrying forward his plans for the improvement of our jurisprudence. It is unnecessary to dwell on the grossness of the delusion arising from such one-sided views of the subject; but we may admit that some compensation is thus afforded by despotism for its great and various evils.

"The Russian Government is in form the most absolute of any in Europe, and nearly on a level with the Turkish, though it would be difficult to point out any difference in substance between that and the system of Austria and France, except that there the subject enjoys the inestimable advantage of a pure administration of justice, which also, in ordinary cases, imposes some restrictions upon the arbitrary power of the sovereign, though very little in those of a political description. But in Russia, greatly to the honour of the present Emperor, a resolution has been taken to effect the entire emancipation of the serfs, which had been only partially attempted by his two predecessors. The difficulties imposed, not only by the prejudices of the landowners, but by the other parts of the Government, are very formidable, and most persons acquainted with Russian affairs are impressed with the belief that material changes must precede this just and politic measure, and that even if the imperial plan were capable of being carried into execution, the serf freedom could not be permanently established without serious changes in the whole political state of the country. It is, however, a most fortunate thing that the attention of the Government, and of statesmen, should be fixed upon so important a measure as one having for its object the raising from servitude to liberty above forty millions, the bulk of the labouring classes.

"In Austria, beside material improvements of an economical and financial description, important reforms of a political kind are in course of being effected. The constitution and powers of the Reichsrath, or general council, have been extended, and there is a fixed determination to give each province of the empire a discretion in the management of its affairs, and more especially that Hungary shall either in form or in substance have its ancient constitution restored. The selfish spirit of the Hungarians, their refusal of rights to be shared by the other States, their demand of what may be regarded as privileges to distinguish them from the rest, has been a serious obstacle to the execution of the liberal designs in contemplation. It may safely be predicted that no improvements will be made so valuable as those introduced by Prince Metternich, one of the greatest practical reformers of his time, and by which he both controlled the power of the nobles, and raised the inferior classes to independence and comfort.

"The Prussian States, and those of the lesser German potentates, have been making steady, if not rapid, progress in their internal improvements; but their most important proceeding has been the fixed determination to stand together against any inroad whatever that may be attempted upon their independence. Their agreement with Austria is a step in the same direction; and in Belgium, which enjoys all the advantages of a free constitution, administered with singular wisdom and justice by the present Sovereign, the strongest indications have been given of

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an adhesion to the principle so wisely laid down by the German States—indications which, both in their purport and in the manner of declaring them, must exclude all hopes that may have been entertained in any quarter of a disposition favourable to aggressive or intriguing designs.

"But the absolute government established among our nearest neighbours has made very considerable advances in those branches of its policy which are immediately connected with the well-being of the people. Œconomical measures, which tend directly to better their condition and to promote their friendly intercourse with other countries, have been patronised and actually adopted. It redounds exceedingly to the credit of the French rulers (possibly the word should be used in the singular number) that this wise course has been steadily pursued, in defiance of the openly-expressed discontent excited by the prejudices of the country, and the influence of certain powerful classes interested, or supposing themselves interested, against those wise measures, according to the remark, not more witty than just, of our own finance minister, "that men are always for free trade with an exception." When the constitutional government of France was forcibly supplanted by an absolute monarchy, Lord Denman expressed his hope that, at least, the people would receive some measures of law amendment which might not indeed sweeten, but soften the bitterness of the chalice commended to their lips. That ingredient has not been poured into the cup, but another emolient not less potent has been infused.

"The princes whose measures, equally just and wise, beneficial to their subjects and themselves, almost in the same degree, are either—as in Belgium, Prussia, and Sardinia—rulers according to law, or as those in Russia and France, who are a law unto themselves, and govern according to their good pleasure. But it is a great abuse of language to call them tyrants, and a confusion in ideas to treat them as such. The abuse of despotism is tyranny; the despot who, as such, is barely to be endured, by the abuse becomes a tyrant, who cannot be too much abhorred. He has inherent in him, by the necessities of his condition, some of the worst vices and most pitiable infirmities of our fallen nature; and he may have all—falsehood, concentration of all his feelings upon himself, disregard of all other men's, caprice unbounded and ungovernable, the habitual belief that his fellow-creatures are of a different species, and so to be treated, unless when recognised as human in order to degrade, pollute, and torment them the more—these are his appointed vices; but to them he may add the most savage cruelty, and delight in the sufferings he inflicts, without any other gratification to himself. If by some accident, some freak of fortune, he should have received any endowment of genius, or of person, it only makes him more hateful, like the wit of Tiberius, the beauty of Nero; as poets have feigned a fair basilisk, to make the monster more hideous. Men's only comfort is, that he must ever be a prey to the fears he spreads all around him, avenging others by the terrors he makes for himself. *Qui terret, plus ipse timet; sors ista tyrannis convenit.* When accompanied, tormented by suspicion and distrust of all; when alone, dismayed by the silence of the solitude he has created. Such a spectacle has actually been witnessed recently in the bloodthirsty and pitiful, though unpitying creature, composed of cruelty, falsehood, and cowardice, who, after the massacre of his unoffending subjects, durst not face either the vengeance of the survivors or abide the coming of their deliverer; but, at the distant sound of his approach, fled from the throne he had polluted and disgraced, with the booty his pillage had amassed. Young in years to have perpetrated such crimes! But Caligula died at eight-and-twenty, and Heliogabalus at eighteen.

"The difference between a despot and a tyrant may be wide, and the descent from the one position to the other steep, but unhappily it is easy. His lot who wields power uncontrolled and irresponsible, has this misfortune, that the abuse of it is natural, easy, and usual—the blameless use of it difficult and rare. As long as men are men, tyranny will be the natural end of despotism. But the more easy and natural the descent, the greater is the merit of those who nobly resist the temptations that strew their path, and doing a violence to their nature, holding fast by their integrity, will not slide down; but devoting themselves to their duty, promote the welfare of those under their sway, spurn all grovelling and vulgar fame, seeking the true glory of their people and their own; the guardians of peace, pillars of justice, patrons of benevolence, they take their place among the Nervas and the Antonnines, the most illustrious of mankind.

"Mightily must the cultivators of social science rejoice in such noble conduct of the absolute sovereigns to whom the fortunes of so vast a portion of the world are entrusted, and full well they know that their cause mainly rests upon the preservation of peace abroad and the maintenance of order at home. Well may they apply to social science the Roman orator's words, spoken of his own art,—"*Pacis comes, otiique socia, et jam bene constitutæ reipublicæ, alumni.*" Truly she is the offspring of peace, and by a greater than the Roman charity, gratefully gives her pious support to her parent. Let us not fear danger to this first of blessings from any quarter, by the pursuit of warlike glory, guilty, and as senseless as guilty, among any of our neighbours. An eminent political economist at our last Congress, declared that he only dreaded the arts of the fiend, enemy of mankind, tempting his countrymen with a laurel, instead of the apple with which he deceived our first parents. But it is edifying to observe the same individual now announcing his entire confidence in the pacific tendency of that enlightened policy to which he has himself so greatly contributed. In his hopes we must altogether share; in the greater part of his confidence also. But it is no mark of mistrust in others that we trust ourselves more; and we must all heartily rejoice in the spirit of determination to be well prepared, which the country universally shows. Let us also rejoice in the training to which it has given rise. As a mere sanitary measury this association has a right to view it and highly to estimate its value. But on far more lofty grounds we are bound to exult in it, for it is the pledge of peace. Here, above all other places, such feelings are natural and appropriate. We are in the land sanctified by the struggles of Religion, and renowned for supporting her sister, Freedom, in the worst of times. Here the martyrs of the cause swore to the covenant "by the name of the Lord their God"—here, in the next age, the rebels against civil and religious liberty encountered the stoutest resistance—here, in yet later times, was begun the arming of the people for defence of the realm. It is wonderful that attachment to religious and attachment to civil rights should kindle the same fire of prtriotism, and in the same bosoms! Those treasures which men prize the most dearly are nearest their hearts, and them with heart and hand they will defend."

The papers read before the meeting on the four succeeding days are given here collectively under their five respective departments, but were not so delivered, some papers from every division having been brought before the meeting on each day in their order.

First Department:
JURISPRUDENCE, &c.

J. Whitwell—Local Jurisdiction in cases of application for Private Acts for Public Purposes.

J. Pitt Taylor—On the expediency of passing an Act to permit Defendants in Criminal Courts, and their Wives and Husbands, to Testify on Oath.

J. Campbell Smith—On Reform in procedure in Criminal Courts.

Dr. Craig—Suggestions regarding Medical Evidence in Criminal Cases.

G. W. Hastings—Report from the Mercantile Legislation Committee on Bankruptcy.

Sheriff Glassford Bell—On Bankrupt Law.

G. A. Esson, Accountant in Bankruptcy for Scotland—Expenses in Bankruptcy, and the best means of lessening them, consistent with security.

W. J. Lamport—On the rights of Belligerents as to Maritime Property during War.

J. Andrews, Q.C.—On the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords.

Sheriff Barclay—On the Local Courts of England and Scotland.

W. T. S. Daniel, Q.C.—On the Division of Courts into Law and Equity.

John Smale—On International Law.

Professor More—On the System of Scottish Land Rights.

Professor Montgomery Bell—General View of the System of Registration of Land Rights in Scotland, with some relative suggestions.

Professor More—On Succession in Personal Estate, as affected by the Domicile of the Deceased Owner.

Leone Levi—Judicial Statistics.

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SECOND DEPARTMENT: EDUCATION.

Miscellaneous.—Elementary Education.

Ed. D. J. Wilks—Fallacies and Facts in relation to Public Elementary Education.

Mary Carpenter—On the Principles of Education.

David Stow—Moral Training in connection with the ordinary Elementary School as a power to raise the sunken classes.

Rev. Dr. R. J. Bryce—Fallacy of the popularly received dictum, that "Endowments for Education are necessary."

Professor Pillans—Hints for improving the Elementary Stages of the Higher Education.

Leone Levi—On the Educational Bearing of the Decimal System.

Rev. Neil Livingston—The Present State of Musical Education in Elementary Schools.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Johnstone—Vocal Music, as a branch of Common School Education.

Dr. D. Brodie—On the Educability of the Imbecile.

Rev. W. Leggatt—Account of the Buchanan Institution, Glasgow.

Elementary Education of the Lower Classes —Educational Tests for Employment.

J. Gordon—On the State of Education among the Mining Population of Lanarkshire.

A. C. Weir—On the Inexpediency of Compelling Employers to Educate their Work-children. The failure of the attempt that has been made in Print-works, and the Educational Destitution of Britain, notwithstanding all that has been done.

George Anderson—On the means of extending Working-class Education.

Rev. J. P. Norris—The Education Bill of the last Session.

Miss L. C. Hope—On Popular Schools for Girls. The same subject, with special reference to Scotland.

James M'Clelland, F.E.S.L.—National Elementary Education in the United States of America, Denominational Grants and National Education.

Dr. James Bryce—The Minutes of Council viewed in connection with Scottish Conditions.

Principal Tulloch—The Parish Schools in relation to plans of National Education for Scotland, to the Universities, and the Church.

Rev. W. Fraser—Suggestions as to a Legislative Basis for a National System suited to the Educational Condition of Scotland.

J. C. Colquhoun—On the Advantages which accrue to Elementary Education from the System of the Committee of Council on Education.

Lower Class—Adult Education.

W. Keddie—On Adult Education and Bible Classes.

J. A. Hutchison—The Connection of Art with Education.

Professor H. Hennesey—On the Application of the principles of Free Trade to the Diffusion and Advancement of Knowledge.

Upper and Middle Class Education.

Henry Fawcett—On the Disadvantages of Restricting the Fellowships of the English Universities to the Members of the Church of England.

Dr. W. G. Blackle—Competitive Examinations for the Public Services, and the Preparatory Training in our Scottish Universities.

James Dale—Modern Competitive Examination.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.

PUNISHMENT AND REFORMATION.

Crime and its Incentives.

John Strange, LL.D.—Ten Years' Chronicle of the Prison of Glasgow; founded on the Statistical Tables prepared by the Governor, Mr. Stirling.

James Smart—State of Crime in the City of Glasgow, &c.

Sheriff Watson—The Crime of Aberdeenshire.

J. H. Burton—The tendency of Prison Statistics in Scotland for the last Ten years.

T. C. S. Kynnersley—On a Marine Store-dealers' Bill.

Mrs. Baines—Marine Store-dealers and their Agents as Receivers of Stolen Goods.

Treatment of Offenders.

W. B. Ranken—On Adults after their release from Convict Prisons.

M. Connal—The Glasgow Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Treatment of Offenders, and Progress of the Reformatory Movement.

T. C. S. Kynnersley—On the treatment of Juvenile Offenders in Police Courts, or Petty Sessions.

James Dale—House of Shelter for Females.

J. D. Bryce—Glasgow Females' House of Refuge.

R. Hanbury, M.P.—Facts and Statistics respecting the London Reformatories and Refuges, Industrial Schools, and Penitentiaries.

A. O. Charles—The Origin and Proceedings of the Reformatory and Refuge Union.

A. M. M'Callum—Reformatories.

Progress of the Reformatory Movement, and the Management and Results of Industrial Schools.

Miss Carpenter—On the Supplementary Measures needed by Reformatories for the Diminution of Juvenile Crime.

John Ritchie—Glasgow Industrial School.

Rev. T. Guthrie—On the Claims of Ragged Schools for Aid from the Public Funds.

Sheriff Watson — Aberdeen Industrial Schools.

A. Thomson—Aberdeen Preventive and Reformatory Work.

A. Thomson—The Principles of the Aberdeen Industrial Feeding Schools.

John Beddoe, M.D.—On the Working of the Industrial Schools' Act in Bristol.

Drunkenness.

A. Kirkwood—On the Propriety of placing Habitual Drunkards under Restraint, with a view to their Reformation.

Rev. A. M'Leod—Methods and Limitations in the Repression of Drunkenness among the Poor.

Dr. Peddie—Dipsomania a proper subject for Legal Provision.

Danson Burn—The Preventive and Protective Design of the Licensing System.

J. S. Marr—On the Restrictive System in relation to the Drink Traffic: its History, Principle, Results, and Prospects.

The Social Evil.

A. Thomson—On the Licentiousness of Scotland, and the Remedial Measures which ought to be Adopted.

Rev. W. Arnot—On the Social Evil.

A. O. Charles—The Mission to the Fallen.

J. H. Biggar—The Social Evil.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT:

PUBLIC HEALTH.

On the Influence of the Construction of Houses and Towns on Public Health.

Dr. Wallace—On some of the Causes of the high rate of Mortality in Greenock, with an account of their origin, as well as the measures which have been taken and are still required for their abatement or removal.

W. M'Gill—Remarks on the Sanitary Condition of the Lower Localities of the City of Glasgow, chiefly as regards overcrowding, with some of the Causes leading thereto, and several proposed Remedies for the removal or mitigation of existing evils.

J. Watson—On the Measures required for improving the Low Parts of the City, and the value of Model Lodging-houses.

David Smith—On the Necessity of a Building Act for Large Towns.

Dr. Lairdner—On Infantile Death-rates in their relation to the General Death-rates of the Population; being an attempt to investigate the special laws of Infant Mortality in their bearing on Sanitary and Social Science.

Dr. Frazer—On the excessive Infant Mortality occurring in Cities and Large Towns.

Measures for the Improvement of the Public Health—Water Supply and Drainage.

Dr. Lankester—On the Results of Recent Sanitary Legislation in the Metropolis.

R. Rawlinson, C.E.—On the Cost of Water Supply.

Edwin Chadwick—On the Pollution of Rivers by Sewage.

George Muir—On Sewers and Sanitary Reform.

Fr. Lloyd—On Purifying Towns from Sewage.

John Carrick—On the Drainage of Glasgow.

Rev. W. Arnot—On the State of the River Kelvin.

On the Influence of Food, Habits, &c. on the Public Health.

J. A. Easton, M.D.—Poverty in Relation to Disease.

Sir Charles Hastings—On the Influence of Tobacco Smoking on Public Health.

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Erasmus Wilson—Revival of the Roman Bath, and its application to Sanitary Progress.
C. Eddy—On Indian Corn as an Element of Food.

Hospitals and Epidemic Disease.

H. Gaskell, Commissioner in Lunacy—A Plan for Establishing and Regulating Houses for the reception of Patients convalescent from, or affected with, Incipient Insanity.
Dr. G. H. B. Macleod—On Sanatoria for the Sick Poor of Glasgow.
J. W. Adshead—Hospitals and Convalescents.
Dr. Druid—Is the Eradication of Domestic Pestilence possible?
Dr. M'Ghie—Epidemic Fever in Glasgow.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Milroy—Report of the Sub-Committee on Quarantine.
Samuel M'Call—On the Improvement of the Public Health.
Miss Power—On the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge.
Miss Bernard—On the Improvement of Nurses in Country Districts.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT:

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

SECTION A.

J. H. Burton—Notes on the Practice of Truck in Scotland.
George Anderson—On the Institution and Operation of Wages Arrestment, and its Effects on the Domestic Economy of the Working Classes of Scotland.
H. Fawcett—How the Condition of the Labouring Classes may be Raised by Co-operation.
John Watts—Co-operative Societies.
Henry Ashworth—Co-operation.
T. J. Dunning—The Predatory Instinct of Man, and the principle of Exchange considered in relation to the Science of Political Economy.
G. W. Hastings—Government Manufactories.
G. Guthrie—On the Prevention of Monetary and Commercial Crisis.
W. M'Phun—On Fluctuations in Rates of Discount.
A. Ritchie—On Commercial Records.
Rev. Dr. Robertson—On Currency.
H. Roberts—On the Progress and Present Aspect of the Movement for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes.
H. Roberts—Examples of Efforts in Scotland to provide Improved Dwellings for the Working Classes.
W. Keddie—On Dwellings for the Poor and Working Classes.
Jas. Salmon—Workmen's Houses.
Dr. Begg—The Bothy System.
Rev. N. Stephenson—On the Rise and Progress of the Movement for the Abolition of Statutes, Mops, and Sessions.
Rev. John Montgomery—On Overcrowded Villages.
Rev. P. Hope—On the Right Conditions of an Agricultural Community.

Trades' Societies and Strikes.

E. Potter, F.R.S.—Trades' Unions and their Tendencies.
A. F. Hunter, Glasgow Council of United Trades—The objects of Trades' Unions.
P. Allen—Trades' Unions and their Effects on Society.
Wm. Caw—Trades' Unions and their Objects.
Thomas Pringle—Workman and Master.
A. Campbell—Conditions of Industrial Success.
A. Fraser—Trades' Unions not Injurious to the Welfare of Society.
Prof. Craik—New Application of the Examination Test, in a Plan for the more Effective Discussion of Public Questions.
W. Hawes—Anonymous Writing in the Public Press.
E. Edwards—Notes on the Results of the Libraries Acts.
C. J. Plumptree—On the Formation of Public Reading Societies for the Working Classes.
Sir John S. Forbes—Choral Societies, their History and Advantages.
Rev. J. E. Clarke—The Working Man's Saturday Night: its Bane and its Antidote.
W. Newmarsh—Memorandum relating to the Systems of Taxation at present in force in the United Kingdom.
J. M'Laren—Indirect Taxation.
J. Partridge—Direct Taxation and the Income Tax.
The Liverpool Financial Reform Association—Report on Taxation.
Report of Trades' Society Committee, and Discussion thereon.
T. Thomson—On the Relative Proportions of Male and Female Life in this Country, and the Causes and Effects thereof.
Ed. Akroyd—On the Progress of Penny Banks in the West Riding of Yorkshire.
W. Keddie—On Saving and Penny Banks.
E. Adamson—The Poor Laws.
Dr. G. Robinson—On some Defects in the English Poor Law.
Miss Hope—Governesses' Benevolent Institute.
Miss Twining—Workhouse Inmates.
Miss Cobbe—Destitute Incurables in Workhouses.
Report of the Female Employment Society.
Bessie R. Parkes—The Industrial Employment of Women.
Emily Faithful—Printing as an Employment for Women.

STATE OF PAUPERISM.—Again the monthly return of pauperism in England is satisfactory. Excluding a few parishes (286) under Gilbert's Act, or the old Poor-Law, and consequently making no return to the modern Board, the number of paupers at the end of July last was 768,943, the number a year previously having been 785,184. There is a decrease in every district except the South Midland, the Eastern, and the Welsh, which, as before, fail to render so good an account as the rest of the kingdom. Yorkshire shows a considerable decrease from last year; but the most remarkable continues to be that in the North-Western division (Lancashire and Cheshire); the decrease there is not far from 8 per cent.—*Times*, Sept. 11.

Notices to Correspondents.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with "The Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** *Attention is called to the following Scale of Charges for Advertisements:—*

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

October 1, 1860.

CLERICAL DESTITUTION.

WE do not, in England, seek to remedy a social evil by a radical innovation. If any class of the community is discovered to be unfairly dealt with in the general distribution of good things, a check, or a series of checks, are applied from without, until the pressure is relieved. Thus "the sound part helps the unsound," while the general form of the social system is preserved. The mere fact of the occurrence of a large and increasing number of cases of poverty and destitution among the clergy of the Church of England will not lead to a redistribution of Church property. Analogies have been drawn between the stipends received by the civil servants of the State and the incomes of curates and the poorer incumbents. But there is not the least likelihood that the Church property will be resumed, or assumed, by the State, and the clergy paid out of the consolidated fund. As little probability is there that we shall have in England an

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imitation of the church system of Sweden. The Ecclesiastical Commission will do right in maintaining its present system of demanding "equivalents," in spite of the remonstrances of mistaken friends of the clergy; for the simple fact is, that if the whole of the "Common Fund" were absorbed in the endowment of poor livings in the English Church, it would not be half sufficient for the purpose; whereas, while it is used to supplement the funds raised by other means, it does important service. In fact, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners virtually assert the principle which we recommend for the adoption of the clergy, that of "self-help." The clergy have not as yet done anything for themselves; it is therefore in vain for them to expect the intervention of the State in their behalf. When a trade or profession conceives itself to be underpaid, it remonstrates, and, if need be, strikes. The clergy have not yet remonstrated. They have not laid their case before the public. The world in general is not aware of the fact that there are literally thousands of clergymen scarcely removed by one degree from pauperism, hundreds of families suffering from actual starvation, and many widow and orphan children left in destitution. These painful facts have not been submitted to the public; they are only known through the reports of several societies which have been formed in the metropolis for the relief of clerical destitution, and from the advertisements inserted in a few periodicals devoted to benevolent purposes, in which "donations of food and clothing are requested for many clergymen in want of the necessaries of life." Let the clergy only make good use of the unusual facilities which their position gives them for influencing the charities of the nation, and we promise them a speedy reduction of their distress. A pauperised clergy is a social evil, a social disgrace, a social danger. If the ministers of religion are made contemptible or ridiculous through poverty, then religion itself is degraded in their person. This the public mind will not be slow to perceive; and it is the duty of every clerical man to call attention to the poverty of his own order.

We will do the clergy the service of removing one misconception which might shut up the purses of many benevolent persons. It might be generally supposed that although the stipends of a large proportion among them are wretched in the extreme, yet deficiencies are commonly supplied by private property. That this is not the case is abundrntly proved by the number of cases of poverty brought to light by the secretaries of the various poor clergy relief societies. The annual number of candidates for deacons' orders is about six hundred. Of these a large proportion consist of "poor scholars," who have adopted the clerical profession in the hope of making their way to a respectable incumbency by diligence and good conduct. It might be said that such men have no more right to complain, if they are disappointed, than the unsuccessful followers of any other profession. They were not obliged to become clergymen. They were, or ought to have been, aware, of the chances in the Church; and are now only reaping the consequence of their own decision. But the chances in the Church are small beyond calculation, and at present are diminishing by the continual despoiling of good benefices. In other professions it is only the incompetent or the idle who do not eventually succeed; but in the Church it is of little use to be a clever or an exemplary man. Moreover, after all, the motives which induce a man to take Orders can never be quite reduced to the level of those which operate in the choice of secular professions. It is unquestionably a great hardship that a man should be visited with the miseries of extreme and hopeless poverty in return for obeying the highest and most generous dictates of his conscience.

PHILANTHROPIC DELUSIONS.

THE name of Mr. Hopley has appeared more than once in the pages of this journal as the author of "Wrongs which cry for Redress;" wrongs which he agitated successfully to get righted, and in the redressing of which the Eastbourne tragedy does not justify the supposition that he was an insincere advocate. With Mr. Hopley as an individual, apart from the question of labour in the Bleaching and Dyeing Works, this paper has no connection, and on the gradations of guilt to be imputed to him in the death of Reginald Cancellor it has no right to offer an opinion. But Mr. Hopley's friends appear to think differently, by submitting to the judgment of the philanthropist a "Plain Statement of Facts bearing on the death of Reginald Channell Cancellor." Therefore it is not unfair to comment upon the unfortunate delusions of the author.

Granting every fact of his dealings with his unhappy pupil to be simply and precisely as he states them; granting that the evidence of the cowardly women who never stirred or spoke while (according to their own statement) a half-witted boy was being unmercifully beaten for two hours is little to be depended on; granting Mr. Hopley's conduct and motives to be all that he himself believes them to have been; still he only clears himself of cruelty by proving insanity—such insanity as any monomania unrestrained might end in, and under which crime is justly prevented from sheltering itself.

Mr. Hopley's monomania was ostensibly education in itself, practically it was himself as an educator. He believed in himself through that "punishment!" and its consequence; he believes in himself still. For fifteen years he has been planning a "Model Educational Establishment," the building ground of which was in preparation before the trial. Of this he was to be the master and the mainspring. But conceiving such a thing incomplete without a mistress "fully alive to her great responsibilities," he marries a young girl, to be trained—by *himself* again—as "an example to wives, and, if Heaven should so permit, to mothers." The wondering disgust with which the fact of her lighting her husband and young Cancellor upstairs, and then leaving the boy to his fate, strikes upon the mind, subsides into pity at this statement. A "very young girl," after six years of Mr. Hopley's educational influences, in so near a relationship, could have retained very little intellectual or moral responsibility at the end of them. And when we read in the "Statement" that coarse anonymous letters are daily addressed to her, now, when the deed is done, the cowardice irreparable, pity becomes too engrossing to allow any further mention of her.

In this Model Educational Establishment, in its model educator, Mr. Hopley still believes; for it he still hopes to live:—

"Readers, there is but little more to say touching my grave indiscretion; if a jury of my countrymen, having had the whole facts of the case put truthfully before them, pronounce me guilty, be it so. God forbid that I should entertain the slightest wish that one single day should be diminished from what an English judge may consider a proper term of punishment. Let the large blot remain upon my character. But is the blot so large that it is to spread itself over everything fair throughout a whole life? so that *all* is now to be a blot? This is the question which you have to determine.

"There's the building ground arranged, and ready for the model. There's the model, the result of so many thoughtful years, ready for the ground. There are educational lectures ready for the press. There are educational aids and contrivances all ready for use. And above all, there's the young wife toiling—toiling, though penniless, to fit herself for her future calling—and children to be trained in accord-

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ance with the evening prayer "to be blessings to their country, helps to the world, chosen instruments to carry out God's will." And there in his narrow cell sits the worker—his body imprisoned, but his soul as free as ever—humbled and chastened before the Lord and before the just and good on earth, but erect and unsubdued before the malice of the world, and panting to fulfil his sacred mission. And you have to pronounce—you, the reflecting and noble-minded of the country, have to pronounce through judgment not of *one* deed but of his *life*, whether you accept his services or vote that he be thrown away."

This may be the language of unblushing impudence, but the probability inclines to its being that of impenetrable self delusion. It is impossible not to wish to Mr. Hopley hereafter—as to any other discharged prisoner—a fair start to gain an honest maintenance; in any calling *except* that of a Model Educator.

Reviews.

What to Learn and what to Unlearn. By the Rev. HENRY FEARON, B.D., Rector of Loughborough, and Honorary Canon of Peterborough. London: Rivingtons, Waterloo-place. 1860.

THIS is a reprint of three lectures delivered at Loughborough and Leicester to different Societies and Institutions: on Common Things; on Working Life; and on Mental Vigour.

The first may in some measure be called a lecture on education, as it is on the teaching of common things.

Acknowledging the progress of the machinery of instruction in the present day, the number of schools for all classes, and their capabilities for putting the elements of acquiring all knowledge into the power of the scholars, Mr. Fearon goes on to consider education in its deeper and wider sense, as the development of a child's highest powers of body and mind, and their adaptation to his work in life. The complaint that working-class education is not advancing in a practical direction is often made, and with some truth; yet the difficulty of making it more industrial would be very great in first-class National and Government schools. The parents of the children who cram geography and history to supposed excess in these schools, are a very touchy class, and in many cases would prefer their children learning what was of no use to them to having them treated as being in any imaginable way unfit to be taught anything that higher class children learn. As to the second and third-rate schools, the children stay at them too short a time to learn enough of anything; and probably, if these schools could be made partly industrial, the parents would make greater effort to prolong their children's attendance. Mr. Fearon's suggestion that the elements of scientific knowledge should be taught, bears more on common things than the first impression given by the word *science* might imply; as he illustrates on many familiar subjects. This sort of instruction would satisfy the ambition of the parents, while it met the real wants of the children's preparation for actual life. And some parents are quite capable of appreciating what is and is not practically useful in their children's education.

" . . . The subjects of instruction should in some degree depend on the occupations in the particular neighbourhood. In the mining districts a knowledge of geology is exceedingly useful; and I heard from a gentleman the other day, who superintends a large mining property in Cumberland, that the miners actually will not send their children any longer to schools, unless the rudiments of such sciences as will be required by them in their particular employment in life form a part of the instruction which they are to receive. I would guard myself, however, against being supposed to be proposing any list of the subjects which we ought to teach. I merely select a few instances which strike me—and I dare say much better examples might be chosen—for the purpose of illustrating the principle for which I contend, that a certain amount of scientific knowledge is eminently useful to all, and especially for the working classes. It may, however, perhaps be collected from what has been said, as well as what is to ollow, that the two sciences, mechanics and chemistry, have the most intimate connection with the common things of every-day life, and that any one who is entirely ignorant of them will continually find himself at a loss."

. . . . . .

" Besides weightier reasons for giving an insight into the subjects here recommended, it is very desirable to cultivate in the young all things which, as they grow up, will afford pleasing topics of conversation. This, I am disposed to think, is a great desideratum with the humbler classes. Not having minds stored with useful information, they have really very little to talk about; and so perhaps they gossip for a whole day about some trifle of what their neighbours are doing—the most uninstructive of all conversation. We must do all we can to make what is taught form a basis for further information, which will be picked up when the observation is awakened. And I must say that I agree with one of her Majesty's inspectors, who says that in this point of view science is of more consquence to the poor than literature.

" Drawing we must account a very valuable art for a person in any class of life whatever to possess. It is satisfactory to see that it now receives so much attention in schools. Besides its intrinsic usefulness in enabling us to reproduce what we have seen, the realising of graceful forms by the pencil is found to have an improving influence upon the taste and feelings. Cultivate also class-singing by note In Germany this forms an integral part of every person's education, and with good effect, unquestionably, in softening the manners, and affording a delightful relaxation for the heart under its cares. Last autumn I heard a whole regiment of the German Legion, 700 or 800 strong, singing their national airs as their columns marched along the road from Dover to their camp at Shorncliff. They sang in perfect time, as all Germans do, and it was delightful to listen to; and I cannot doubt that it relieved very much the tedium of the march.

" You will observe that my remarks have been applied to the schools of the working classes; for though I am of opinion that a larger infusion of subjects called for by the growing knowledge of the times might be advantageously introduced into the great public schools, yet the classes whose sons attend these schools are quite able to take care of themselves; while the working classes, who have generally not much choice of schools, are obliged to take such as they can get, such, in fact, as are brought to them. Being, moreover, little qualified to judge of such matters, they are dependent on the plans which may be devised and carried out for them by others."

The second lecture on Working Life, in speaking of the miseries produced by drunkenness, and the stand made against it by temperance societies, draws attention to the fact that it is not pure beer, or any other wholesome beverage such as might lawfully refresh a working man after hard labour, which causes drunkenness. It is the drugged concoctions sold under the name.

" Undoubtedly you cannot exaggerate the evils which drunkenness produces, the quarrels, the miseries which it imports into the life of the working family; wives beaten, children starved. The judge on the bench proclaims all this, the chaplain of the gaol confirms it, nobody doubts it; but how best to meet the abomination, by what wise and well-considered measures it may effectually be grappled with, that is the perplexing question for the philanthropist, and especially for the statesman. They who succeed in stripping the question of things which do not necessarily belong to it, and thus prevent confusion of ideas concerning it, will indeed do good service to society. Do not, then, attribute to beer what is caused by beershops. That is the legislative part of the question. Do not lay solely to the charge of malt and hops what is due to cocculus Indicus, tinctured with tobacco, and spiced with grains of paradise. That is the dietetic part of the question. Help the temperance cause by working out some important changes in the beerhouse system and spirit-shop system. Put the saddle upon the right horse. Strain every nerve to prevent the sale of poison under the name of drink. The drunkards would then be reduced to

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the smaller number of those *determined* to be drunk. This would be a great point gained, and you would rescue from that vice the great majority of its victims, namely, those who have been stimulated to drink more and more by the abominable fluids which have passed down their throats—those whom the gin-palace, with its broad windows and its flaring gas, is luring night by night to their destruction. These places, by the temptations they offer and the liquids they vend, are the inciters to everything that is demoralising and wicked, and are the worst obstacles to the introduction of more sober habits among the people."

The improvement of dwelling-houses is also strongly urged, and statistics are given of the cost and returns of many of the model lodging-houses in London. From 4½ to 6 per cent. appears to be the average of profits upon money so laid out.

"It must be admitted, however, (so eminently commercial a people are we) that you make an immense stride towards effecting any improvement, if you can show that it will be remunerative. A dividend spurs our philanthropy wonderfully. I saw an advertisement a few days ago, headed 'Consumption of smoke made profitable.' Aha! thought I, now we shall get rid of smoke; I will back that advertisement against a good many Acts of Parliament. But it has been shown over and over again that everything which is expended to contribute to the general health does repay the outlay in a variety of indirect ways: in reduced poor rates, in increased capacity for labour, and augmented national wealth. In this sense it may be truly prophesied of a benevolent man, 'Look what he layeth out, it shall be paid him again.'"

The third lecture upon Mental Vigour treats more exclusively on the intellectual training of the upper classes, "the competitive wrestle" which every examination at school or college now entails, and the good and evil which such stimulus produces.

"Competition, it is true, is a necessity of our times. But if we admit that the object of education, rightly understood, is to develope all the powers of the body and the mind equably, we shall consider competitive examinations valuable only in proportion as they enable us to determine the cases in which this important object has been most fully attained. Especially will care be required lest, in the preparation for them, the organ of the mental powers be forced, in early life, into unnatural and diseased activity.

"In fact, the very merits of our schoolmasters at the present day, and their earnestness in their work, have the effect of increasing rather than modifying this difficulty. For they minister to that excess of juvenile study, to which we look with apprehension. Our youth, now-a-days, have certainly their education as it were 'turned on' upon them. They are the raw material put in, to come out the complete manufactured article, to a given pattern, at a given day. It provides us with a plentiful stock on hand; but let us exercise a little caution, lest we reduce all minds, so tested, to a dead level of mediocrity."

. . . . . .

"It is in mental as in physical philosophy—we can gain no certain data except by a long observation and record of facts: and even a single instance gives at least the negative evidence, that for a mind to arrive at extraordinary vigour it is not an essential condition that it should be made to undergo rigorous ordeals in boyhood and early youth. An example may be faulty in many respects, and yet may exhibit a certain portion of truth, to which we should not shut our eyes. As parents or instructors of youth, we must take care to warn them against follies and vices, and from idleness, by which those evils are proverbially engendered. But it is equally imperative upon us to prescribe the measure of mental exertion which is beneficial and safe, and peremptorily to forbid excess.

"One word more as to what has been advanced, of which the sum seems to be this. We contravene a great law of Providence when we attempt to accelerate those mental developments to which time alone can effectually conduct. Time is a necessary element in all things human. Whatever is to have strong roots must have deliberate growth. Nature desires to be assisted, not forced. By attempting to crowd too much teaching into too short a space of life, you simply obstruct her operations; and with equally injurious consequences, whether in the age of childhood, boyhood, or youth. You cannot hasten what she in due time will achieve, although you may injure the machinery by which she is gradually and beautifully bringing her work to perfection."

Correspondence.

REMARKS on the Debate in the House of Commons, as reported in *The Times*, on Sir John Pakington's motion:—

"That the grants annually made by Parliament for the promotion of Education ought to be expended with fair and just regard to the requirements of the different classes of schools recognised by the Minutes of the Committee of Council, and that Ragged and Industrial Schools, which are alone adapted to meet the wants of a considerable number of destitute and neglected children, do not receive the amount of aid to which they are therefore entitled."

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Sir,—The debate on Sir J. Pakington's motion on going into Committee on Supply on Education Estimates may appear to many of your readers simply a discussion whether certain regulations of the Committee of Council on Education are, or are not, just,—whether certain schools ought or ought not to receive a larger grant; a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence, unworthy of further consideration, and which was set at rest by the Vice-President of the Council. If it were so I would not further trouble the public, or beg the favour of a little space in your valuable columns.

But Sir J. Pakington's motion is based on a principle involving the welfare of millions of the juvenile population, and the increased or diminished expenditure of the country in the punishment of adult criminals in prisons, the support of paupers in workhouses, and of juvenile delinquents in Reformatories. The subject cannot, therefore, be unworthy of your columns, or of the serious consideration of your readers.

The question at issue is really this:—Is a large portion of the population to be excluded from educational aid, that being the portion from which the bulk of our criminal and pauper population is derived? Are the children who are "destitute and neglected," and who by reason of their condition cannot attend the National and British Schools which are largely helped by the Council on Education—are these, the poorest and most helpless children in the country, to be left without help, and sink as they do sink into pauperism and crime, thus to be educated expensively in workhouses and Reformatories, at a cost to ratepayers and to the Government of 10*l.* to 18*l.* per annum, besides the additional funds raised by voluntary benevolence?

We believe that no one who is not shackled by prejudice or official punctilio, and who is simply guided by common sense and sound political economy, as well as by Christian benevolence, would hesitate to admit that if educational aid is granted by Parliament to any portion of the population, it ought to be so especially to this class, both as the only means of enabling these poor children to become useful members of society, and as the simplest preventive measure that can be adopted.

Parliament has shown itself anxious for the education of the people. While not prepared to admit the principle of compulsory Government education, all that without this can be done is done by the House of Commons to secure the education of the people. Criminal children, the "children of the State" in a peculiar sense, are provided for in Reformatories, an authorised inspector being appointed to ascertain that a sound secular, moral and religious education is provided for them. Pauper children while maintained by the ratepayers, are educated by the Government, for an annual grant of 30,000*l.* per annum is made to the pauper schools for education, excellent teachers being appointed, some of whom receive through the Council on Education as much as 60*l.* per annum, in addition to their board. An Educational Parliamentary Grant is annually made "to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour." 'The means consist in aiding voluntary local exertion, under certain conditions, to establish or maintain schools." Every school assisted from the grant must be either (*a*) a school in connection with some recognised religious denomination; or (*b*) a school in which, besides secular instruction, the Scriptures are read daily from the authorised version." All the schools aided are either "elementary" or "nor-

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mal," the latter being boarding schools for training school teachers. In "elementary schools the children attend from the homes of their parents, and charge is taken of them during school-hours only," except in a class of schools, the certified industrial, now by a recent Act placed under the care of the Home-office, as intended for children under magisterial sentence. These definitions are copied from the "preliminary chapter" of the educational "code," ordered by the House of Commons to be printed in April last. There is nothing here to exclude ragged and industrial schools which alone have grappled with the great existing evil of a mass of uneducated, destitute and neglected children, and which are adapted to their wants, and have been found to succeed in their efforts. On the contrary, they fulfil all the conditions here mentioned; they are founded and maintained by double or treble the amount of voluntary aid needed for National and British schools, because as they receive no school pence the deficiency must be supplied by voluntary contributions, and because all institutions intended to prevent or reform evil are far more costly than those for the well-regulated;—and finally, they are absolutely "elementary schools," because the children "attend from the homes of their parents," and charge is taken of them during school hours only, *i.e.*, they are not boarding schools essentially, and need not be aided as such, because whatever addition is made to the charge of the children during school hours is undertaken by voluntary benevolence, and ought not to be supplied by an educational grant. Why, then, it will be asked, is educational aid not given to Ragged and Industrial schools?

The right hon. member for South Staffordshire, the late Vice-President of the Council, states that there can be no doubt that the primary object of an educational grant should be the poorest and most destitute; but asserts that "just and essential conditions should be complied with in making grants to these schools," and that it would be a "most unsafe and unwise proposition that they should give large grants without inspection to any schools, under whatever management, which might be called Ragged Schools." We do not deny this; no school managers ought to have any aid who are not willing to submit to "just and essential conditions," framed in adaptation not to any particular and individual school, but to meet a general want and to carry out true principles; no public money ought to be given to schools without such full inspection as would prove that it was devoted to the purpose intended. We court inspection, and desire to conform to just regulations. Being one of the managers of a Ragged School frequented by the lowest of the population in the centre of a densely inhabited district of a maritime city, I can state from personal knowledge that from its commencement, more than a dozen years ago, it has been placed under the inspection of the Council, and every possible effort has been made respectfully to conform to its regulations, receiving warm approbation from four different inspectors. This, sir, is not the reason why Ragged Schools are not aided. Those who desire Government help are willing to submit to just regulations. But the present regulations exclude them from educational help. In 1855 this school received under the minutes for common "Elementary Schools" 113*l.*, being less than half of the actual expenditure; in 1858 under the present minute only 36*l.* were received, *i.e.*, not one-sixth of the expenditure. The school never came under the minute of 1856, because the managers could not conscientiously ask any Justices of the Peace to sign the required certificate respecting their children. It was as follows:—

"We, A. and B., have satisfied ourselves, through the police, and by other means, that the young persons received into this establishment have either been legally convicted of crime, or have been accustomed to begging and vagrancy, not having any home or settled place of abode, or proper guardianship, and having no lawful or visible means of subsistence."

It is evident that Reformatories are the proper places for the first of these classes, and Union Industrial Schools ought to receive the second; at any rate Ragged Schools or Free Day Schools could not; they were thus absolutely excluded from help, by this test.

Now, sir, to prove that the Council will not give educational help to the Ragged Schools, it is sufficient to quote the "instructions" given to her Majesty's inspectors of parochial union schools, explanatory of the minute, dated Dec. 31, 1857, relating to certified Industrial and Ragged Schools:—

"No grants (except those for the purchase of books and maps) will be made in aid of the purely scholastic instruction, unless a certified teacher be employed."

That there may be no doubt of the determination of the Council not to give the smallest educational aid, the inspector is directed to exclude from the application for rent all parts of the premises which are employed solely for intellectual instruction, as well as those other parts, somewhat expensive in a crowded city, which are so important to the work, recreation ground, bathing houses, &c.

"The allowance for rent made upon any buildings, not being part of a school certified under one of the Industrial School Acts, will be apportioned so as to exclude from account all parts of the premises which are not used for industrial instruction. It is the intention of the Minute to pay half the rent of such rooms only as, but for the industrial work, would not be wanted."

The present minute (that of 1857) does not grant any pupil teachers nor any capitation grant for attendance, and no grant is made to masters who obtain the workhouse certificate in a Ragged School until after having been well reported in it for three years. (*Vide* section 6 of the minute of Dec., 1857, on Certified Industrial and Ragged Schools) Yet the Vice-President stated that Ragged Schools "can receive money for pupil teachers on the same conditions as any other schools, if they choose to comply with them," that there is "open to the Ragged Schools every grant which is open to the elementary schools." "Nay more; they have open to them certain privileges which other schools do not enjoy; in the first place the capitation grant is only given in ordinary cases with respect to children who pay a certain amount in school pence. These Ragged Schools receive no payment whatever from the children, yet they are allowed the capitation grant." (*Vide* Report of Mr. Lowe's speech in *The Times* of Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1860.) These statements appear so extraordinary, while the official documents remain unrepealed which have been quoted, that we would willingly believe that the speech has, here and elsewhere, been incorrectly reported. If this is the case, we shall be glad to have the errors corrected. Now, it is through the grants to pupil teachers that large sums are granted to National and British Schools. Sir J. Pakington mentions a school, and it is not a singular instance, in which as much as 332*l.* were given by the Committee of Council in 1858, exclusive of rent, the sum raised by voluntary contributions being only 84*l.*, that is, not one-fourth. No pupil teachers are allowed in Ragged Schools, and very properly, because, as experience has proved, such schools are not fit places from which to select, or in which to train, the future teachers of the nation. With respect to certificated masters, we have no objection to them, provided they are otherwise fit to undertake a situation requiring much self-sacrifice and varied qualifications, for which intellectual qualifications are no guarantee. Industrial training alone is somewhat aided by a grant of one-third of the cost of material, and a capitation of five shillings per annum of each industrial scholar. Under former minutes for industrial training in common elementary schools, 10s. per head were granted with a gratuity of 5*l.* to each industrial teacher. Nothing now is given to aid even industrial instruction: but we ask for help in giving intellectual education.

A passage from a pamphlet of my own is quoted by Mr. Lowe, which, removed from its context, gives a very different meaning from what I intended by it. I will therefore beg to give the whole passage. The pamphlet quoted is probably that entitled, "Claims of Ragged Schools to Pecuniary Educational Aid from the Annual Parliamentary Grant." (London: Partridge and Co.) Having in page 7 mentioned the nature of the minute of June, 1856, as admirably meeting the wants of Ragged Schools, in providing suitable instruction, and the conditions under which the grant would be made—conditions which I consider most just, and which I believe would secure the funds of the Council from misapplication—I proceed to point out, page 8, the real cause of the difficulty:—

"Another clause made, however, a provision to meet a class of schools involving a different principle. The true Ragged or Free Day Schools provided education only without food. Wherever this was given it was by individual charity. But in Manchester and Liverpool large Industrial Ragged Schools had been established where the children were kept the whole day, and consequently fed. To meet the wants of these, a capitation grant of 50s. per annum was given for every child fed at the school. Now this was certainly an error in principle; food should have been provided from other sources than an educational grant. The natural consequences ensued, 'namely, from the offer of 2*l.* 10s. per annum for

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each child for one meal of food per diem,' that numbers of schools, allured by this promise, and by what was imagined an easier method of obtaining Government aid than in ordinary pay schools, designated themselves Ragged Schools: and a large number of refugees of various kinds were, in the instructions to the inspectors, admitted to participation of the grant. Now these refugees and other institutions, whether for discharged prisoners, for the rescue of fallen females, or for houseless children, were, doubtless, important and valuable, and probably fit objects for Government help, or aid from parochial funds, being instituted for the protection of society as well as for the reformation of the individual, and the support of the destitute. But their claims stand on totally different grounds from those of Ragged Schools. They could not fairly be helped from a purely educational grant, and their admission to its benefits, in addition to the grant for feeding in Ragged Schools, caused so enormous an addition to the previous expenditure that it was thought necessary to retrench."

The Vice-President (Mr. Lowe) appears to be under an entire misapprehension as to the nature and objects of Ragged Schools. He calls them "an inferior type of schools," for which larger sums of money are requested on easier terms. "Then," he says, "there would be a run upon the Government for these grants," and, if it were found that larger grants of money could be thereby obtained, school children would, in a vast amount of cases, be described as ragged, disrespectable, poor, and destitute, and unfit for human society." Ragged schools need not be, and ought not to be, "inferior schools," but schools as good as others in fitness for the end intended. With the largest grants we have ever asked for, they are far more expensive to the managers than the pay schools, as the figures already quoted prove. Good and well-managed Ragged Schools do not lure the children from pay schools, for which might be cited the authority of British and National schools in their immediate neighbourhood. And as to calling the children "disreputable," "unfit for human society," we have too much regard for English principles of justice so to designate them; too much reverence for their immortal natures so to regard them. The real class of children for whom the Ragged Schools are intended, is, in reality, absolutely excluded from the educational code above quoted, though the name of the schools is admitted. These schools are there defined as intended for 'children who have no home, or no reputable home." How can children who have no home attend a day school? Who is to decide whether their homes are "reputable?" Some of the wealthiest in our country may not be reputable in a Christian or moral sense, and some of the poorest from which the children attend may exhibit no ordinary Christian virtues. Mr. Lowe must be unacquainted with the class, since he presumes the class not to exist. He tells Sir J. Pakington that he cannot trust her Majesty's inspectors, and yet they are elected by the Council, and dependent on it. If he could trust them, he might know something of the class, for the Union Workhouse inspectors could tell him that at least three-fourths of the pauper children received into those institutions have been below the influence of National and British Schools, and are the very class with which the Ragged Schools attempt to grapple. Other inspectors who have visited these schools at once perceive that the children in them, though clean and orderly, are utterly unfit for the higher schools. But Mr. Lowe cannot receive their testimony. The managers of the schools, also, are not trusted by him. What facts have occurred to justify a distrust of the managers of Ragged Schools, which does not seem to be entertained respecting the managers of other schools? And why are persons who engage, at no small pecuniary cost, in the most arduous and least inviting of tasks, to be thus attacked from a quarter to which they might not unnaturally have looked for defence and protection. The magisterial certificate, also, Mr. Lowe found ineffectual, for the magistrates, and also the police, are so thoroughly aware of the existence of a large number of neglected and destitute children from whom spring the young criminals, and of the importance of these schools, that they were anxious to help those who supported them, and, therefore, in some cases granted a certificate without too strictly inquiring whether it was literally correct. Whence, then, does Mr. Lowe draw his conclusion that the class does not exist which is so strangely excluded from educational aid? If he could not himself visit the neglected districts of large cities, personally, to ascertain their condition, had he inquired of Lord Shaftesbury and others, who have made such investigations, they could well have described to him the condition of these destitute and neglected children, for we do not and will not call them "criminal and abandoned;" they could have well pourtrayed their actual condition, and shown them swarming uneducated in every large town. The masters of the pay schools are well acquainted with the existence of a class of children below their own, whom they would desire to see educated in Ragged Schools, rather than interfere with their own children in the streets. Our legislators, also, are aware of the class, for Lord John Russell, when addressing a Ragged School at Sheffield, in 1857, thus spoke:—

"It is absolutely necessary, as it appears to me, that for the present, at least, the voluntary efforts of those who love mankind, and have a feeling of regard for their neighbours, and for the safety of society, should combine in endeavouring to provide by what are called Ragged Schools and by schools of a similar description, a supply for the wants to which I have adverted. I believe that if these wants are supplied, although we can never hope in our most sanguine expectations that temptations will not divert many from an honest and religious course, yet that the number of those who are sent to prison, who not having originally vicious inclinations, have been perverted by bad example and the circumstances of their position—that the number of those who are criminally punished will very sensibly decrease, and society be a great gainer thereby."

And Lord Derby, when during the last month he laid the foundation stone of a Ragged and Industrial School at Kirkdale, thus pointed out those children:—

"There is a class of the population untainted with crime, above the condition of the absolutely destitute poor, yet below the scale of what may be called decent poverty, for which neither in criminal Reformatories—for which they are not fitting subjects—nor in the workhouse—to which they are either not admitted, or which they are unwilling to enter—is any provision made; and who, except by the instrumentality of institutions similar to that of which I am laying the first stone to-day, must grow up inevitably from idleness to vice, and from vice probably to swell the lists of a criminal population."

Is this class of the population, sir, always to be excluded from help? and still must it be, as is well said by one of her Majesty's inspectors:—[*Vide* General Report of H.M.'s Inspector, Rev. W. H. Broadfield, 1857.]

"The lost sheep are left to wander neglected in their wilderness of ignorance; reversing thus, as applied to instruction, the principle of that characteristic maxim of the Gospel which indicates sinners, not the righteous, as claiming the most vigilant regard. Surely the teacher comes to teach not only the steady, the sober-minded, the apprehensive, the industrious, and the naturally intelligent; but to cultivate what has hitherto been barren, to awaken the torpid, to stimulate the indolent and listless, to encourage the timid, and to search out and breathe upon the latent sparks of intelligence that have been suffered almost to expire. This disregard for the dull or idle I believe to be one of the mostfruitful causes of the low aggregate of attainmen in many of our schools."

There is one point more which must be adverted to, because the figures presented by Mr. Lowe may appear to contradict our assertion that educational aid is not given to Ragged Schools. He mentions that 27,000*l.* were given to these schools in 1858, and 18,000*l.* in 1859. Now those sums, while appearing large, are really insignificant when compared with 252,550*l.* given to pupil teachers alone in the higher schools, an aid from which these Ragged Schools are excluded, not to speak of 86,000*l.* in augmentation of master's salaries, and 750*l.* for teaching drawing. But these grants were made under the minute of 1856, which granted a capitation of 2*l.* 10s. on every child fed, and which included institutions for adults as well as for children. This minute continued in operation until March, 1859; hence the size of the sums mentioned, and not because help is given to education.

He also gives us an account of an industrial Ragged School which received in 1859 the sum of 1,691*l.* (we presume under the minute of 1856), and which this year had received 1,047*l.* (*i.e.*, under the present minute). We should have wondered how any industrial school could obtain so much, but Mr. Lowe fortunately explains it. There were only 25*l.* granted for capitation grants, therefore there could be only 100 industrial scholars, yet there is a grant of 150*l.* for rent, 200*l.* for paying teachers, and 665*l.* for raw materials. How this can possibly be we will not venture to inquire, but we may say that the Government need not fear that Ragged School managers would often give 300*l.* per annum for premises calculated for 100 scholars, and that we think that they would have no right to ask for half of so exorbitant a rent; as only 20*l.* is given in augmentation of salary in an industrial school, it is astonishing how so many can be employed for so small a number of children; and as to the grant of 665*l.* for material, implying an outlay of 1,995*l.* per annum for raw mate-

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rial worked up in the school, it is evident that such an enormous quantity must, under the superintendence of so many teachers, of course well-trained, have returned with large interest to the funds of the school, and that it is not right so to spend the public money on one school, any more than to give 750*l.* for teaching drawing, while thousands or even millions of children are in our country who cannot read their Bibles. Mr. Lowe states that he is "oppressed by the high moral position which the right hon. gentleman (Sir John Pakington) had taken up." Sir, we believe that the right hon. member for Droitwich is not the only one in the House of Commons who is prepared to take up and to maintain "this high moral position," and we know that a high moral position, and a Christian position, are not inconsistent with the position of a sound political economist. They are all in true harmony with each other. We ask for justice to these children and to the country. Let the country judge.

I remain, sir, yours sincerely,

MARY CARPENTER.

Bristol, Sept. 1st, 1860.

FISH IN TIMES OF SCARCITY.—Let those of us who live on the coast see that an understanding is established between inland consumers and the fishermen, who are usually slow in hearing of public affairs. There ought to be no burying of tons of good fish in the sands, or rotting of them for manure, to keep up the price, under the notion that only gentry eat fish. Let every basket be sent by the nearest railway to some inland market; and, once more, let some pains be taken inland to get the fish under the notice and command of the classes who want it most. There are many small towns, villages, and populous road-sides, where the labourers never see or hear of fish, except as a luxury which comes to the squire's. A little zeal and attention on the part of public-spirited men would easily have brought mackerel into 10,000 cottages this dear spring, and may yet bring shoals of herrings among the labourers during the yet dearer autumn which is to come. At best we shall not have nearly the quantity of fish that we ought; but let us have as much as we can.—*Once a Week.*

HOMES FOR YOUNG WOMEN.—The Association for the Christian and Domestic Improvement of Young Women was formed to provide lodgings, at a moderate price, having something of the character of homes, for the many young women who, whether employed or seeking employment in London, are often in a position of dangerous and comfortless isolation. The association has been in operation for some years, and a recent prospectus states that it has now open four "homes," the North London, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square; the West London, in Great Marlborough-street; the Crawford-street Home, and the East Central, in Chatham-place, Blackfriars. In these houses respectable young women may obtain a safe temporary lodging at very moderate rates. In the Crawford-street establishment the cost of board and lodging is only 5s. a-week. Combined with these homes, there are arrangements for providing moral and religious instructions to the inmates, by means of Bible classes. The society wishes to extend its operations through other districts of the metropolis, and makes a strong appeal to the support of the Christian public. The Earl of Shaftesbury is president of the society, and the council of management includes the names of the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Ducie, and the Hon. Mrs. A. Kinnaird. The bankers of the association are Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.—A plentiful supply of good wholesome water is hardly less essential to the health of a great city than a plentiful supply of good wholesome bread; and it is just about as difficult to obtain the one article free from adulteration as the other. The man who brings within the reach of 3,500,000 Londoners that simplest, but unquestionably not the least rare, of all beverages, drinkable water, will be a benefactor to his kind; and will deserve to be—as he no doubt would be—immortalised by thousands of those drinking-fountains, the equivocal nature of whose contents at present make them a doubtful boon to the *gamins* of the community. No Father Mathew could render one-tithe of the service which such a person will do to the cause of temperance, when by his exertions the first city in the world is relieved from something like the reproach implied in the complaint of the *Ancient Mariner*—

"Water, water, everywhere; but not a drop to drink!"

Purity, indeed, as applied to water, is but a comparative term, there being no such thing in all the cornucopia of nature as absolutely pure water; but surely it is perfectly possible to obtain this prime necessary of life unimpregnated with sewage and even fouler substances, which filtration and other ingenious contrivances can never wholly eliminate. All who are interested in the sanitary condition of the metropolis will therefore be glad to have their attention directed to certain water springs at Grays, in Essex, a village about twenty miles from town, and having a station on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway. These springs exist in the spacious chalk quarries belonging to Mr. Richard Meeson, situate about a mile from the margin of the Thames; and when undisturbed, they rise to a height varying from four to eight feet below Trinity high-water mark. Mr. Meeson's quarries form part of a mass of chalk extending from Purfleet to Little Thurrock, and covering a superficial area of about five square miles. Over a space of sixty acres the chalk has been dug out to the level of the springs, and the attempts to penetrate deeper for material led to the unexpected discovery of a most abundant supply of excellent water, which it appears that a careful scientific analysis shows to be entirely free from the presence of organic matter, and to be highly suitable for domestic and other purposes. The flow of water has caused great obstruction to the labours of the quarrymen, who have to resort to pumping to keep it under. The water may be seen simultaneously bubbling up from apertures in the bottom, and gushing in copious streams from fissures in the sides of the pits. The workmen have enough to do to restrain it within something like bounds, having for this purpose to close up the rents in the rock with strong brickwork. When accumulated in a species of natural basins scooped out of the chalk, the water presents a clear blueish tint, the intensity of which increases with the depth of the contents. In a decanter it is perfectly pellucid and colourless, and when tasted, is remarkably cool, fresh, and agreeable. Every twenty-four hours the springs give out 2,100,000 gallons of this precious liquid, which are at present entirely wasted, or, at least, are of no further use, save in so far as they contribute to cleanse Father Thames, into whose channel they ultimately discharge themselves. This state of things has been going on in the Grays quarries for many years past, with the same results. The water has been worse than a drug, it has been an actual impediment to, and is almost the despair of the quarryman. Heavy expense has to be annually incurred in pumping, to get rid of it; and, as the volume undergoes no perceptible variation in quantity or quality as time rolls on, it has naturally occurred to those who have been constant spectators of so great a waste of Heaven's mercies whether what is now almost a curse to the pitman might not be converted into a blessing to the myriad inhabitants of the metropolis. By enlarging and deepening the excavations, and the employment of appropriate machinery to stimulate instead of to repress the liberality of nature, it is believed that a constant and inexhaustible supply may be easily obtained. With this view it is proposed to establish a company with a capital of half a million sterling, and to commence operations by meeting the wants of the intermediate towns and villages of Purfleet, Rainham, Dagenham, Ilford, Barking, East Ham, Romford, and Brentwood, which are at present very ill-provided for; and so gradually to work their way into the heart of the metropolis from its eastern extremity. To enable the water to be turned on at the top floors of the houses in the city, it requires to be raised 150 feet by machinery. The cost of raising each 100,000 gallons 100 feet is computed at 1s. Of the possibility of bringing this water to London without deterioration in its conveyance, and of selling it at a price which will give it the advantage in the market, practical men will best form a judgment. The aggregate supply now furnished by the seven London water companies is estimated at 80,000,000 gallons per diem, and it is obvious that, with the growing wants of the metropolis, the importance of opening up new and improved sources of supply cannot well be overrated.—*Times.*

Printed for the Proprietors, by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London; and sold by W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.—October 1, 1860.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 66.] NOVEMBER, 1, 1860. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

INSTITUTION for the EMPLOYMENT of NEEDLEWOMEN, 26, Lambs' Conduit-street, W.C.

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A GRATEFUL OFFERING.—A benevolent lady observing a few days ago the excellent style with which the Lytham lifeboat, on the Lancashire coast, was launched, decided on presenting to the National Lifeboat Institution 100*l.*, in testimony of her appreciation of the institution's philanthropic objects. During last winter the Lytham lifeboat was instrumental in gales of wind in saving life from the following wrecks:—Schooner E.D., of Salcombe, five men; brigantine Robert and Henry, of Dundalk, six men; brigantine Hannah Jane, of London, seven men; and from the brigantine Nancy, of Teignmouth, eight men and a boy, making twenty-seven persons rescued by this valuable lifeboat from a watery grave. The lifeboat had also put off and assisted in bringing safely into port two disabled vessels, with their valuable cargoes, besides having gone off once or twice in reply to signals of distress from ships. The neighbouring lifeboat at Fleetwood has also been during the present year the means of saving eleven persons during very heavy storms from the wrecked vessels Jane Roper, of Ulverstone; Ann Mitchell, of Montrose; and the Catharine, of Newry. The lifeboat was on each occasion, mostly in the night, in command of Inspecting-Commander Wasey, R.N., of the Coastguard, who for his intrepidity received the silver medal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, to which society the Fleetwood lifeboat belongs, and which was put by it on this important station about twelve months ago.

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ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION.

A MEETING of this institution was held on Thursday, September 6th, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, Sir Edward Perrot in the chair. There were also present, among others, Colonel Palmer, Mr. Lyall, M.P., and Captain de St. Croix. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, a reward of 13*l.* was voted to the crew of the Lyme Regis lifeboat, which belongs to the Institution, for going off a distance of fifteen miles on the night of the 20th ult., during a gale of wind, and assisting, by putting some of her crew on board, to bring safely into port the schooner Ceres, of Shields, and her crew of five men. The lifeboat was reported to have behaved admirably, and to pull well on the occasion. A reward of 7*l.* 10s. was also voted to the crew of the Southport lifeboat, which has recently been brought into connection with the Institution, for putting off very early on the morning of the 26th ult., to the rescue of three men of the crew of the smack Hope, of Dublin, which during a heavy gale of wind was seen in distress on the Horse Bank, near Liverpool. The sea was making a complete breach at the time over the wreck, and the poor men who were in it had given themselves up for lost, as, owing to the darkness of the morning, they did not see the lifeboat until she was within 200 yards of them. The lifeboat on this station is old, and the National Lifeboat Institution has decided on replacing her with a new one. A reward of 4*l.* was given to a boat's crew for putting off and taking from the rigging, at considerable risk of life, the crew of two men of the sloop Britannia, of Preston, which during a gale of wind had sunk off Southport, on the 26th ult. The poor men had been in the rigging when rescued five hours, their vessel having sunk immediately after taking the ground. The thanks of the Institution, inscribed on vellum, were voted to Mr. Alexander Gould, captain pilot, at Aberdeen, in testimony of his valuable services in assisting with the Aberdeen lifeboat, and other means, in saving during the past two or three years the crews of several vessels which had been wrecked near Aberdeen. This lifeboat was built by Messrs. Forrestts on the plan of the Institution, and is kept in first-rate order. Various other rewards were also voted for saving life from wrecks. It was reported that the Institution had just sent new lifeboats to New Quay, in Cornwall, and to Banff, in Scotland. The cost of the former boat had been defrayed by a lady, and that of the latter by Messrs. Macfie and Sons, of Liverpool. A free conveyance had also as usual been readily given by the several railway companies to the two lifeboats and carriages. Lifeboats were ordered to be built for Penarth, on the Glamorganshire coast, and for Selsea, on the Sussex coast. It was reported that some benevolent ladies had presented 200*l.* to the Institution to enable it to plant a lifeboat at Llandudno, near Liverpool, in memory of a departed relative. A letter was read from Mr. Ferguson, harbour-master, of Victoria, Australia, of the 20th of June last, expressing his thanks for the various papers the Institution had forwarded to him, and stating that, in addition to the five lifeboats built on the plan of the National Lifeboat Institution, they were desirous to build some single-banked boats on the same principle, a drawing of which he requested might be sent to him. A communication was also read from Mr. Woodbridge, swimming-master at the lake in Victoria-park, stating that he had within the past few weeks been instrumental in restoring three lads who were apparently dead from drowning by treating them according to the rules of the National Lifeboat Institution. The instructions are based on the principle of the late eminent physiologist, Dr. Marshall Hall. These facts, taken in connection with the important services which the lifeboats of the Institution are constantly rendering to shipwrecked crews, proclaim their own importance; and while the National Lifeboat Institution can hope to bestow boons of such value on suffering humanity it may expect to retain its hold, with God's blessing, on the esteem and gratitude of the community. The institution earnestly appeals to the public for assistance to enable it to meet the very heavy and continued expense on its large fleet of lifeboats, now numbering 106. Payments amounting to upwards of 900*l.* having been made on various lifeboat establishments, the proceedings closed.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

November 1, 1860.

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REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION AT GLASGOW.

The Reformatory and Refuge Union was represented at the late meeting of the Social Science Association by Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., one of the Honorary Secretaries, and Mr. A. O. Charles, the Secretary. From the paper read by Mr. Hanbury on the Metropolitan Institutions we select extracts, and from that by Mr. Charles, the first portion on the origin of the Union. The paper on the Mission to the Fallen is given in full in another page of this journal; that subject being usually omitted from the transactions of the Association.

Facts and Statistics respecting the London Reformatories, Refuges, Industrial Schools, and Penitentiaries.

By Robert Hanbury, M.P.—On looking through the list of the various Metropolitan Institutions, I find that out of seventy-one, five alone come under the head of Certified Reformatories, ten as Certified Industrial Schools, while the remainder, fifty-six, are almost entirely supported by voluntary efforts. The observations which follow in this paper may, therefore, be considered to relate more to Preventive Institutions than to those of a more penal nature. An evident improvement has taken place in the London Institution during the last seven years, and this may be attributed to the progress which has been made in the reformatory movement generally throughout the country, and also to the increased interest which has been bestowed upon such efforts.

During the last year there was expended on these Institutions 80,705*l.* This amount was derived from the following sources:—

Voluntary Contributions	£54,527
Payments by Inmates	3,189
Industrial work	11,882
Sundries, chiefly dividends on stock and interest	2,108
Government grants	7,314
County rate (Feltham School)	1,685
Total	80,705

It will be noticed that the sums received from Government are not more than one eighth of the voluntary contributions. The new regulations of the Committee of Council will materially reduce even this amount.

The receipts and expenditure given above are on account of 71 Institutions.

There are

For Boys:	Certified Reformatories	4	
	Certified Industrial Schools	3	
	Refuges and uncertified Industrial Schools	12	19
For Girls:	Certified Reformatory	1	
	Certified Industrial Schools	7	
	Refuges and uncertified Industrial Schools	14	22
Night Refuges for both sexes		6	
Penitentiaries and Homes for females.		24	30
			71

These Institutions can accommodate

Boys	1,626
Girls	863
Night Refuges	1,085
Penitentiaries	1,080
	4,654

During the year, in addition to the inmates already in the Institutions, there were received as new cases

Boys	962
Girls	632
Penitentiaries	1,307 *
	2,901

Night Refuges (different persons) 10,152.

These numbers do not represent all who were anxious to be admitted. One refuge for boys had 130 applications, and admitted 76; another had 148 applications, and admitted 82.

Four of the Night Refuges, accommodating 290, are open all the year. Two, accommodating 795, are only open during the winter.

These returns do not include the "Shoeblack Societies," except so far as the Refuges attached to two of them are concerned.

There are nine of these societies. They employ 319 boys.

Their earnings during the year were £4,548.

From the returns it appears that only a *few* of those admitted are orphans; *many* have lost their father, *very many* are driven to the streets and to seek shelter through bad home influence (drunkenness, cruelty, &c.).

The great fear with regard to Refuges and other Institutions of a voluntary character is that the wrong class should be admitted, and that parents and friends should cast off their children in order that they may be provided for elsewhere. To prevent this being the case, it has been found absolutely necessary, where practicable, to enforce a weekly payment, and in many cases this test has worked most beneficially.

As the inmates of these Institutions are not under legal detention, difficulty is often experienced in keeping them from absconding. In one of the largest Refuges we find there have been eight runaways during the past year out of a hundred inmates; but it is satisfactory to observe that while one of these had been in the Refuge for a year, four had only been inmates for a few days. I may remark that this Refuge, as well as most of our Metropolitan Institutions of a similar character, is carried on with the view not merely of rescuing those committed to their charge from a life of destitution, degradation, and suffering here; but by instilling into their minds the saving truths of the Gospel of Christ, of leading them to that life which is to come. Sure I am that it is absolutely vain and useless to attempt permanently to benefit the criminal classes, unless the opportunity thus afforded be availed of, to train them by direct Christian instruction. If this course be not pursued, however outwardly improved the case may become, havng nothing to fall back upon, a re-action is sure to follow, and it may be that the last state of the child is worse than the first. No. We must fill the mind of the child with the love of God, as shown so eminently by the death of his Son, who came to seek and to save. The Bible must be the basis upon which we build all our teaching, and by prayer that the Holy Spirit may guide as well as bless our efforts. Then, and then alone, can any real success be expected to be granted to our plans and operations. Such, in my opinion, should be the main principles of all Education, and I have no faith in any other.

The Origin and Proceedings of the Reformatory and Refuge Union.

By A. O. Charles, Secretary.

I.—The Origin.

The origin of the Reformatory and Refuge Union is to be traced back, primarily, to the Conferences held at Birmingham in 1851 and 1853. Those Conferences were convened from a conviction "that some effectual means ought to be adopted, in order to stem the tide of juvenile depravity," and that these means were to be found in the establishment of Preventive and Reformatory Schools. The interest excited by the first Conference led to the establishment of several Reformatories and the development of those already instituted. The attention of the Government was called to the necessity for some legislative enactments for the maintenance or assistance of these schools; but as yet no action was taken. Meanwhile, other agencies of a preventive character were also multiplied, and Refuges and Industrial Ragged Schools were formed in the Metropolis and several provincial towns.

At the second Conference, "the additional experience and more matured convictions which had in the interval been acquired, were collected, compared, and recorded;" and as the result of fresh agitation, coupled with the opinion ex-

* Owing to the insertion of the Address and Programme of the Social Science Meeting in Glasgow, these Reports were omitted last month.

* The total number of cases received by the different Penitentiaries since their establishment is 26,250. It is difficult to obtain a similar return for the other Institutions.

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pressed by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, the Youthful Offenders Acts, for England and Scotland, became law during the next Session of Parliament.

After another interval, during which fresh schools were established, a third Conference was held of the managers of Reformatories and Refuges—this time in London—out of which, directly, sprang the Reformatory and Refuge Union. The Conference, however, was called with a somewhat different object in view, for the movement had assumed a new phase. It was no longer a question how far it was right and necessary to establish such schools, but how, when established, they were to be efficiently conducted; what was to be their practical working, and how might they attain the most satisfactory results. It was also found necessary "to consider to what extent, and in what manner, voluntary efforts might co-operate with the Government in the care of destitute children, and the reform of those who are termed criminals." It was further desired "to insure for the future a means of communication with the Government and the Legislature," and to "recommend such alterations in the law as might obviate the difficulties which retarded the effective co-operation of private institutions with the State."

These points, and many others arising out of them, formed the subject of discussion at the London Conference in March, 1855, when a committee was constituted "for receiving and disseminating information, and for communicating with the Government;" being empowered "to summon another Conference when advisable." One of the first acts of this Committee, in accordance with a resolution passed at the Conference, was the presentation of a memorial to the Home Secretary, representing the earnest desire of the managers of various Institutions that her Majesty would be pleased to direct that some one might be specially appointed for the sole inspection of Reformatories throughout the kingdom, who might be styled her Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory Schools. "The earnest attention of the Committee was given to urge forward legislative improvements of the Youthful Offenders Act, to remove the restrictions to the admission of boys out of Reformatories into the navy, and to the general diffusion of information. These efforts were successful. The Act was amended, and provision was made for the recovery of payments on the part of parents."

"The question, however, had so thoroughly laid hold of the public mind, and the number of institutions so rapidly increased, that the Committee felt the necessity of a larger and more permanent organisation to assist in giving a right direction to the movement." Accordingly, a fourth Conference was convened in February, 1856, when it was resolved "That an Association be formed, to be called the Reformatory and Refuge Union, as a centre of information and encouragement for Reformatories, Refuges, Industrial Schools, and other similar institutions for the prevention of juvenile crime, or the reformation of criminals in Great Britain and Ireland." An influential Committee was appointed, and they immediately took steps to raise a fund for the assistance of the Metropolitan Reformatories and Refuges, which, as voluntary institutions, received no assistance under the Act which had been obtained. A meeting at the Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor, greatly assisted in raising this fund, which was distributed at a subsequent meeting at Willis's Rooms, when arrangements were made for an exhibition of the industrial work of the inmates of Reformatories and Refuges in the United Kingdom. This exhibition was in every respect successful. It was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and many of the nobility; and coupled with the Mansion House meeting, showed the value and secured the permanence of the Reformatory and Refuge Union.

SUNDAY CAB-DRIVING.

A PUBLIC meeting, in connection with the London Cabmen's Sunday Rest Association, the object of which, as expressed in the programme, is to secure to the metropolitan cabmen "their natural and Scriptural right to the rest of the Lord's Day," was held in the large reading-room of the Workmen's Institute, York-road, Lambeth, Mr. J. Gurney Hoare, who takes an active part in promoting the views of the association, acting as chairman. Dr. Cay, of the Coldstream Guards, Captain Anstruther, of the Coldstream Guards, Mr. Rivington, Mr. J. Girdlestone, Mr. Charles Bird, and other gentlemen who interest themselves in its proceedings, were present, as were several ladies, but most of the people in attendance were cab-drivers and cab-proprietors. Mr. Girdlestone read the report, which, after a reference to the circumstances under which the association originated, in October, 1857, related in some detail its operations during the last fifteen months. It stated that by the kindness of Mr. John Henderson, of Glasgow, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Mr. George Moore, of Cheapside, and the Rev. John Mackenzie, of Edinburgh, the committee had been enabled, to offer prizes of 20*l.*, 10*l.*, 5*l.*, and 3*l.*, for the best essays on "Sunday Cab-driving; its influence on the physical, intellectual, religious, and domestic condition of the employed;" the competition to be open to cab, car, and fly-drivers of the United Kingdom. Twelve essays were sent in, and Lord H. Cholmondeley and Mr. John Macgregor, the adjudicators, had awarded the first prize of 20*l.* to John Cockrann, 7, Westmorland-street, Marylebone; the second, of 10*l.*, to A. Dickson, 7A, William-street, Edinburgh; the third, of 5*l.*, to G. Jones, 17, Jubilee-street, Bermondsey-place, Liverpool; and the fourth of 3*l.*, with 1*l.* added, to be divided between John F. Cheesman, 7, Marlborough-square, Chelsea, and Eadie Nimmo, of 395, Parliamentary-road, Glasgow. They mentioned the essay by John Bruce, of Buchanan-street, Glasgow, as next in merit. The report went on to state that there is a good law in London which provides that cabs may be licensed to run on the six working days only, in which case a seventh part of the license duty is avoided. The 6-day cabs are numbered 10,000 and upwards. There had been, since 1854, a steady increase in the number of 6-day licenses. In 1854 the number of such licenses was 570: in 1855, 675; in 1856, 774; in 1857, 908; in 1858, 1,100; in 1859, 1,240; and in 1850, 1,465. It also cited instances of the benefit to cabmasters from keeping their yards closed on Sundays. The missionary employed by the association—himself a cabman at one time—reported that a frequent observation to him by cabmen was, that if it was not for the religious people who hired them to ride to church and chapel, they need never appear on the ranks on Sundays. (A laugh.) The drivers, he added, complained most of popular preachers—(a laugh)—who attracted people to hear them from great distances. As many persons were employed to carry worshippers from Bayswater to hear a popular preacher four miles off as there were to convey persons to any six churches or chapels in the immediate neighbourhood. (A laugh.) A cab-attendant at a stand in Tyburnia, in a recent conversation with one of the committee, said there were more cabs went from there between 10 and 11 on a Sunday than on any other portion of it; adding that the public had no idea of the miserable condition of the men, and the utter want of self-respect which the practice produced among them. An incident was quoted by the missionary to show the strong feeling which existed among cabmen. A lady who had a first-rate establishment, and kept a powdered footman, used to engage a cab every Sunday when the weather was wet or the roads dirty. She always paid sixpence beforehand to the driver to take her to Marylebone Church, just within a mile. (A laugh.) The sixpence used to be sometimes accompanied with a religious tract, given to the driver, and occasionally one to the attendant on the cab rank. One day she gave a tract to the attendant which bore on Sabbath observance, and when she had gone he said to a friend "I respect religion, but such a development as this I detest," and he tore up the tract. The missionary also stated that the cabmen did not feel half so much carrying about people to places of amusement and dissipation, for they knew that such people did not pretend to have any particular regard for their neighbours, but they thought it dishonest in professors of religion to employ them on Sundays. The chairman, Mr. Hoare, in a good-natured speech, expressed the cordial sympathy he felt for cabmen in connection with their unhappy position on Sundays. They were a much abused class; but whenever he had an opportunity he took occasion to hint that it was perhaps not altogether their fault that they were the objects of so much obloquy. He wanted them all, he said, to become Christian gentlemen, and every one of them might be that, if he chose, even in their humble sphere. Mr. Hoare afterwards distributed the prizes to such of the winners as resided in London—namely, Cockrann and Cheesman. On handing the 20*l.* to Cockrann—a young man about 25—he mentioned, to his credit, that he maintained his aged mother; and Mrs. Hoare, who was present, presented Mrs. Cockrann and the daughter

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of Cheesman each with a bouquet of flowers. The object of the association was afterwards advocated in speeches by Dr. Cay and Mr. Rivington, and also by several cabmen, who dwelt with homely pathos upon the moral, physical, and domestic evils which resulted to them from being, unlike almost every other class of the community, denied a weekly day of rest, and all opportunity for religious instruction and worship. They commented also upon the cruelty to which the animals they drove were subjected under so unnatural a state of things, and charged "the religious public" with being at the bottom of the evil. Mr. Emmett, of Waterloo-road, who was a cab proprietor for seventeen years, stated that he never plied a cab during the whole of that time on a Sunday, and he bore testimony from his own experience to the beneficial effects alike to masters, men, and horses, from resting on that day. He strongly urged the drivers as a class to abandon the habit of drinking and smoking, but especially drinking—advice to which the meeting responded by a cheer. George Barnes, another driver, attributed the unhappy condition of his class to the avaricious spirit of the masters, of whom they were the slaves, and spoke to the comfort he had enjoyed during the last three years in which he had ceased driving on Sundays. Cockrann, the cabman to whom the 20*l.* was awarded for the best essay, bore testimony to the improvement in his own fortunes by abstaining during five years from driving on Sundays, and, adverting to his prize-essay, he said it consisted of 19,000 words, and he wrote it all on the top of his cab in the open air. The rest of the cabmen who spoke were Cox, Channer, Cheesman, and Gray. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland — their twenty-sixth report—states that at the close of the year 1859 they had 5,496 schools in operation, and the average daily number of children in actual attendance in the year had been 269,203, an increase of 3,112 over the previous year. The average number of children on the school rolls was 519,175, and the total number whose names appeared on the rolls at any time during the entire year was 806,510. The Commissioners trained during the year 289 teachers, and had in their service at the end of the year 5,636 principal and assistant-teachers, but of these only 2,791 had been trained. 83·9 per cent. of the children are Roman Catholics, only 5·1 per cent. belonging to the Established Church, 10·5 Presbyterians. Of the Protestant children about 18 per cent. attend schools where the teachers are exclusively Catholics; of the Catholic scholars 3¼ per cent. attend schools where the teachers are exclusively Protestant. The Commissioners direct their inspectors, in any cases where they find the children of one faith receiving religious instruction from teachers of another faith, to use their utmost vigilance to discover whether any compulsion or inducement, contrary to the fundamental rule on this subject, has been used to cause those children to be present at such religious instruction. But there really appears to be no proselytising going on. The head inspector, who reports on the Clonmel "model school," mentions that all the young persons of different creeds trained in it from its opening, in 1849, have remained stedfast to their religious principles; most of them are now in charge of national schools under Roman Catholic clergymen, some have become nuns, others have been appointed to situations in Roman Catholic seminaries, one in the Catholic Bishop of Waterford's college. The condition of the elementary schools appears to be encouraging. It is stated that there is a gradual improvement going on, and that the desire for rudimentary education is very great among the lower classes, and is growing, and the number of useful teachers is increasing. Mr. Vere Foster has generously expended upwards of 2,000*l.* in the purchase of school apparatus, which he has distributed among 785 schools. The demand for the labour of even children causes great irregularity of attendance, and the inspector, revisiting a school after the lapse of four or five months, may find half the children he left there are absent or gone. The reports of the proficiency in elementary knowledge vary greatly. Lessons in reading are very seldom given, and numbers of untrained teachers in rural districts never heard a good reader in their lives. It is stated that there is too much rote teaching, and "hard driving" to secure apparent proficiency without thorough grounding in elementary principles. Boys who can work all the exercises in the arithmetic-book fail in the practical questions of every-day market life, and are shamed by an uneducated countrywoman, who will solve them "upon her tongue." These are defects to be remedied, but they are not peculiar to Ireland; and we learn that the reading and writing are satisfactory, and the arithmetic is fairly taught in six of every ten schools. The girls are said to read better than the boys, but not to understand arithmetic so well. The children who are taught in the model schools get an education of a superior character, and in one of the ordinary national schools at Nenagh the inspector was rather surprised to find that the parish priest had introduced Latin and Greek; and they are taught in a very creditable manner, and without neglecting the more essential branches of education. The advanced class construed "Horace" very correctly, and on the inspector giving twenty-seven of them an improvised and difficult passage as an exercise in dictation, nineteen wrote it with ease and correctness. In this school, with a daily average attendance of only forty-one, the school fees for the year amounted to 100*l.*; but in the rural districts the amount received from the parents is small. The sums paid by the children in 1859 in aid of teachers' salaries, together with the local subscriptions, amounted to an average of only 3s. 3d. per pupil. There are a few industrial schools for girls, who devote part of the day to literary instruction and part to work, and thus earn wages and obtain an education at the same time; and there are 143 agricultural schools (including fifty-eight workhouse schools), besides the Albert Agricultural Training Institution and Model Farm, the inspector of which states that several agricultural colleges have recently been established in America upon a similar system of combining literary and agricultural instruction.

THE POST-OFFICE.

On Thursday evening, September 6, the sorters and letter-carriers connected with the Post-office, to the number of several hundreds, met in the Royal British Institution, City-road, to concert measures for obtaining a redress of their grievances—overwork and bad pay. Mr. Richmond, the chairman, said he had every reason to believe that the late Commissioners had recommended both a diminution of labour and a higher scale of wages. He was informed, however, that their report was to be laid aside for the present, and certainly its publication had been unaccountably delayed. Meanwhile the committee appointed at a former meeting were of opinion that an appeal should be made to Lord Stanley, the new Postmaster-General, with the intention, in case of failure, of petitioning the House of Commons next session for a Parliamentary inquiry. Mr. W. King accordingly proposed the adoption of a memorial to Lord Stanley, urging the early production of the report of the Commissioners and the carrying out of its recommendations. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lee and supported by Mr. Rosoman and other speakers, who described the position of the letter-carriers as one of poverty, misery, and degradation. It was stated, as a proof that the men were overworked and underpaid, that there was more than an average amount of illness in the Post-office, chiefly weakness produced by want, and that the principal medicines prescribed by the departmental doctors were codliver oil and quinine. Bitter complaints were made that, while nothing had been done to improve the condition of the letter-carriers, the salaries of the assistant secretaries and other high officials had recently been increased. The conduct of the Government in delaying to publish the report of the Commissioners, and to act upon its suggestions, was vigorously denounced; and a strong determination was expressed, should the appeal to Lord Stanley be unsuccessful, to solicit the intervention of the House of Commons. Eventually the memorial was agreed to unanimously, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Sir G. Bowyer and the Press.

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REFORMATORY FOR JUVENILE CRIMINALS, REDHILL.

A GENERAL court of the governors of this institution was held September 5th, at the London Tavern, Mr. C. White in the chair. Mr. Rogers (the secretary) having read the advertisement in *The Times* convening the meeting, the minutes of the last general court were read and confirmed. It appeared from the report of the auditors that the receipts for the last quarter were 2,700*l.* 16s. 6d., and the expenditure 1,943*l.* 12s. 6d., leaving a balance in favour of the institution of 757*l.* 4s. The report of the secretary for the quarter ending August 31 stated that the number of admissions for the last three months had been twenty-nine—viz., nine from Surrey, four from Kent, one from East Sussex, three from the city of London, three from Somersetshire, one from Brighton, one from the borough and one from the county of Nottingham, one from Bath, one from the Thames Police-court, one from the Clerkenwell Police-court, one from Shropshire, one on payment by friends, and one re-admitted who had been previously discharged. Under the head of discharged six had emigrated—viz., four to Sydney and two to Adelaide, New South Wales; five were restored to their friends, one enlisted in the army, two were on licence to work, three had been committed to prison for offences in the reformatory, and one had died; making a total of eighteen. The number of boys in the institution on the 31st August was 262, or eleven more than in the quarter ending May 31. It was announced that during the last quarter a donation of 100*l.* had been made to the funds of the institution. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Moxon, the auditor, and Mr. Rogers, the secretary, for their attention to the interests of the society, and, some business of a formal nature having been transacted, the proceedings concluded with the usual compliment to the chairman.

THE PROGRESS OF VACCINATION.—On the 14th of May, 1796, Jenner vaccinated a boy named Phipps, eight years old, from the hand of a dairywoman who had the true cowpock; the boy went well through the experiment, was inocculated for smallpox in July, and failed to take it. From this time forward it was the custom to make the 14th of May a day of rejoicing in Prussia and elsewhere, and to publish the annual results of vaccination. For many years the vaccinations exceeded the births, showing that the people were aware of their danger while any remained unsecured. In Prussia the deaths from smallpox had averaged 40,000 annually before vaccination was introduced; and within twenty years they had sunk to 3,000, though there had been a large accession of new territory. Sweden and Denmark, and some territories in Germany, remained absolutely free from smallpox for twenty years after the practice of vaccination had been properly adopted—a sudden change from the few preceding years, when 600,000 persons died annually of smallpox in the world at large, and 210,000 in Europe; and when every quarter of a century saw 25,000,000 of human beings carried off by the foulest of distempers.—*Once a Week.*

Notices to Correspondents.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

Notice.—Subscribers of £1 1s. and upwards to the Reformatory and Refuge Union, 118, Pall Mall, will be supplied on application with "The Philanthropist," a Monthly Journal of Social Economy.

*** *Attention is called to the following Scale of Charges for Advertisements:—*

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

November 1, 1860.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.—V.

THE causes and prevention of Crime, which are correlative subjects—for the removal of the active cause of any evil is the obvious means of preventing its continuance—ought to cover the whole field of inquiry undertaken by the Third Department of the National Association. The treatment of criminals under sentence, whether adult or juvenile, is a subordinate head, as one of the chief causes of crime has been, and to a considerable extent still is, the inefficient and unreasoning method of punishment. Until very recent times nearly every one who wrote on the provisions of our penal law, whether as the advocate of a deterrent severity, or as a prison philanthropist, seems to have overlooked the fact that nothing done *inside* the gaol would be of avail when the prisoner went *outside*, if he had not been brought into such a frame both of body and mind, and were so instructed and circumstanced as to be capable, and be given the opportunity, of earning an honest livelihood. As long as this fact, now admitted as true, though not always recognised in practice, remained nearly unnoticed, it is no wonder that so large a proportion of prisoners were cases of recommittal.

But there is, no doubt, much difference to be observed in dealing with the general causes of crime, and those specific causes which have directly and obviously influenced the conduct of individual criminals—such as intemperance, temptation, habits of vice, or (as already observed) imperfect or injudicious treatment on conviction. Such as these can for the most part be pretty accurately defined in each case, or each class of cases, and the appropriate remedy applied; and it is to the elucidation of these remedies, and their mode of application, that the department of Punishment and Reformation has to devote itself. The more general causes of crime, unquestionable and potent as they are—such as hereditary predisposition, dense population, bad habitations, ignorance, and poverty—do not come within the proper sphere of criminal reformers. Such social conditions are the root of much other misery; crime is only one of the incidents, and not the most prominent, flowing from them; and they must be dealt with on a separate basis, as a part of our general social economies.

Of all the specific causes of crime, intemperance is, beyond doubt, the most frequent. This fact has been attested by judges of the greatest experience, by gaol chaplains, and by prisoners themselves, who generally impute their first lapse into crime, or their subsequent continuance in vicious courses, to the evil influence of drink. As there are upwards of 100,000 drinking-houses in England and Wales, a number double that of shops for the sale of meat and bread, and, consequently, far beyond the natural requirements of the population, it is evident that an active cause of crime is constantly at work, undoing all that the agencies of religion and education can effect, and furnishing recruits for lawlessness and immorality. Whether it is possible to diminish this national curse by any active intervention, or whether we must trust to advancing civilisation to work the same cure in the lower ranks as it has already effected in the higher, is a question on which it is not now necessary to enter. Suffice to say that all who have looked carefully into criminal statistics hold it as indisputable that without a diminution of intemperance it is idle to hope for any considerable decrease of crime.

Another fruitful source of dishonesty,

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—especially of that casual thieving which is quite distinct from the practices of habitual rogues, though unhappily treated too similarly by the law,—is the amount of temptation held out in various ways to the ignorant and poor. The careless exposure of money and goods easily to be taken is an offence against sound morality, too often committed and judged far too lightly. In some cases the expenses of prosecutors who have been robbed through their own negligence in this respect have been disallowed at the trial, but it is to be feared that a much more uniform and severe repression of this common encouragement to crime is needed before any sensible effect can be produced on its frequency. Occasionally, indeed, the peculiar trade of a locality is found to do much, and, perhaps, unavoidable mischief in this way; as, for instance, the abundance of coal loosely stacked by the wayside in a mining district, offering almost irresistible inducements to pilfering; or the bales of cotton lying on the quays at Liverpool, from which so many handfuls are plucked that the receiving and sale of them are a regular branch of trade to a dishonest class in the town. It is stated by Mr. Carter, the chaplain of the Liverpool Borough Gaol, that this cotton-stealing is greatly promoted by the marine store-dealers, who supply ready facilities for disposing of the stolen property, and it may be easily imagined that this class of receivers do not restrict their business to cotton alone. Yet in Liverpool, and other seaport towns, marine store dealers are under some sort of regulation, and therefore it may be presumed are to a certain extent restrained from dishonesty; whereas in our inland towns they can only be punished, like other guilty receivers of stolen goods, by means of an indictment, under which a conviction is difficult. The Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham have prepared a Bill to arrest this evil, and we may hope that it will pass into law in the next Session of Parliament. It is in our large towns that habitual criminals are bred and trained. Orphans, illegitimate children, and the offspring of thieves and prostitutes, are the raw material out of which the manufacture of lawlessness goes on. In a social condition like ours, where luxury and poverty are both common—where profligacy is only too rife among the wealthy, and reverses of fortune are frequent, where property of dazzling value is abundant, and a dense population in a measure defies the most searching efforts of religious and moral instruction, it is to be feared that a class of children will always exist ready to fall a prey to professional thieves. Industrial schools, ragged schools, shoe-black brigades, and other similar institutions, seem the practical weapons for combating the evil; and a general extension of their operation, with a more hearty assistance from the magistracy and police than is now always given, would probably reduce the supply of young habitual criminals to a very low ebb. With those that must still remain, our Reformatory schools would deal efficiently.

These last-named institutions are now so well known, and their success in the repression of crime, as well as in the reformation of individual offenders, is so unquestioned, that it is unnecessary to speak of them further, especially in the pages of the *Philanthropist;* but a few words on another and different, but yet kindred, class of schools will not be out of place. The Certified Industrial Schools, which were sanctioned by the Act passed for that purpose, in order to deal with a class of children younger in the ways of evil than those for whom the Reformatories were designed, and requiring prevention rather than cure, have not yet flourished as they ought to have done. They are really quite as important, and likely to do as much good in their way as Reformatory Schools, and it is most unfortunate that any prejudice or misconception should exist concerning them. Some of the metropolitan magistrates, it is said, have an opinion that the words of the Act are not sufficiently distinct; and that it is impossible to convict a child for what is termed in one of its clauses an "act of vagrancy." In the Transactions of the Social Science Association for 1859 (page 534), there is a letter from Mr. Hall, a high authority among police magistrates, distinctly negativing this objection; and as there is no real ground for it, either in the construction of the Act, or in the general law of the land, it will doubtless be removed by argument and perseverance. The Act has been worked successfully in Bristol, as was shown by Dr. Beddoe's interesting paper, read at the Glasgow meeting; it is being gradually pushed into practical operation in the metropolis and other large towns; as schools spring up the right men will be found to manage them, and in a few years the triumph of the Industrial School plan will be as decided and acknowledged as that of the Reformatory is now.

Although it is the general opinion of persons competent to judge that crime as a whole has decreased and is decreasing in this country, it must be admitted that the treatment of adult criminals is not on a par, as respects its efficiency and results, with that of juvenile offenders. It is not the system of prison discipline which is so much at fault, as it is the old error on the bench, and in the Home Office, that when a certain amount of punishment has been meted out for a certain offence, the ends of criminal justice have been answerered. Hence the short imprisonments, which do nothing but make the convict acquainted with prison life, and angry at restraint. Hence the sudden dismissal from gaol at the expiry of the sentence, and the consequent, the natural, and almost inevitable relapse into crime. Now the real object of criminal jurisprudence is the protection of society against crime; and when once a man has offended against the law, this object can only be accomplished in one of two ways; either absolutely incapacitating him for further offence by the infliction of death or perpetual imprisonment, or else effecting such a change in his habits and disposition that henceforth he will live as a good citizen. The moral sense of society will not permit the adoption of the first alternative except in extreme cases, and it should, therefore, be held necessary to effect, whenever possible, a thorough and permanent reformation of the offender; first, by a sentence of imprisonment of such duration as may afford ample time for the proper authorities to deal with him; secondly, by such a system of reformatory discipline as may improve and instruct as well as punish him; thirdly, by gradually and judiciously accustoming him to freedom at the end of his sentence, by means of a probation which will at once test his sincerity and assist his endeavours after virtue. The papers of Mr. Baker, Mr. Shepherd, and Mr. Eddy, in the transactions of 1859, afford many valuable suggestions on this subject. The successful system of Captain Crofton is too well known to need observation.

W. G. Hastings.

REFORMATORY DEPARTMENT OF THE GLASGOW MEETING.

The opening address to this department of the Social Science Congress, given by the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, on the relation that subsists between punishment and reformation, leads—as all practical consideration of the subject must lead—from the extent of crime to be punished, to the causes of crime to be prevented and reformed.

The nature of these causes none can deny or ignore; but their reformation, even when acknowledged and deplored, is so complicated and difficult a question, that

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the experiences and conclusions of all honest lovers of their neigbour need to be collected and compared to enable the good to make any united social stand against the bad, or organise any effective social mission amongst them.

This collecting and comparing is the essential service to the Reformatory movement which the Social Science Association renders; and each year's Congress throws fresh light upon a subject which, with all its painfulness, has one hopeful side—the children who may yet be saved.

Mr. Kinnaird has ably placed these causes in review before the Congress, and his statements lead us to the division of causes into three heads.

1st. What can be controlled by Legislative authority, such as Sanitary Acts, Lodging-house Acts, Gin-shop Licenses, and Ragged School Provisions.

2nd. What can be controlled by social authority, such as the conscientious fulfilment of the relations of landlord to tenant, teacher to pupil, master to workman, mistress to servant, or, in one word, Christian neighbour to his neighbour.

3rd. What cannot be controlled at all, the awful right of the individual to choose how he will live—the human right to keep his body and soul as diseased as he will, so long as his doing so injures none but himself.

The more these three causes of crime act upon each other, and the more necessary the co-operation of law, society, and individual, may be to make any real progress in Reformatory work, the more necessary it is for each to do its utmost. If a law may be but a dead letter unless the society legislated for accept and obey it, the more need for legislators to enact what commends itself to social appreciation, and supplies social needs.

If social authority cannot coerce the masses without Legislative support, the more need for such influence, as it has to be exerted to the utmost, and by showing what it can do, demand legal help for what it cannot enforce.

If the individual be to a certain extent uncontrollable by law or society, the more must both do to confine the evil of his misdoing to his own personal loss and suffering. And if to every individual it be hard to do well under an evil system of law or society, the more every individual needs to make himself an element of good in the social system for whose wants the laws are framed.

Mr. Kinnaird dwells forcibly on the inevitable vice engendered in the "festering and grim rookeries" where human creatures swarm as unconscious of their moral needs as they are reckless in gratifying such physical ones as they are sensible of. Any one who knows anything of the opinions or feelings of the poor in low districts of crowded towns, must have observed their unconsciousness of how depraved they are. They may know murder is murder and theft is theft, but of their filthiness, their rudeness, their lying, their uncleanness, they have no standard by which to judge; no light to see how they look. Classes cling together, and all classes shrink away from those immediately below them. When the honest shrink from the dishonest, the pure from the impure, the civilized from the brutal, the instinct is in itself natural and lawful; but when the rich shrink from the poor, and let poverty fester into disease and crime, we feel disposed to look upon these outcast masses as upon deserted or perverted children, and blame them less than the parent-state and the upper ten thousand of her more favoured children.

This state of things none are labouring to remedy more earnestly than the highest classes in the land. Mr. Kinnaird enumerates much that has been done by the Legislature to reach the evils of over crowding, Lord Shaftesbury's Lodging-Houses Act more especially; and suggests further measures against another fruitful, perhaps *the* most fruitful, consequence and cause of abject poverty.

"One immediate and gigantic evil springing out of the utter comfortlessness and want of home attraction existing in these over crowded districts is the great demand that naturally arises for the petty and ill-conducted beer-shops which superabound. (Hear, hear.) The misery of a home makes a wretchedness of heart that is always longing for excitement. Something ought to be done to abate the evil of these houses; their number ought to be lessened, the regulations under which they are licensed made more stringent, and the power to suppress them in cases of complaint made more vigorous and prompt. (Applause.) The poor man deserves at our hand some protection against the evils of these houses. I am not prepared to enter fully into details of what might be done. The Act known as the Forbes Mackenzie Act (but which was in reality conceived and originally framed out by my brother, (Lord Kinnaird) works well in Scotland. (Applause.) The Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into its operation have reported in its favour. This is very important. Why may there not be some modification or adaptation of the provisions of this Act framed so as to be suitable for the requirements of England? (Hear, hear.) Of this I am certain, that could we remove the temptation of these ill-regulated beer-houses and gin-shops from the view and the reach of the labouring population and the poor of our large towns and cities, we should most materially diminish the inducements to the predisposing causes of much of the crime throughout the land."

But when all is done that law can do to restrain or prevent adult crime, the prospect of success is doubtful, when the habits of the man or woman are once formed. The education of the children springing up in this vitiated atmosphere seems the only sure ground for improvement. And here much remains for the Legislature to do, and more for social authorities and private philanthropists.

"The industrial training of the young is also a measure that deserves much more attention than it has yet obtained. Our national and parochial schools do not adequately supply the wants of our labouring classes and poor. They give, it is true, a fair amount of literary education, but they fail in industrial training. We have seen that home influence has much to do in checking crime; let us then prepare the boys and girls of our poor for home life. (Applause.) It would be much better to train the girls to manage a house, or to keep a room clean and tidy, and to make the most of the means of comfort which they, as working-men's wives, are likely to possess, than to perfect them in the knowledge of the water-shed of Europe, or the mountain-ranges of South America. (Applause.)

"I fear the Committee of Council on Education is not altogether free from blame in giving a wrong direction to the studies of the youth of our land. The Committee of Council never meant to unfit them for service, or for the performance of their home duties, but they have done so practically by giving them such a superficial amount of instruction on advanced subjects as brings with it the pride, not the humility of knowledge, and fosters tastes incompatible with their position in life. From this source springs much crime. The restless striving after other positions, other enjoyments, finer dress than that to which they are legitimately entitled as the daughters of working-men, who have to work for their own livelihood, leads directly to it. Our boys, too, why should they not learn some of the industrial arts while at school? Not that the trades are to be taught in the school instead of the workshop; but why should not every boy know enough of tailoring, of shoemaking, of carpentering, and other arts, as to enable him, when the father of a family, to make his children's shoes, although he may be a painter by trade—to make the easy-chair for his wife, even if he work during the day as a stone-mason—or to make or mend his own coat, although his ordinary calling may be that of a garden labourer or a porter? Training like this would create a taste for home occupations, and the father of a family being employed in his own house throws the greatest safe-guard round him and his family. And here I must remark that the treatment of the children in the unions and workhouses throughout the country is unsatisfactory. I believe that if the facts were ascertained accurately, it would be found that a great number of the children brought up in our workhouses become the youths of our reformatories and the men of our gaols. A modification

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of the system pursued here is absolutely necessary." (Applause.)

The writers of other papers read before the meeting corroborate this statement, and one by Miss Hope imputes the inefficiency of the education to the most probable cause, the wrong training of the acting educators. Miss Hope states that the mistresses of girls' schools are inadequately and unequally prepared for their office, but it is equally true of the masters. It tells more obviously in the former because household arts are expected to flourish indigenously in women, and when it is proved that neither nature has implanted nor education engrafted these invaluable faculties, every one is more surprised and indignant than when a schoolmaster proves inefficient to teach gardening or tailoring.

There is no blame to be imputed to these teachers. The mistake is in the inequality between their intellectual and social training. The amount of study necessary to pass their examinations requires their whole energies. With no early apprenticeship to the difficulties of foreign languages, dead or living, such as gentlemen's children receive, they are expected to master the grammar of their own, the highest branches of arithmetic and the history and geography of places to which no home talk or general literature has familiarized their minds, and lightened the drudgery of facts and dates. They must know all this, and know it thoroughly—how thoroughly any one who has ever given a *viva voce* lesson to a class of sharp-witted, ill-mannered children will understand and appreciate. No wonder that when they have accomplished this they over estimate the work for its own sake, and feeling above their relations in life on one point fancy it incumbent on them to disdain them on others. We know of more than one girl who is high in acquirements, great at examinations and rich in certificates at a first-class training college, who when her books are closed speaks as bad grammar and shows as weak judgment as if she had never studied at all. The young men acquire a better manner of speech and address, and a more thorough education, from the greater freedom of their college life, and the personal influence and sympathy of the clergy and gentlemen in the diocese who superintend the college. But the best of them often desire a further change of social standing, and wish to take orders at home or in the colonies. We may respect such men's wishes; but what we desire to show is, that people in a *transition* state of mind cannot have that energy which accompanies the contented conviction that we have found our place and vocation, and have our whole heart in fulfilling it.

Either instructors required to suit the present standard of acquirement must be gentlemen and gentlewomen, above all elation or mortification about their position and its duties, or the standard of book-learning must be lowered and that of industrial capability raised. The latter seems the most obvious and practical course in the case of paid teachers, for the cause of manual labour needs every support it can receive. Ask a poor man "out of work" in a London alley what he can do, what is his trade? the majority will answer, "Oh, anything," which on inquiry proves to be nothing, that is nothing skilled or remunerative; the lowest work at gas-works, or navvie work under bricklayers, is the refuge of most of them.

If this want of industrial training be felt in the teaching of ordinary schools, where the children have decent homes and parents willing to advance their education, it is more urgent still in certified, reformatory, or workhouse schools.

Mr. Kynnersley's paper, read by Mr. Ware, on the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders by the Magistrates, and Miss Carpenter's on the Supplementary Measures needed by the Reformatories, show the difficulty of effectually reforming children beyond the period of their school detention. Industrial and moral training are the only sure grounds on which to start a child among the temptations of working life. The tree of human knowledge can of itself bear no good fruit; the cultivation of the intellect is a means not an end of education, and if teachers are to go forth to their scholars strained to their utmost power in mere brain-work—for we repeat that the plain English education that sounds so easy is to them a hard study—the chances are they go forth frayed and damaged in health and spirits to the conflicts of moral training, and disqualified manually and mentally to teach industrial arts.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR LADIES.

II.

The suggestion, previously quoted, made by H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, Mr. Norris, on the subject of Girls' Industrial Schools, was that one such school, purely industrial, and a mere training home for domestic service, should be established in each district of a given circuit, where children might be sent for that important branch of their education, instead of attempting to combine household labour with the reading, writing, summing, and sewing, for which their schooltime is generally short enough, too short in many cases.

In agricultural districts, where the village schools lie wide apart, such a scheme would entail serious expense, as schools in nearly the same proportion to the parishes, as are the new union workhouses, would require to be built. If this were done at public cost the rates would be heavily taxed, and the school placed under the same rank of mistress as a union matron or workhouse schoolmistress. Moreover, the old failure of all school-training for service would remain, plenty to learn and nothing to learn upon.

Private enterprise and benevolence is the best hope for increasing the number of these schools, which, as at Brockham, Reigate, and at the Red Lodge Cottage, Clifton, do already exist, though their number is a drop in the ocean of the demand for them. That a gentlewoman should head and guide such an institution is self-obvious, but that her assistants should be girls of her own station is a suggestion that to many minds will need explanation and defence. If girls from sixteen to seventeen, or seventeen to eighteen years of age, or at any age when childish irresponsibility has given way to the lawful wish to find a place and a value in the social scale, were placed at such a school, under such a superintendent to carry out her orders, and learn how their own should hereafter be given, we think the future generation of housekeepers would benefit as much as the future generation of servants.

But to begin with the class most needing help, and to take the essential point of finance first of all, the existence of such a class of paying pupils would materially lessen the expenses of the establishment. The sum paid by each for board and attendance would maintain at least one serving-pupil, whilst the residence of an upper class in the school-house would create the reality of work to be done, which has just been stated to be the failing point of household-training schools. Such an upper class, living much as they would live at home, would afford practice to the servant-pupils in those branches of domestic arts which they would otherwise have to acquire from the upper servants of the family they first enter; a school which undoes all that the training-school has in morals attempted to do. Cleaning out a schoolroom, a kitchen, or even a mistress's parlour, will not qualify a girl to clean and arrange the costly and intricate furniture of a modern drawing-room, or accustom her to handle delicate glass and china, or to render quiet and dexterous

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personal attendance in illness, at table, or in any shape in which actual domestic service will call for it.

The benefits to the servant-pupils need no enlarging upon; the question is, what are to be the benefits to the young ladies themselves, and what they are to do and be in such a house besides make practice for the others?

To put them under the same manual training as the serving class is not proposed, excepting so far as to make them practical teachers of the duties they are to see executed, but to habituate them to receive and transmit orders much as a midshipman does, till by echoing a good commander he becomes in his turn fit to command. Good soldiers can do little under bad officers. It is useless to turn schoolgirl servants, accustomed to look to superiors in every detail, into a house where they can look to their mistress in none. Such is at present the case. We ask too much of a servant in our affected refinement. A groom of the chambers, and a *maitre d'hotel* may be very proper and efficient officers of a nobleman's household, and the old family butler and housekeeper of the last generation were, perhaps, fit guardians of the younger servants, but the race has died out, and the present system will never produce their like again. The ordinary run of servant is not fit to arrange and order her own duties to the extent modern manners assume that she is. Did any of our readers ever study the *Finchley Manuals?* Invaluable hand-books for helpless mistresses as they are, the conviction after reading them, and calling to mind the amount of judgment and reasoning faculty in some of the best specimens of servants, is, "no modern servant could carry out this: time would fail her single-handed, and courage if among her fellows." Undoubtedly the homes of our middle-classes need better ordering, as well as better serving.

This power to order is just what a few months in an Industrial School would give. It is one thing to be imperious on impulse and another to be authoritative on principle. To grudge money and materials when the money is our own, and to economise when the money is the community's, are as different principles of action as could be imagined, yet in private houses they are hopelessly confused. A girl who had learnt the true interpretation of *economy* in administering a general fund would have no imaginary difficulties in regulating her home expenses afterwards. Moreover, while ordering, the girl herself is under authority. No pettiness of will or temper, no injustice or slothfulness could be exhibited, and invalidate her authority with those under her; and the change of office each officer would make in learning all branches of household duty would prevent any undesirable combination between two differing classes of young people. The kitchen, the laundry, the household and table service, the accounts of the household, would each require a special charge, and in fulfilling the round no lady pupil would remain very long over one department of service, while the under girls would necessarily choose their branch of service, or have it prescribed to them, and remain in it to perfect themselves.

The advantages to the ladies themselves are such as would tell in their future homes as wives and mothers. We do not desire to dwell much upon any advantages to be derived from such a training to women who may never marry, for the opinion stated in a popular journal that such have "failed in business," makes a practical public dwell less on any benefit to single women than to those who are to impart those benefits to husbands and children.

But the bankrupts themselves may be allowed an interest in the matter, and to them we feel sure that the opening of a demand for lady housekeepers would be opening a sphere of usefulness apart from gain, though it might also be an honorable means of self-support. The claims of society and custom, the prejudices of a husband, the cares of very young children, might prevent many a married woman, after due training, from attending to detail. A well qualified substitute would be as valuable to her in her house as a well qualified governess to her children, while the position of a lady housekeeper would be far more independent and agreeable. Tenacity of position, or care about sharing the society of visitors, would be equally beneath both, if they knew their own duties and their own value; but certainly the balance of probability as to which inmate would have least temptation, or inclination to be *de trop* in the family circle, is in favour of anyone so cheerfully and actively employed as a thoroughly qualified housekeeper, the keeper or maintainer of order and comfort to and for every member of the household.

THE MISSION TO THE FALLEN.*

BY A. O. CHARLES.

SECRETARY OF THE REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION.

The mission to the Fallen Women of London, instituted by the Committee of the Reformatory and Refuge Union in the beginning of 1858, has been so far attended with success that it has been thought desirable to present some account of it on this occasion, with the view of stimulating to like exertions others in different parts of the kingdom who may feel interested in this unhappy class.

The mission was commenced at the time when public attention was being directed to the so-called "Great Social Evil." But it may be as well to state at the outset that it was not because it was regarded as a *social* as much as a *moral* evil that the efforts were put forth, and have been continued, which it is now proposed to describe. We feel more anxious about the moral and spiritual condition of those who are thus walking in the ways of sin, than we do about the loss of social position and domestic happiness, which are the present fruits of the evil. We have, therefore, from the commencement sought to lay before them the everlasting misery and ruin which they were bringing upon themselves by continuing in their course of sin; and we have not been careful to get received into homes those who were simply anxious to better their position in life. This is the groundwork of the mission; and to be really and lastingly beneficial, it must be the groundwork of all efforts for the reclamation of the fallen.

It may be interesting to describe the plans which are pursued by the missionaries. And first it should be explained that this is entirely a female agency. It has been felt that no efforts were likely to be so successful as those which were made by their own sex. They are able better to enter into their feelings, to sympathise with them, to receive from them their tale of sorrow, and to advise them for their present and eternal welfare.

As a rule, the missionaries leave their homes between nine and ten o'clock at night, remaining out till nearly twelve, and occasionally till one in the morning. They are located in different parts of London, near to the nightly walks and haunts of those they desire to benefit. They are not long before they find some with whom they may enter into conversation. Usually the offer of a tract is the first step; and it is remarkable, considering their class, how seldom the tracts are refused. Of course no rule can be laid down to determine the next step. The missionaries are guided solely by circumstances. Sometimes they are only able to exchange a few words, and are obliged to pass on, leaving the tract to produce its effect. At other times they are engaged in a lengthened conversation, with varying results. One of the missionaries lately spent nearly an hour in Regent-street, conversing with a most interesting girl of eighteen. She was deeply affected, but she evidently strove to resist her feelings. On the missionary inquiring if she liked the life, she replied, "Yes, occasionally." But by-and-bye, when she was asked—on hearing that her mother was dead—if she had been a praying mother, she could no longer restrain her emotion, but burst out crying. The missionary drew her aside, and with all earnestness besought her to look to the Saviour. She was much moved, but still would not relinquish her sin. All that could be wrung from her was a promise to go home and to

* Published by desire of the Reformatory and Refuge Union.

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bend her knee in prayer, if she had not done so for years before, and to implore God for Christ's sake to have mercy on her. She added, "Yes, I shall go home. I could not stay out now. You have made me miserable."

Frequently these conversations have a different result, and here great caution and discretion are necessary. The prospect of a home is often an inducement to leave their life of sin only because it is more comfortable. Or they may be labouring under the excitement of the moment, and have no permanent convictions. Thus a girl was one night much affected; she cried, and clung to the missionary, and said she was very unhappy. The missionary promised to call on her in a few days. When she did so she was received very civilly, but the girl declared that she had been drinking a little the other night, which made her feel the wickedness of the life she was leading, and that now it was not quite convenient to give it up. Notwithstanding every exhortation, she still adhered to her sin.

Such cases being of frequent occurrence, the missionaries are obliged to exercise a sound discretion as to the course to be pursued with those who appear at the time disposed to give up their sinful life. Many are told to call the next morning, when, if still of the same mind, something should be done for them. At the same time there are many met with during the night who are sincerely anxious to reform, and for these it is desirable to have some immediate place of shelter to which they may be taken till more permanent provision is made for them. The missionaries have, therefore, a spare room in their own houses in which to accommodate such cases. Sometimes they are admitted to a home the next day; but occasionally it is thought well to test them for a few days before anything more is done. And the missionaries feel this provision to be most important for the successful prosecution of their work. Shelter is afforded at a critical time; and whether the result be satisfactory or not, the little money laid out has been well spent.

It will occasionally happen (especially when a missionary first engages in the work) that a tract may be offered to one for whom it is not intended. But a kind word even to such an one, met at that time, and under those circumstances, may be useful, and not out of place.

In addition to these nightly walks, much time is given during the day to visiting the hospitals and workhouses, where the fallen women are found in considerable numbers. Here, again, the tracts are most useful, and are frequently eagerly sought after. They will, under these circumstances, gladly listen to the missionary as she reads from the Word of God, and offers prayer on their behalf. Many have here been induced to resolve on quitting their life of sin; and, after being placed in homes, have become respectable and useful members of society.

The parks are also visited, and here the value of the mission as a *preventive* agency is apparent. Girls foolishly loiter about until they are entrapped and fall. The presence of a missionary has, by the blessing of God, in some cases prevented this. One of them relates that, being in St. James's Park, she observed a young woman nicely dressed sitting on a bench, and a man talking to her as if persuading her to go away with him. She went and sat between them. The man was enraged, and began to insult her. Bent on her mission, she gave one of her tracts to the girl, and induced her to leave the place. She then learnt that her suspicions were correct, and that the girl was on the eve of destruction. She was admitted to a home.

Another portion of the day-work consists in visiting the wretched houses in which these poor girls live. Sometimes this is done when the address has been given overnight, in the hope that under different circumstances some good may result from an affectionate exhortation or solemn warning. At other times it is done more generally, with the desire to benefit both the keepers of the houses and their inmates. These visits are made alike to houses in some wretched alley, and to the more fashionable resorts of the upper classes. In one of the latter a missionary has remained for two hours, speaking plainly and faithfully of the way of salvation. And some who were forcibly detained, have by these means been rescued. They have been offered a home if they could effect their escape, and they have gladly accepted the offer.

An effect has also been produced on the keepers of the houses. When spoken to on the evil they were encouraging, and the part they were themselves taking in it, they have sometimes, with tears in their eyes, confessed they were wrong, but declared they were driven to it through poverty, being left widows with families; but by constantly visiting and speaking kindly to them, several have been induced to give up their houses.

In the prosecution of their work the missionaries are frequently the means of restoring fallen ones to their friends. For, though cases are not uncommon in which a departure from virtue (even where this has been forced on the poor victim) is a bar for ever to the parental roof, yet there are many who will thankfully receive back the wanderer on the interposition of a friend. Such was the case with L. M. She came to the missionary and recited a sad tale of seduction, where the seducer turned out to be a married man, whom she had left on ascertaining the fact. She was then driven to desperation; fearing to return home, she had rushed on still lower and deeper in crime, till after a sickening and heart-rending experience of six weeks' exposure on the streets, she was mercifully arrested in her course, and determined, by God's blessing, to return to her home, seek the forgiveness of her parents—respectable people—and apply herself to some honest and virtuous mode of gaining a living. She was sent to her friends, and received a warm welcome. Her father was declining in health, but he had lived to pardon and bless her.

The missionaries have also been useful in rescuing those who have not fallen, from the evil influences to which they are exposed at home, and which would in all human probability lead to their ruin. A young girl of fifteen stated that she was the daughter of a woman who she shamed to say had recourse to prostitution to procure, not the means of living, but the means of getting drink; that her clothes had been taken to procure food; and that she had been three days confined to her bed, being literally unable to get up for want of clothing. The girl further said she herself would die sooner than resort to so vile a means to procure bread; and if ever there was sincerity denoted in a human face it was in hers, as she said,—"Oh, madam, I should sooner go into the workhouse, and stay there for ever, than become a bad woman." The missionary procured the girl some clothing, took her to her house, and after a few days got her into a Refuge, where, though much persecuted by her drunken and depraved mother, she continued to do well, and is now giving much satisfaction in respectable service.

The daily and hourly intercourse which the missionaries have with the fallen has enabled them to learn much of their previous history, and of the causes which led to their ruin. And although a great deal has been written and published on this point, the following statement of one of the missionaries will not be without interest:—

"During the time I have been engaged in the mission I have had occasion to hear the history of some hundreds of these poor fallen girls, and of learning the events which occasioned their ruin. It may not be uninteresting, then, to trace the cause or causes which most frequently lead to this sad result, and to consider the circumstances and ages which are most calculated to produce the fall from virtue to its opposite.

"I should say, then, the common opinion that a woman is first betrayed, then deserted, and driven to street prostitution, is by no means so general as the universal supposition would make it appear. At the same time it does frequently take place.

"Amongst the lower order of unfortunates, their own sex—those that have already fallen—are far more frequently the agents of their ruin. They entice foolish young girls of sixteen or seventeen to remain out at night till past the permitted hour; then when frightened to return to their homes, allure them to their dens 'just for the one night.' But the poor victim once there, is either talked into 'the life,' or else, if she resolves to return to her home the next day, finds when the morning comes that any place—the streets even—are preferable; for, alas! she dare not go home. The evening before she was guilty of what was comparatively a trivial fault; now she is a poor, polluted, lost creature, despised by others, hateful to herself.

"Another, and I think the most fruitful source of ruin, is indolence. Some girls will do anything sooner than work; and these are the least reclaimable of any.

"A third cause is vanity—a love of dress—a thirst for pleasure. I place them together, because they are generally united. These, unlike those possessed by indolence, are very often open to reclamation. The poor painted butterfly sickens at its borrowed colours, and longs for the quiet home enjoyments it once possessed, instead of its ceaseless round of dissipation, which she knows must end in everlasting misery. The following is one amongst many instances I could record in illustration of this. A young girl aged 17 was training to be a National schoolmistress. Whilst in her pupilage she imbibed an inordinate love for dress and amusement, and though her parents were both respectable and religious, she absolutely fell, to procure those imagined enjoyments. But

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a short time sufficed to satiate her with what once she esteemed to be a never-failing source of happiness. Stung by her conscience, torn by the anguish of remorse, she leant a willing ear to the advice which was given, entered an Institution, and is now in a clergyman's family, enjoying peace and happiness in her own soul, and giving satisfaction to her employer.

"Another, and a very frequent cause of driving girls to prostitution, is the second marriage of parents, especially fathers. I have known an innumerable number of girls of fifteen and sixteen leave their homes and go on the streets because they and their step-mothers could not agree.

"Then not a few fall into this sin on account of the irreligious and immoral example set them by their own parents. An interesting girl of 15, whom I was fortunate enough to rescue from off the streets, which she had been on only three weeks, told me her mother had deserted her father and five children, and was living in adultery with an old man, himself the father of grown-up children.

"It is also well known the system of letting the different members of a family herd together in the one sleeping apartment, irrespective of sex or age, has a most demoralising tendency.

"Of course there are many instances arising from innate depravity—a love of drink, loss of character from dishonesty, and such like causes—which give rise to the sights we nightly witness in our streets. But if our senses are shocked and our ears horrified often by the things we see and hear, our hearts, too, are wrung by listening to the sad recital of some of these poor wanderers. How many of them, once innocent, happy girls, were driven by dire destitution to pursue the hateful career by which they plunge their souls into everlasting misery, to gain often but the mere crust, which only just saves them from downright starvation. How many have borne up nobly and long against privation. stitched and stitched on until they could procure the ill-paid work no longer; then, driven to despair, have rushed on to crime, regardless of the consequences: or, if they sometimes think, drown the reflection in the gin-palace, or else hope against hope and truth that they will meet from their offended God that mercy which man has denied them here."

It only remains to add, that through the instrumentality of the missionaries more than 300 girls have been rescued from their life of sin, or the danger which threatened them, and placed in homes, independently of those who have been restored to their friends without entering an institution.

While a small proportion have disappointed the hopes which had been formed concerning them, of very many the most encouraging accounts have been received. Thus the Chaplain of one Institution states, "We have fourteen women now in this Refuge, introduced by your missionaries, all doing well. Several others recommended by your committee have been sent to service this year, and one will leave in a fortnight to enter the service of a respectable family in the country as housemaid." Gratifying letters are from time to time received from some in service and others restored to their friends; and on the whole, notwithstanding the drawbacks incident to this as to all missionary work, there are abundant encouragements to adopt the motto "Go forward."

Notes on various efforts to Improve the Domiciliary Condition of the Labouring Classes. By Henry Roberts, F.S.A. Abstract of a Paper read at the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Oxford, in June, 1860.

(Reprinted from the *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, August, 1860).

The author stated numerous facts, the result of many years' experience, during which he has devoted much time to this object both in England and on the Continent. After referring to the occurrence of unexpected difficulties, not uncommon in the early stages of new undertakings, Mr. Roberts observed, that to be daunted by difficulties is foreign to the English character, and that this should be the case especially when the object in view is the benefit of our fellow-creatures.

Assuming that something of the actual domiciliary state of vast masses of our fellow-creatures is known to most, it was remarked, that "but few have sounded the depths of its misery or of its degradation, and none can fully estimate its evil results."

To remove the impression which has been produced by the want of pecuniary success in several instances, that dwellings of an improved character for working people cannot be built so as to be remunerative, reasons were adduced for the failures which have occurred; and facts were given tending to show that there had been a number of cases more or less successful. The Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, from six buildings in different parts of the metropolis, on which 71,328*l.* had been expended in providing accommodation for 395 families, had received for the past year, after deducting all current expenses and repairs, 3¾ per cent. on the outlay. On two lodging-houses for single men, one of them new, accommodating 234, the other old, which provides for 128, a considerable loss had arisen, in consequence of their not being fully occupied. The buildings in these instances must be either too large, or in some other way unadapted to the class of men frequenting the neighbourhood. A similar result has been experienced at Marseilles through the choice of a site outside the town, too far from the men's daily occupation; whilst at Leeds and Liverpool, in buildings on a smaller scale and better placed, increased accommodation had been required. Passing to a consideration of the undertaking of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, although the accounts did not afford the same facility as the other case for ascertaining the pecuniary return on the investment, the author showed that from the model buildings at Bagnigge-wells, Streatham-street, and George-street, the return collectively, after a deduction of ¾ per cent. for repairs, was in 1852 (when Mr. Roberts was honorary architect to the society), 4½ per cent. net. The return from the Streatham-street building, which is wholly for families, was higher than from the other two, being 5 per cent. net. The rents were fixed below those usually paid for a similar extent of accommodation. The new buildings in Portpool-lane were avowedly of so experimental and mixed a character, that the pecuniary results are not a criterion generally applicable. They may serve as a caution against providing too largely in one building for single women. The average occupation of 64 rooms has not exceeded 50 to 52, and more stringent regulations were required than in the men's lodging-houses. The public baths and wash-houses forming part of this building have not been remunerative. In his calculations of the return on the first-named piles of building, Mr. Roberts explained that 4 per cent. interest was allowed on the cost of the land, and per cent. for repairs, the buildings being new; on old buildings the repairs should be taken at 1½ to 2 per cent. In the case of two lodging-houses, which are old buildings and leasehold (one in Charles-street and the other in King-street), the clear return, after deducting 2 per cent. for repairs, was at the period before mentioned 15 per cent. clear. In the case of three old courts in different localities, 7,226*l.* had been expended within the past six years in putting them into a good sanitary state, with suitable fittings, including a small lodging-house for single men, and the return had been much less satisfactory. In 1858 it was, after deducting 1½ per cent. for repairs, only about 1½ per cent. on the outlay; and in the past year the net receipts had diminished considerably. Great as the improvement had been, the actual benefit resulting to the occupants of the courts, when they were taken by the society, was not to the extent which might be supposed, as a considerable portion of them had been ejected, not only to reduce the numbers within a due limit, but in order also to secure a more eligible class of tenants.

From the facts and figures given it would appear, that whilst old houses may be dealt with for men's lodging-houses with a fair prospect of remunerative return (though the results will depend on the manner in which the work is done,

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as well as on watchful management), courts and old buildings in the metropolis, put into sanitary condition and fitted up for families, unless obtainable at a much lower price than they usually are, will not yield a satisfactory return, after provision had been made for repairs and a sinking fund to pay off the capital, which there should be, especially in the case of leasehold property. It was, however, stated, that the Hastings Cottage Improvement Society had during the past three years succeeded in paying a dividend of 6 per cent. to their shareholders. It forms a main feature of that society's administration to disturb existing occupants as little as possible; and they have a reserve fund of 1 per cent. per annum.

The sanitary and moral results of the operations of the two London societies, need not here be recapitulated. The point required to be got at is, the reason for any ill success which there has been in the financial returns, and in the extent to which the example has been followed by speculators, or by philanthropists, who would gladly select the form of investment in buildings of the kind referred, were they assured of a moderate return. The sanitary and moral effects, taking them as a mere drop in the ocean, compared to the extent and vast population of London, the author did not consider were unimportant, or when compared with those in Paris, encouraged by a Government subvention of 10,000,000 francs. For a description of what has been done in the British metropolis and elsewhere, the author referred to his paper on the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, given in the "Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," for 1858.

Amongst the facts regarding financial success in London, it was stated that at Shadwell, close to the line of the Blackwall Railway, some miserable dwellings came into the possession of a gentleman, Mr. W. E. Hilliard, of Gray's-inn, who thereupon decided to endeavour to improve his own property; and also, by example, the immediate neighbourhood. The old dwellings were replaced by a street, with dwellings on Mr. Roberts's plan, as exhibited in 1851, in the Prince Consort's model houses. There are twenty-eight blocks, each of four residences—112 families in all being provided for. The cost of each block was 487*l.*; and, after allowing for ground-rent and all charges, the authority of the owner was given that they continued to "pay upwards of 6 per cent., and, in fact, nearly 7 per cent., as a net return on the investment;" whilst the same competent judge spoke of the facts as of "perhaps more consequence," that the houses were "almost constantly let," and were "appreciated by the tenants," who, "as a rule," were "pretty stationary, and not migratory, as that class frequently are."

In the last-named case, we have thus an outlay of 14,000*l.* on new buildings, containing 448 rooms, kitchens included, yielding 6 to 7 per cent.; whilst the cost of putting into sanitary condition the three old courts before alluded to, which contain 275 rooms, and a lodging-house with forty beds, had been upwards of 7,000*l.*; and in that instance the return on outlay has been 1¼ per cent., after deducting 1½ per cent. for repairs, but making no allowance for sinking fund.

Mr. Roberts referred to the practical results of the interest taken by the Prince Consort in this object in connection with the Great Exhibition, in its having led in several instances to the providing accommodation for married soldiers; a want which led the late Duke of Wellington to object to the model houses being placed in the barrack-yard at Knightsbridge, lest it should cause dissatisfaction in the army In the present session of parliament 30,000*l.* have been voted for this object.

The Windsor Royal Society, with 9,000*l.* invested in new cottages and two lodging-houses, pays a dividend of 4 per cent. to the shareholders. At Liverpool, on a range of dwellings for twenty-three families in Upper Frederick-street, built after the general plan of the Exhibition model houses, 4¾ per cent. is realised. The association at Brighton has also built one block of six houses on the same plan, and a fair return is obtained.

Not fewer than twenty societies have been established in provincial towns, the results to occupants being in every case beneficial; and whilst the financial results have varied so far as to show the necessity of competent skill in planning, and watchful supervision, they are yet valuable. One instance from Scotland, that of the Pilrig model buildings, near Leith-walk, Edinburgh, was added by Mr. Roberts. There are forty-four dwellings in three blocks, with access on both sides, the upper floor tenements approached from one side, and the ground-floor from the other. By economy the cost was only 4,052*l.* 15s. 9d., or about 92*l.* per house. The rent of the whole is 303*l.* 19s., or varying from 5*l.* 5s. to 9*l.* 15s. per house, one half of them not exceeding 6*l.* 6s. per house. The rents were purposely made low. After deduction of all expenses, namely, fee duty, 22*l.* 14s. 10d.; insurance, 5*l.* 12s. 6d.; rates and taxes, 13*l.* 11s. 2½d.; repairs, 13*l.* 4s. 7d.; management, 21*l.* 6s. 3d.; and paying a dividend of 5 per cent. (less Income-tax), a balance of 30*l.* 13s. 1d. was last year added to the sinking fund, from which sundry expenses, as painting and papering, are defrayed; this fund now amounting to nearly 200*l.* The demand for the tenements is generally six times the supply.

Besides the instances which have been given, allusion was made to what has been done through a sense of duty and enlightened views of self-interest on the part of many landed proprietors and other employers of labour, as well as through the operations of building societies, the machinery of which might be further developed. Improved dwellings ought to be provided in the metropolis and elsewhere, as a consequence of the demolitions effected in the formation of new streets, and this should be rendered compulsory. An existing standing order of the House of Lords for the investigation of such cases has practically become a dead letter. The legislature should also interfere in the case of all tenements let at low rents in thickly populated towns, as they have done with so much success in the case of lodging-houses: such a power exists in the City, and is ably administered under the medical officer of health, to the great benefit of the poor and a sensible diminution of the mortality. The death rate in the City has diminished from 25 to 23 in 1,000.

In conclusion, reference was made to the encouragement afforded by a recollection of the change which has taken place in the state of our prisons, which are no longer hot-beds of fever and moral contagion, as they formerly were.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Edwin Chadwick contended that results of improvement were even more favourable to the objects of the author of the paper than would be supposed from what had been stated, and adduced the facts of the gain by sanitary measures in towns. Reference being made to the branch of the subject connected with cottages in agricultural districts, Mr. C. H. Bracebridge described some cottages which he had built at Atherstone, Warwickshire, each containing equal to three bedrooms, and which had cost, exclusive of closets at the back, but inclusive of a common washhouse and dustbin to a group of five houses, as well as pathway, 81*l.* 6s. per cottage. The object of low cost, and the provision of the third bedroom were attained by placing the bedroom in the roof altogether, or nearly so. The roofs being constructed with queen-posts, the room was got in the space between the "queens." The area in the clear covered by each house was twenty-one feet by thirteen feet; the room on the ground floor was thirteen feet square; and the space for stairs and other features of the plan, thirteen feet by eight feet, including the partition. The room in the roof which ran from end to end, was of adequate height, and it cost about 6*l.* of the amount named as that for the whole cottage. This room was not, it was true, a very good one, and it had to be reached by some kind of ladder; nevertheless it served the purpose, and it had an advantage over a better room, as it could not so well be let. Water supply, except that from the roof, is not included in the amount named.

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Reviews.

Proceedings of the Second Convention of Managers and Superintendents of Houses of Refuge, Shools of Reform, and Institutions for the Prevention and Correction of Juvenile Destitution, Delinquency, and Crime in the United States of America, held in the City of New York, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of May, 1859. New York, 1860.

The programme of subjects for discussion at the New York Congress comprehends many points of inquiry of general and vital interest to the Reformatory movement, irrespective of place and nation; and the Report of the discussions conducted by experienced leaders and officers of that movement in the United States is especially valuable, in itself from the excellence of the American Reformatory Institutions, and to English people from affinity of race and similar bonds of national sympathy.

The topics of discussion were—

1. The distinction which should be observed between vagrancy and destitution.

2. The comparative value of the family and congregated systems in Reformatory Institutions.

3. The true principles of legislation in respect to vagrant and criminal children.

4. The training of instructors, both male and female, for Reformatory Institutions, Asylums, &c.

5. The best system of education in Reformatories.

6. The best system of discipline.

The resolutions elicited by the discussion of the first topic were—

"That institutions for the prevention of juvenile crime, and institutions for the reform of juvenile offenders, should be kept entirely distinct, and be under the control of separate and distinct boards."

"That mere destitution should not be classed with crime, nor should vagrancy be regarded criminal, except in cases where it is voluntary, and has become a fixed habit of life."

The passing of these resolutions was proceeded and followed by statements of many interesting details from the gentlemen conducting the various Reformatories represented at the Congress. The result of these statements is to show that *crime, vagrancy,* and *destitution* need separate remedial institutions; if not, as the resolution proposes, under the control of separate boards, yet certainly under separate acting managers, and as distinct homes and institutions.

At New York there are existing three such institutions, founded and supported by different societies. The description of these institutions is quoted from the speech of Mr. J. A. Bryan, of the New York Juvenile Asylum.

"The three institutions referred to were the New York House of Refuge, the New York Juvenile Asylum, and the New York Children's Aid Society; all which represent three different plans or systems, and, taken together, occupy the whole range of the several classes of children in need of our help or treatment; so that, if the gentlemen of the Convention shall come to understand fully the plans upon which these organisations proceed, I am of the belief that they will have the whole subject before them, and can judge of the relative merits of the different systems laid down by each.

"The 'House of Refuge' is the pioneer institution in the great work of reforming juvenile delinquents, and was incorporated in 1824. So far as I have been able to learn, nothing of the kind had ever previously been put in practice in this country. It was in the nature of a benevolent society, and not strictly a prison. The managers and officers were not appointed by the State or city authorities, but were chosen by the subscribers. It was initiated by several of our most prominent and influential citizens, some of whom have remained in it up to the present time; and it has been deservedly considered one of the most popular institutions of the kind in the entire country. I have never heard a word raised against it. I have never heard a single suspicion uttered with respect to its management. The Legislature has testified its confidence in its management by many large contributions from the State Treasury, and it has grown up from a small association of benevolent men, and with comparatively small means, until we find it now a large and noble institution, located in a matchless institution, capable of accommodating one thousand inmates. . . . . .

"This institution makes provision for what may properly be denominated incipient criminals. If a boy under the age of fourteen commits a theft, though it is a crime, yet, in consideration of his tender years, the law prefers, by a well-tempered mercy, and with a desire to reform the delinquent, and ultimately have him restored to society, that he should be put into a *quasi* prison, and not be subjected to the odium and disgrace of being confined as a culprit or felon. It also has committed to it vagrant children; and, it may be a question for very serious consideration, whether that is, under all the circumstances, proper. I have no doubt the managers have duly considered that question; but I believe that the number who are strictly denominated vagrant, and now sent to that institution, is very small. It is probable that, in the course of a short time, owing to an increase of our population, and the consequent increase of juvenile delinquency, this institution will be compelled, in the exercise of its peculiar function, to take charge of those who are denominated incipient criminals exclusively, so that those who are the objects of their care, and denominated incipient vagrants, will have to be transferred to the control of some other organisation.

"After many years it was found that the House of Refuge was not calculated to meet a certain want which existed here. Up to the year 1851, it was relied on to take charge of all those children who were deemed proper subjects for a Reformatory; but in that year it became quite evident that many were sent there who were not proper objects, and who could not be there properly provided for. We might mention, among this class, beggars, petty pilferers, children who take ash-barrels, fuel, sugar out of hogsheads on the wharves, fruit, and other trifling things, it may be through ignorance, or the compulsion of parents, and without being aware of the nature or criminality of their acts. Such, it was considered, were not suitable for an institution designed to take charge of 'criminals.' This class also embraced truants, children of degraded women, and of low gamblers, children of poor parents, imprisoned for crime, and who were supposed to have been tainted by the example of such persons, children of habitual drunkards, and the morally degraded or vicious children who have been subjected to the contaminating influences of such evil associations. Proper means were wanting to reach that class who were in danger of speedily becoming, but who had not yet actually become, incipient criminals—those who were exposed to crime and its temptations—who were abandoned, and were likely to resort to any means to get a support; and, being left entirely to themselves, were likely to go to ruin. With these facts before them, a number of gentlemen inaugurated this plan of the New York Juvenile Asylum. It was not in contemplation that the powers and duties which should be imposed by the Legislature, in its charter, should in any way infringe upon the labours of the House of Refuge. It was intended to relieve a class that the House of Refuge could not; and it has been built up and maintained for this object.

"It may be called the pioneer institution in this peculiar field of philanthropic effort. I am not aware that any other organisation of a similar character was formed previous to this, nevertheless I may be mistaken.

"It was discovered, after a short time, that the peculiar objects of the Juvenile Asylum did not supply all the requirements demanded in behalf of the children of our vagrant and destitute population; and I believe the Children's Aid Society was formed and put into operation for the

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purpose of providing for a class not specially designed to be reached by the Asylum or the Refuge. This society intended to confine its efforts to unfortunate children, those who had been measurably well cared for, those who had enjoyed some of the influences of comparatively decent homes; but who, through the misfortune of parents, stood in need of assistance from the benevolent. By the terms of its charter, its purpose was 'to improve the condition of the poor and destitute children of the city of New York."

The discussion of the second topic, the comparison of the family and congregated systems, was opened by an address from the Rev. B. K. Pierce, superintendent of the State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass., showing the advantages of the family system—that pursued at the Lancaster Institution—both as to economy, classification, and moral influence, the three heads of inquiry proposed. Though no definite resolution on the question is recorded by the Report, the result of the conversation was decidedly in favour of that system, with modifications in certain places and cases. Mr. Pierce argues:—

"The family system admits of much less elaborate and inexpensive edifices. They may be constructed with the simple arrangements of an ordinary family, with no conveniences not common to the working classes. In this way, a large outlay at the first may be saved, and the institution defended from the prevalent prejudice, that a sickly benevolence is providing for the indolent and vicious more comfortable homes than the virtuous poor can provide for themselves. But, what is of greater importance, the inmates will be accustomed to the inconveniences and methods of life to which the most of them are incident when they leave the institution. The separate homes may be managed more cheaply and still with greater personal comfort, by the creation of a mutual emulation and competition among them to secure the most economical outlays. There will be a closer and more constant supervision of the public stores, a wholesome feeling of personal interest in the care and credit of their special home on the part of the inmates. In the original construction and in the daily details, economy may be appropriately and even severely exercised, and with proper management the difference of expense between the two systems may be rendered very slight.

"It is evident that the family system affords peculiar opportunities for classification, or, rather, we should say, for adaptation.

"We have serious doubts as to the expediency of the division of an institution into companies, upon either the basis of age or character; for this is entirely unnatural and artificial. The very depraved children are not always found to be the oldest; many of quite tender years exhibit frightfully vicious dispositions and habits. In herding together the peculiarly incorrigible inmates, and rendering them a dishonoured class by themselves, the probabilities of their reformation seem to be greatly decreased. They will probably sink together. In limited families, the more difficult to manage may be distributed around in small numbers, where the moral preponderance is on the right side. Special adaptations in the matrons and in the condition of the families may in this way be secured. In every institution of the character we are considering, the policy is to remove the inmates as early as possible after a hopeful improvement is discovered. The result must be that a large number of very perverse children remain behind, giving a sad moral tone to the institution, and exerting an unpromising influence over the new comers. The inmates that are to occupy the vacant places are coming from the streets, ignorant, wilful, and wicked. On the congregated plan, this continual sifting out of the good elements, and fresh infusion of evil, must be very serious in its consequences, where from three hundred to six hundred are gathered together. Such an institution for girls, established a number of years since in Boston, after a period of about ten years each time, was twice interrupted, and all the inmates cleared out to commence anew, and finally was discontinued, as the preponderance of evil had become so great. While this necessary evil is not entirely obviated under the family system, it is essentially limited, and surrounded with admirable restraints. The number together is small. They can easily be changed, when there is anything like a combination, and the nearness to them, continually, of the superintending and educating element, acts as a powerful curb upon this mutual influence for evil."

The remarks of Mr. Charles Remelin, of Ohio, contained most interesting accounts of the Ohio State Farm, and the wholesome influences of its regimen on its inmates. Space will not allow of extracts from them.

The subject of the principles of Legislation brought out statements of the local police regulations concerning vagrant children in the different cities of the States, all tending to prove that where begging was prohibited, vagrancy and its attendant, juvenile crime, were materially lessened. Dr. Inwood, of New Orleans, states:—

"New Orleans might be termed one of the most depraved cities in the United States, yet there is scarcely ever seen a vagrant child in her streets. The law requires each and every police officer, when he sees a truant child upon the streets, whether he has any testimony of his being a vagrant or not, if his mere appearance indicates that he is such, to address him. If he has a parent or guardian, with whom he lives, the officer follows him home, and ascertains that such is the case. If the child cannot give any account of himself, he is brought before the Recorder, and his friends, if he has any, are notified. If the child is proved to be a vagrant, he is committed to the House of Refuge. This system has been pursued for something like ten years; and now the children that are committed to our House of Refuge are those that come from other cities by steamboat—from St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and some as far off as Baltimore."

The opinions of many delegates implied great want of confidence in the judgment and moral character of the ordinary police in a charge of this kind. The organisation of a special police, or a special officer in every city for this work, was suggested and approved. The legislative policy best calculated to further Reformatory work was described by Mr. Hill, of Rochester:—

"The moment the Legislature puts into legislation any detail with reference to the case of juvenile delinquents, or the inmates or subjects of any of our Reformatory Institutions, they inevitably display their ignorance, and make mistakes. Hence, the Act which incorporates any of these institutions ought to be in the simplest form, simply creating the institution, naming the trustees, dividing them into classes, and determining the time that each should hold office. The Act ought also to name building commissioners, because the managers have enough to do besides building. Building is a burthen too heavy to be thrown upon the managers of any Reformatory Institution. The Act ought to provide, that all persons convicted of crime under a given age should be committed to the trustees *in loco parentis*, to take charge of them, to take care of them, to bring them up; not merely to furnish them food and clothing, but to take them from their present state of degradation, and make men and women of them, by educating them at large, giving them employment, habits of industry, order, and cleanliness; preparing them for usefulness in the world, for their own happiness, here and hereafter; educating them wholly; and, being in the position of parents and guardians, binding them out when they shall have so far reformed as to be fit subjects for recommendation; and totally discharging them when they shall have formed a character which would justify it. The Legislature ought to provide none of these details, merely authorising the commissioners to build a house, the courts making the first appointment of trustees, determining how long they shall hold office, and for what crimes and vagrancies children shall be committed. Perhaps, in some States, the courts by law might be authorised to commit to such places without having the crime spread upon the record. That might involve a difficult matter, for a crime is a crime in a child as well as in a man. Hence, whatever alteration should be made in the general law of the land, would be a difficult and delicate thing to do. But one thing is certain, that no time ought to be fixed. The Legislature ought never to provide a law by which a court should sentence to Reformatory Institutions for any period of time; for the reason, in the first place, which covers all other reasons, that it is subversive of reform to sentence a child for any time, because you thereby give the idea that he is put there for punishment. Re-

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formatory Institutions are not intended to be Institutions for punishment. The boys in the Institution with which I am connected do not deem themselves punished; they are happy in the idea that they are taken there to be cared for, and brought up. The idea of setting a time for commitment, as they have by the laws of some other States, is utterly subversive of the objects of the Institution. The legislator cannot know whether a child can be reformed in a given time, nor are the courts any judges as to that."

The training of instructors, which formed the fourth topic of consideration, was introduced by the reading of a paper by the Rev. D. B. Nichols, superintendent of the Chicago Reform School. If the candidates for employment in the work of reformation could be imbued with the spirit of mind described by Mr. Nichols, there would be less need of any definite method and course of training.

"This work is, as before stated, a peculiar work. This species of labour has its own trials and perplexities, and is attended by its own reward. This work calls for a peculiar class of workers. Not every good man or woman is qualified for a position in a Reformatory as a labourer. The talent demanded by these schools is rare. We need not expect success in a Reformatory, only as its labour is performed by qualified persons. The question of qualifications is one of importance. It is a question with which the interests of our Reformatories are deeply concerned.

"The question as to what are the qualifications required, in order to be a successful labourer in a Reformatory, is one which applicants for place as helpers in such schools should carefully study before they accept a berth in such an institution. To this question of qualifications it is my purpose now to address my thoughts. The first qualification we shall notice, as required of a labourer in the Reformatory, is that:—

"The applicant for a berth as a helper in a Reformatory should be a Worker.

"Overseers are abundant; the market is glutted with this class, but workers are few. I use the term worker in a large sense. I mean the applicant should know how to work with his own hands; that he has had a previous training in manual labour. The importance of this knowledge in a labourer in a Reformatory cannot be well over-estimated. These schools are industrial schools. The pupils in these schools are not only taught to read and write, but are taught to work. When pupils are sent to these schools, they are almost entirely destitute of the knowledge of how to work. The educator, if he would be successful in training the pupils of his charge to be industrious, must first be himself industrious. If he would instruct his charge in some kind of manual labour, he must know how to work himself. The pupil must see that he is not ashamed to work with his hands, and this will be a stronger argument than any other can be to show the pupil that it is not disgraceful to work.

"Practice in the education is far more important here than precept. These youth want a model. There is no danger of their proving truants from tutor or slighting their work, so long as one whom they respect and love is working at their side. It is a mistake that boys do not love to work. It is true that they do not love to work alone; but put a company of boys, with an industrious and pleasant man to work with them and direct their energies, and nothing could better please them.

"The school should also be supplied with a teacher who is a worker. Many of these youths have been made truants from school by being sent to prosy teachers.

"A man who would be a successful teacher in a Reformatory must be one who is alive and wide awake. If this plan do not succeed, he should try that. If he fails to interest his pupils by one means, he should try others. Moral training must also be performed by the same active and efficient instrumentality.

"In a well-conducted Reformatory there is nothing but work. Whoever enters a school of this class with the thought that he flies from labour never made a greater mistake.

"This work is hard work, continuous work, from the earliest dawn of day until night with her mantle encircles the earth. Here are youth who have had bad training. All their habits of character, thus far, have been wrong. These bad roots must be rooted out. The soil of the heart has then to be properly prepared. The seeds of virtue have to be sown. The plant, after it has come up, must be nursed with the greatest care. It must be watered, and have plenty of sunshine, that its growth may be strong and vigorous. Line is to be given upon line; precept is to be added to precept. Here a little is given; there is a little supplied. One day's labour follows another. Week is added to week, and months of hard work fill up the year. No one can succeed in a Reformatory who is not a worker. No one will meet with a more grievous disappointment than the one who goes to labour in such a school in hopes of finding rest. Like Noah's dove, he will find no rest to the soles of his feet. He will find the motto of these institutions to be 'Labour here, but rest in Heaven.'"

But as the character is rare which, by mere intellectual comprehension of the duties in hand, and moral energy to fulfil them, can enable its possessor to carry them out in detail without practical training, some system in preparing instructors for their work must be acted upon. That pursued in the Raube Haus at Hamburgh, and other similar institutions throughout Europe, was brought before the Convention. It may be described, as it is carried out at the Ohio State Reform Farm, as a probationary system. Young men who have recently completed their own college or school education are invited, and often propose themselves as "trial elder brothers" to the institution. They live free of expense, but receive no pay, and give themselves to such work as the superintendent prescribes to them. Such a residence in a large industrial establishment is in itself a training of the candidate himself as a farmer, overseer, or foreman, supposing him to develope no qualification for reformatory work, and to leave the institution at the end of his time. In many cases a capacity for and love of the work is developed, and the young men become "elder brothers," and take their place and work as such in the house. They are then paid and provided for as such, remaining in their first school of trial or drafting off to others needing them, as circumstances dictate. This method ensures, as far as any method can, that the work shall be chosen for its own sake; that when so chosen it affords a maintenance and provision to the instructor, does not invalidate the good of his free choice, only enables him to persevere in it.

The fifth topic, namely, the best system of education, and the sixth, the best system of discipline, may be comprehended in one account. The evidence on the system of teaching and the things to be taught, all tended to establish the importance of industrial over mere scholastic teaching. And in this, as in everything, the character of the child must determine the preponderance of either to suit the individual. Some children learn to read with labour, and to work handily with ease, and the reverse. It is a waste of a child's training time to make him acquire more book knowledge than he can accomplish in the time devoted to it for averagely intelligent children—who may learn far more in that time than he does—when there is in him, or her, the making of a good manual worker. It would be better to lessen the time in that case, and lengthen it in that of children of obvious intellectual power. Moreover, industrial work is especially favourable to moral training; not merely knowing our duty, but doing it is the end of education, and work to be done, and done well, is the best school in which a child can prove his will to do good or evil. On discipline, the opinions were unanimous that the law of kindness was the most compelling. At the same time, and as in the spirit of that law, the delegates were agreed that where punishment was needed it should be enforced, with the full showing to the offender and his companions how and why it was administered.

The Convention closed with a vote of thanks to the President, for the able and courteous manner in which he had conducted its meetings.

Printed for the Proprietors, by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London; and sold by W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.—November 1, 1860.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

VOL. V.—No. 67.] DECEMBER, 1, 1860. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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THE COSTERMONGERS OF LONDON.

On Thursday evening, November 23, a crowded and very orderly meeting of costermongers, fruitsellers, and street hawkers was held at Mr. Green's, Blue Anchor Tavern, Middlesex-street (Petticoat-lane), Whitechapel, "To adopt a memorial, and take measures for staying the proceedings of certain parties who are striving to prevent honest and industrious men gaining their livelihoods, forcing numbers into prisons, and plunging whole families into workhouses." Mr. Brook (a salesman of Leadenhall-market) presided. The chairman said the street hawkers of the metropolis were very unfairly treated by the city magistrates. They were imprisoned and fined for endeavouring to support themselves and families. The markets of London could not possibly manage to get on without them. Mr. Brown (a tradesman) said, although not a costermonger, he was a customer to them, and being a poor man, could not make both ends meet without them, as they prevented a monopoly on the part of the shopkeepers. Several members of the trade addressed the meeting, and in an impressive manner described their struggles to support their families honestly. Some of them stated that they had been in the trade twelve, fifteen, and twenty-one years. They had an intense horror of the poor-house, and would rather starve than go there, and they earnestly hoped that the city magistrates would not drive 50,000 persons to starvation. Mr. M'Sweeny said the capital represented by the London costermongers was 3,000,000*l.*, for which they had no protection. Mr. J. Green said he had been fifteen years a costermonger, and by the dint of honest industry he had become the landlord of that house, and he could assure the gentlemen of the press then present that a more honest and industrious class of men never existed. A memorial to the Lord Mayor, Common Council, and city magistrates was adopted, setting forth the hardships they were subjected to by being deprived of the means of supporting their families, and praying that they might be allowed to pursue an honest calling in the streets of London. Mr. J. Green, of the Blue Anchor, Middlesex-street, and Mr. Brook, Leadenhall, were appointed to receive subscriptions on behalf of the men, and the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. A reformed convict, a ticket-of-leave man, at the close of the proceedings, said he had been endeavouring to obtain a living in an honest manner by street hawking, but that he had been fined six times in as many months.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Statistical Society, held in their room in St. James'-square, on the 20th of November, Colonel Sykes in the chair—

Mr. T. B. L. Baker, of Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, read a paper on the criminal returns of 1856-9, with especial reference to the results of reformatories. Mr. Baker's paper was founded on the official criminal returns of England and Wales, prepared by Mr. Redgrave, and his object was to show that the general decrease in crime which those returns exhibit is principally to be attributed to the establishment of reformatories in all parts of the country. It appears from those returns, that the number of commitments of every kind has diminished in the four years included in the returns, from 113,736 in 1856, to 107,172 in 1859, notwithstanding there is now greater activity in the police, and, consequently, a greater number of detections. The diminution in the number of boys under sixteen years of age in the four years 1856-9 was from 10,634 to 6,704, and of girls from 2,108 to 1,185. As to boys, so far as I can ascertain from the magistrates and police of different counties and towns, the race of six or ten times convicted boys—the regular habitual, skilful thieves—has nearly ceased to exist, excepting in London. Nearly every boy on a second if not a first conviction is sent to a reformatory; and even if he be not reformed, even if he leave the reformatory with no sounder principle of honesty than that with which he entered it, at the very least he cannot be practising stealing and corrupting others while he is digging on the farm. The juvenile crime has fallen steadily from 13,981 in 1856, to 8,913 in 1859, being a reduction of 5,068, or 36 per cent., while the adult crime has fallen unsteadily from 99,755 to 98,159, or 1½ per cent. A great deal, in Mr. Baker's estimation, depends on the selection of boys to be sent to those institutions. "I have always," he said, "believed that the real use and value of a Reformatory was not the receiving every boy who happened to yield to some slight temptation, and the keeping him there for his benefit at the country's cost, but the receiving just the leaders of crime, with a view not so much to benefit them as to prevent their leading others astray."

REFORMATORY EFFORTS AMONG WOMEN.

(From the *Record*, Nov. 28, 1860.)

On Monday evening a number of clergymen and gentlemen assembled, by special invitation, at the residence of Mr. Robert Hanbury, M.P., 10, Upper Grosvenor-street, to consider the important question indicated in the title of this notice. Mr. Hanbury is one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, which, by a Special Committee, has been instrumental in originating a Female Mission to the Fallen, the results of which are set forth in a paper read by Mr. A. O. Charles (Secretary of the Union) at the Glasgow Social Science Conference.

The proceedings were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Thomas Nolan, Incumbent of Regent-square Church.

Mr. Hanbury, M.P., after some preliminary remarks, read extracts from letters received from the Rev. John Davis, Ordinary of Newgate; the Rev. J. Lingham, Rector of Lambeth; Rev. T. Richardson, St. George's-in-the-East; and the Rev. A. J. Ram, of West Ham, on the causes and extent of the evil; from the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury, and the Rev. J. H. Gurney, of Marylebone, and several others, approving highly of female missionaries to the fallen; and from the City Chamberlain and the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, of Hampstead, as to additional efforts required to meet the necessities of the times. He stated, also, that through the agency of this mission 369 cases had been received into approved institutions, and grants had been made unto them to the extent of 617*l.*

Mr. A. O. Charles (the secretary) then read a statement on the present position and prospects of the Mission, the peculiar feature of which is, that women of tried Christian character are employed as the agents for visiting the unhappy objects of the Mission at their own homes, and otherwise appealing to them individually.

The general subject was then discussed at considerable length. Mr. Hanbury, M.P., replied to various questions which were raised with regard to the objects and operations of the Reformatory and Refuge Union. Information of a deeply painful character was communicated by some of the speakers, while others bore gratifying testimony to the value and effectiveness of reformatory effort. The proposal for making Christian women the active agents in this new mission met with warm and unanimous approval, and various practical suggestions were thrown out with regard to the character and duration of reformatory discipline. Among points incidentally touched upon were the need of more Christian supervision of females in domestic service; the preventive effect of industrial training founded on sound religious instruction; the possibility of establishing boarding-schools for girls of the lower class; the demoralising tendency of various cheap places of amusement, especially on boys and girls, and of French novels and other current literature on the young of the upper classes; and the valuable influence of the Young Women's Christian Associations, of which two have now been established in London. The conversation closed with a resolution in favour of the scheme for increasing the number of missionaries to twenty. Thanks were voted to Mr. Hanbury for calling the meeting, and the proceedings closed with the Benediction.

Law Amendment Society.—A paper will be read in this Society on Monday evening, the 17th of December, at eight o'clock, by Mr. Edward Webster, "On the expediency of carrying into effect the sentence of death in the presence of official spectators only, and on a substitute for capital punishment." The subject, which has been much before the public of late, is expected to be fully discussed at the meeting.

Miss Martineau on the Sewing Machine.—The annual money value of the sewing required by the American nation that can be done by the machine is estimated at fifty-eight millions of pounds sterling; and a large proportion of the saving is already made by the sewing machine. In the city of New York alone, the annual saving is a million and a-half on the clothing of men and boys. The same amount is saved in Massachusetts on shoes and boots alone. The machine has revolutionised about forty distinct branches of manufacture, besides creating new ones. Here lies the solace of the poor needlewomen.—*Once a Week.*

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

December 1, 1860.

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THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LADIES' SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Committee, in presenting their Third Annual Report, have gratefully to record continued progress of the Association. While a review of the past year shows very many of the difficulties and failures necessarily incident to all new undertakings, the Committee humbly and gratefully believe it shows also enough of success and usefulness to prove that their work is of God, and that He is still with them in it.

The receipts of the last year are much greater than those of the preceding one, and one hundred and fifty-six new members have been added to the Association. The Committee rejoice to believe that this increase is not one of mere names and money, but in very many cases an accession of earnest and devoted workers, anxious personally to aid in the prosecution of the Association's plans. The Committee believe this not only because of the kind practical aid and valuable suggestions which they continually receive from many of the members, but because most of the rest who are personally unknown have joined the Association under circumstances which prove their membership to be a spontaneous result of devotion to the work. It is certain that for the Association to be really efficient it must be not merely a working centre supported by subscribers, but a body composed of active members, and the Committee are glad to believe it is really becoming so.

Though the title of the Association has been altered from "The Ladies' Association for the Diffusion of Sanitary Knowledge" to its present more comprehensive one, in indication of the Committee's earnest wish to do actual sanitary work, as well as diffuse knowledge, they have hitherto devoted their efforts almost exclusively to the promotion of the latter object. They believe that for the present the Association can do more widely extended good by arousing mind and conscience to the consideration of the sore physical evils which prevail, by diffusing a knowledge of the laws of health, and by pointing out the causes of disease, so that the poor and their friends may make intelligent efforts for their removal, than it can by a more direct course of action.

The Committee have continued the preparation and publication of sanitary tracts. The following have been issued since the publication of the last Report :—

10,000 "Cheap Doctor." (2nd Edition.)
5,000 "Health of Mothers." (2nd Edition.)
5,000 "Massacre of the Innocents." By the Rev. Charles Kingsley.
5,000 "Power of Soap and Water."
5,000 "When were you Vaccinated ?"
5,000 "How to Manage a Baby." (2nd Edition.)
4,000 "Health of the Parish." By Doctor R. Druitt.
1,000 "Worth of Fresh Air."
1,000 "Influence of Wholesome Drink."
1,000 "Advantage of Warm Clothing."
1,000 "Use of Pure Water."
1,000 "Value of Good Food."

In all, forty-four thousand, making a total of seventy-six thousand five hundred tracts issued by the Association since its commencement.

These tracts have been widely circulated throughout the country. A large quantity have been gratuitously distributed by the Association. Many clergymen, district visitors, and other labourers among the poor, have testified to the utility of the tracts, and are now constantly lending and distributing them in various ways. They have been found especially useful by the conductors of mothers' meetings. Other ladies have placed those tracts relating to infant management in the boxes of linen lent to poor mothers by Dorcas Societies. Others have placed them in lending libraries. Upwards of two thousand have been given by the managers of the Infirmary and Lying-in-Hospital at Manchester to the poor mothers in those institutions. In the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street, also, the tracts on infant management are given away by the head physician. In all cases within the knowledge of the Committee the distribution has been attended with satisfactory results.

There have been many very gratifying proofs that the tracts are appreciated also by the poor themselves. The Rev. J. Rowsell, the incumbent of a thickly populated district in Stepney, said in a public speech: —"These tracts have been circulated by us, we continually circulate them; and at the present moment there are none which are so eagerly asked for by our poor as these. A noble lord, a member of the Upper House, sent me a large number of them; and they are the very first things that are asked for whenever our district visitors go into the houses of the poor." The manager of a library for the poor writes, "Your books are the most useful we ever had." A conductor of a mothers' meeting states, "I created quite a 'sensation' the other day among my poor women by reading the 'Cheap Doctor,' and now I find quite a reform in the whole court in the matter of fresh air. I now let my Bible-women sell your tracts among my poor, and they buy them eagerly." Another lady states, "I went to give my usual reading lesson in our village school a few days ago, and, by way of variation, I set the children to read the 'Cheap Doctor.' I never heard them read with so much zest and animation, and the result was, that nearly all brought a halfpenny the next morning to buy a copy of the tract." A district visitor in Brighton states that a woman in her district has through reading the "Cheap Doctor" removed into a new lodging, where she can have pure air. One poor shoe-maker has testified his attachment to the Association by writing a tract for it, and he is now writing another upon what he touchingly calls "Domestic Management under Trying Circumstances." A poor woman recently called at the Association's office to beg the assistant-secretary to prepare a tract on the injurious effect of long hours labour in the city dressmaking establishments, and offered herself to write out a sketch containing facts from her own sad experience.

Other cases prove that the tracts benefit many beside the poor. The recent establishment of a swimming bath for ladies, in Brighton, partially in consequence of the tract entitled "Why do not Women Swim?" is one example.

Many other facts proving the utility of the tracts have been communicated to the Committee. They take this opportunity of earnestly requesting those friends who may circulate the tracts with satisfactory results, kindly to communicate them to the secretaries. A knowledge of them would be highly encouraging in many ways.

It is gratifying to know that the tracts —incomplete and few though they still are—have been the means of directing the attention of philanthropists in other countries to a new means of promoting sanitary reform. The following extract is from a lady of high social position in Hungary :—

"I have been most agreeably surprised by these very useful tracts on the management of children. I assure you that I shall certainly do all I can to propagate the principles contained in them. The first thing I intend to do is, to translate the excellent rules laid down, and then to try to carry them practically out among the poor here."

One of the leading members of the medical profession in Amsterdam has promised to carry out the Association's plans in that city. Similar promises have been received from a lady in Hobart Town, Tasmania.

The Committee have experienced much difficulty in obtaining suitable manuscripts for tracts, and they take this opportunity earnestly to request their medical and literary friends to aid them in this part of the work. They have very great pleasure in announcing that Sir John Forbes, Dr. William Farr, Dr. E. H. Sieveking, Dr. Southwood Smith, Dr. John Sutherland, and Dr. Charles West, have kindly consented to act as an editing committee. One or more of these gentlemen now revise every tract issued by the Association.

It has been found undesirable to continue the arrangements formerly made for the publication of tracts in the "English-woman's Journal," and no connection now exists between the Association and the conductors of that excellent periodical, save the common bond of cordial sympathy

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and friendliness which should ever exist between all true workers for social good.

The diffusion of sanitary knowledge by means of classes and lectures has been continued. A course of twelve weekly lessons on the laws of health was given to a class of ladies by Miss Catharine Johnston, at Westbourne-terrace, in the spring of this year. A class has been formed, under the superintendence of a medical gentleman, for practical instruction in Ling's system of educational gymnastics, and in the laws of health. This class is formed exclusively for female teachers in schools for the poor, to whom the instruction is gratuitous. The Committee feel assured that the introduction of this most perfect method of physical training into all schools would be an inestimable benefit, and they are now endeavouring to bring the subject under the notice of educators. Edwin Chadwick, Esq., has kindly promised his valuable co-operation in this part of the work.

The following course of lectures on sanitary subjects has been delivered, by the kind permission of the Council on Education, in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum :—

Lecture 1.—By the Rev. John Armitstead, Vicar of Sandbach : "On Industrial Employments in Girls' Schools."

Lecture 2.—By Dr. Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S. : "On Sanitary Defects and Medical Shortcomings."

Lecture 3.—By Henry Roberts, Esq., F.S.A. : "On Healthy Dwellings, and prevailing Sanitary Defects in the Homes of the Working Classes."

Lecture 4.—By Ernest Hart, Esq. : "On Dress and Social Habits in relation to Deformity and Disease."

Lecture 5.—By Dr. William Farr, M.D., F.R.S. : "The Arithmetic of Life."

A series of meetings and conversaziones, for the purpose of discussing the means of bringing the Association's efforts to bear upon the London poor, have been held in drawing-rooms and school-rooms in Curzon Street, Mayfair ; Kensington Gardens ; Agar Town ; Borough Road ; St. Giles' ; Kennington and Stepney. Some of these meetings were attended exclusively by district visitors and other ladies working among the poor, others by the poor themselves. Addresses were delivered by a lady of the Committee.

A lending library of books on all branches of Hygiene is now in course of formation at the Association's office. The few books which it already contains are eagerly borrowed.

The Committee are now endeavouring further to utilize the office by making it a *depot* for all good books on the various branches of public and domestic Hygiene. No books are sold there but those approved by the editing committee, or other equally high authority. Thus, purchasers are directed to the best works on each subject. At the office the Committee have also commenced the formation of a collection of specimens and models of new inventions contributing to sanitary improvement. These articles are shown to visitors to the office, who are directed where to purchase them, and much good has been thus done. The Committee feel assured that a complete collection of this kind would form a very efficient means of promoting their objects, and they earnestly ask the aid of their friends and of inventors in its formation. The reports and prospectuses of all associations engaged in work directly contributing to sanitary improvement are also being collected and registered at the office. In short, the Committee are endeavouring to employ every kind of means to make it a useful centre for the diffusion of sanitary information of all kinds. Already many inquiries are made there.

In the autumn of 1859 a member of the Committee established a branch in Aberdeen, under the title of the Aberdeen Ladies' Sanitary Association. Subjoined are a few extracts from its Report :—

"The number of enrolled members is about seventy.

"The chief work undertaken by the Society has been the diffusion of sanitary knowledge by means of public lectures and the press.

"The introductory lecture, on 'Sanitary Reform,' was delivered by Alexander Thomson, Esq., of Banchory. Two thousand copies of this lecture have been published by the Association for distribution throughout the city. The second lecture, on 'Fever and Fever Poisons,' was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Brown. This has been twice re-delivered. The third lecture, on 'The Influence of the Mind upon the Health of the Body,' was delivered by the Rev. Alexander Munro, Secretary to the Association. The Secretary has also delivered a course of ten lectures to the young people attending the Crooked Lane Evening Factory School. In these lectures special attention was directed to sanitary topics of chief importance to those of the auditors who intended to become nursery maids. Lectures have also been delivered in several neighbouring towns and villages on various sanitary subjects.

"In addition to considerable numbers of the Parent Association's tracts, the Aberdeen Association has circulated two thousand copies of Dr. Pairman's 'Counsels on Health,' and several other similar publications."

In January a Branch Association was formed at Brighton, under the title of the Brighton and Sussex Ladies' Sanitary Association. Subjoined are extracts from a letter from one of its secretaries :—

"The subscribers now number about seventy.

"The Society has aimed at a practical realization of the Parent Association's aims, in the following ways :—

"1st. By the circulation of sanitary literature. The Association commenced its work by making grants of the Parent Association's tracts to clergymen, district visitors, and to the town and the female town missions. Some pleasing instances of good resulting from this distribution have been reported to the Committee. The Association has appointed agents at East Grinstead, Worthing, Arundel, and Petworth.

"2nd. By holding cottage sanitary meetings in some of the worst parts of the town. These meetings have excited much interest among the poor, and have done much good by leading them to an intelligent consideration of the physical evils from which they suffer.

"3rd. By the employment of female sanitary missionaries."

In the present month one of the members of the Committee has established a branch in Oxford, with every prospect of success.

In conclusion, the Committee earnestly ask the aid of all friends of Sanitary reform. Though the increases in the funds during the past year have been considerable, they must be much greater still before all the various parts of the Association's work can be efficiently carried out The Committee earnestly hope, therefore, that an adequate increase of public support will be accorded to them, and in humble and grateful reliance on the Author and Finisher of their work, they pledge themselves to increased exertions.

KINGSWOOD REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

On Tuesday, Nov. 20, the second annual "Harvest Home" was held at this school, which is conducted in a large building erected originally as a college for young Wesleyan ministers by Wesley himself. It was purchased for its present use, for which it is well adapted, in 1852. The proceedings on Tuesday were, no doubt, pleasing to the friends of the school present, and they were evidently a source of delight to the boys detained there. The corn harvest, we were informed, was very satisfactory, a good crop having been well saved ; and the other portion of the ground appropriated as a market garden has also been very productive. The whole, we believe, has been successfully managed, and, after paying all expenses, there will probably be a good profit. The school itself is, we understand, in a much more efficient state at present than it has ever before been, and the improvement is to be attributed, in great measure, to the experienced master (Mr. Barker), who was appointed about two years since. As the system pursued there possesses some novel and interesting features we append an outline of it. We may premise that although each boy is treated as one of a number, and controlled by the general regulations of the institution, yet each case is separately studied, and a discipline enforced such as will meet its requirements, and based upon the disposition of the boy, his antecedents in crime, and the cause of his criminality. The first lesson taught is, that the Reformatory is not a place of punishment, but a school in which the boy will be taught to forget his old bad habits, associations, and companions, and be prepared again to enter the world. The next lesson taught is industry, to convince him that it is his best policy to pursue his work with regularity, which policy in most cases becomes a principle. The amount of labour required of each inmate is in summer 9½ hours, and 6½ hours on alternate days ; in winter about 6½ hours per day. Another lesson which was taught was, that pay should follow work. Accordingly, on every Saturday night, all amounts as rewards for

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labour, cash sent by friends, &c., were paid into the school bank, and deductions made for fines for disorder, neglect of work, or disbursements for sweets, boot-laces, handkerchiefs, neckties, caps, knives, or any other authorised article drawn from the store. The master says, "I find Saturday night, with its opportunities for reviewing the operations of the week, checking wrong propensities, teaching the importance of industry and saving habits, of great assistance to us in our work." Rewards for labour range from 2d. to 6d. per week, according to age and industry, and some inmates, who have a sufficiently good character to allow them to take charge of a detached class when on the land, receive more, according to the responsibility of the position and the manner in which their duty is performed. Each inmate receives every day three hours' instruction, under a qualified schoolmaster, in reading, writing, ciphering, geography, and a general knowledge of common things. Sunday is a day of rest and devotion, without work or play. In giving rewards, two objects have been sought to be accomplished —one to deal with the boys as one of a mass, with whose good conduct his interest is identified, and the other to deal with him as an individual, the result of whose consistency will be reaped by himself. When a delinquency occurs, all privileges are suspended until the delinquent gives himself up, which he is sure to do before long. As a boy rarely attempts to abscond without informing some of his school-fellows of his design, it is a rule that "whenever an inmate absconds, the whole school are required to pay out of the bank one penny each towards the expense of his recovery." When free from serious offences for four weeks, the boys are treated to tea and cake. By these means the inmates keep a check on each other, and many delinquencies are prevented. If a boy is idle, he gets no reward; if he continues idle, his balance at the bank is reduced; next, all favours are stopped; next, task-work; next, reduce his diet; next, work during recreation hours; then, solitary confinement on bread and water, which is rarely necessary. Any boy without a bad mark for a month, has his name posted on the "Board of Honour," in the dining-room; when, if he has been there three months consecutively, he has a reward. Stealing and absconding are punished with solitary confinement, and if the offence be repeated, a whipping is administered. Minor offences are punished by fines. One boy who strikes or behaves unkindly to another has a heavy fine. A boy who betrays a greedy disposition, by drawing from the bank continually to the lowest point, has his liberty to draw withheld. No boy is allowed to possess money. It is a great point not to allow too much spare time to be on hand at one period. Amusements are paid for out of the bank. Appended to a fife and drum band is drill, which is most important, in causing prompt obedience, attention, and health. A relative may visit a boy once a month; boys are required to write to their friends once a week. The inmates are not always kept for the whole term for which they were sentenced, as, if the managers are satisfied with the conduct of a boy, they may obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to his discharge at any time after he has served one-half the term. Upon their discharge, those who have no homes are apprenticed, or sent as emigrants, or placed in situations. Speaking of the result of the system, the master says—"After sixteen years of active and direct labour among juvenile criminals, I believe that, with proper and judicious treatment, 75 per cent. are recoverable. The great effort is to develope an upright, honest, and independent character—dependent only on God's help."

By the favour of the secretaries, we are enabled to furnish an abstract of the report which the committee have agreed on, and will soon publish entire:—"They say that the present season completes the eighth year of its operations, and whilst in that period it had passed through many changes, many alternations of hope and despondency, many failures and some great successes, they felt that the whole arrangements and condition of the school had never worn so encouraging an appearance as at present. Let them praise the Allwise Director of humble human efforts, and let them pray that His guidance might still be given to those whose hearts would lead them to the rescue of the children of ignorance and vice. As Reformatory Schools had been for many years progressing steadily in the appreciation of the country, it was not necessary to say anything to prove their usefulness, as that was admitted by all, and the minor objections which were formerly made to the working of these institutions had been amply answered by practical tests. No candid person now considered that Reformatories offered any premium to vice and dishonesty, by giving the youths who were committed advantages that they could covet. No punishment was so dreaded by youths of vagrant habits as steady, hard work; still, no discipline was so much calculated to root out their vicious propensities. Reformatories, then, with the kind example of good masters, cheerful reward for obedience, and the hope held out of a happy future, were generally found to subdue the most hardened. Neither could it be complained that dissolute and reckless parents, whose offspring were born to degradation and vice, escaped, by means of the refuge which Reformatories afforded, from the consequences of their own wrong-doing, as the efforts of Government and of the managers of Reformatories were directed to make the parents answerable for the wrongs they inflict on their children and on society by their own neglect. In all cases where it was possible parents were obliged to contribute to the support of their children in Reformatories, and the Rev. Sidney Turner stated at a meeting of the Reformatory Union, in February last, that a large aggregate sum was then raised from parents, amounting to about £500 a year from those in London, £400 from those in Liverpool, and from the whole country to between £2,000 and £3,000. The committee rejoiced that they were able to give a cheering statement of the general aspect of the Reformatory, which was in a satisfactory condition in the industrial departments, and the moral discipline of the boys. They had successfully cultivated the farm and garden of fourteen acres, five of them rendering wheat and oats, and the rest potatoes and other vegetables for the market, and for the use of the institution, with no other aid than that of the usual superintendent. The boys had also quarried stones, built large walls, laid drains and water pipes, dug large quantities of clay, and at length had succeeded in burning (with some extra help in the last) upwards of 100,000 useful building bricks. The committee felt that the success which had been achieved in carrying a new manufacture into operation, under many difficulties, with entirely unskilled labour and rough tools, had shown an amount of steady determination both in masters and boys, which was most satisfactory. The premises, also, were kept clean by the boys under superintendents, and they washed, baked, and prepared their own food, and made and mended their own shoes and clothes, as far as boys' labour could be turned to such work. There was an air of contentment and cheerfulness about the school, and the boys were healthy and happy. They worked hard, and in play-time thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Drums and fifes enlivened their time, active games were encouraged, and the most praiseworthy lads were allowed to cultivate small gardens for their relaxation. At the same time religious and secular instruction was not overlooked, and the boys who, for the most part, came in in a lamentable state of ignorance, had, for the most part, under good and careful training, acquired such knowledge as was essential to the working man, including Scripture and sacred history. The effect of the moral training might be estimated by the fact that there were at present but very few attempts to abscond; that there had latterly been no need of corporal punishment, or of the use of the cells for solitary confinement. There were in the institution eighty boys, varying from 10 to 19 years of age, and also varying very much in their habit and tempers, and in their previous modes of life. During the past year thirty-eight boys had been received into the school from Bristol, Birmingham, London, Flintshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Surrey, and Lancashire, and six boys had been discharged, three of them returning to their parents, one being apprenticed to a tradesman in Liverpool, one having been placed with a shipowner of Bristol, and one having been enabled to emigrate to New Zealand, he having conducted himself so well as to gain a premium of 15*l.*, most liberally offered by Mr. G. H. Bengough, as an annual donation to assist one lad, properly qualified, to emigrate. The present case was considered by the committee sufficiently hopeful to induce them to add a further sum of about 8*l.* to provide outfit, and to pay the expenses of emigrating to a colony so distant, but yet so desirable. They had the satisfaction of knowing that a large proportion of lads who had left the school were maintaining themselves respectably. Many had visited the institution, and expressed thankfulness for the good they had received there. The committee suggested to the magistrates that, when they committed lads under twelve, they should

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sentence them for such a term as would enable the committee to keep them till they reached an age at which they could earn their own maintenance; boys should not leave a Reformatory under the age of sixteen years. The expenditure had been brought to the lowest possible amount, consistent with an efficient working of the institution. The average cost per boy was 21*l.* 16s. 8d., very considerably less than in some late years; still, as the number of boys fluctuated, the reduction must not be too confidently regarded as permanent. The committee were, therefore, very desirous of retaining all the kind aid they had had, and of improving their funds in every other way. To the great regret of the committee, the valued president, Sir W. Miles, Bart., M.P., had found it necessary to retire from his office, and they had resolved to request the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Bristol to become president *ex-officio*. Other changes in the committee were noticed. It gave the committee pleasure to acknowledge with best thanks the kindness with which Miss Carpenter continued to visit Kingswood, encouraging, advising, and giving aid to that school which eight years ago was established by her effort. "In conclusion," the committee added, "an acknowledgment is due to the great and untiring exertions of the superintendent, Mr. Barker; but in his praise the committee can say nothing more gratifying to him or themselves than simply to refer to his success, and to the proofs of love and willing obedience which have been shown towards him by all under his charge."

The proceedings on Tuesday were commenced by the boys being drilled, and marched to the music of their drum and fife band. They went through the evolutions in a satisfactory manner, and ultimately were formed into single file and proceeded to the dining-room, in which they took their respective seats in an orderly manner, and subsequently proved themselves to be very expert with the knife and fork. The repast was on a more than ordinarily liberal scale. A game at football was afterwards indulged in by the lads, with great gusto, and at a later period they were conducted into the school-room, which was prettily decorated, and where they were met by many well-wishers to the institution. Among those present were Mr. James Livett, of Cotham (in the chair); the hon. secretaries, the Rev. W. R. Lawrence, of Kingswood, and Mr. S. W. Browne, of Clifton; the Rev. E. Sandford, of Kingswood; the Rev. Jogguth Chundra Gangooly; Mr. J. W. Palmer, Hanham; Mr. W. Somerville, Bitton; Mr. C. Thomas, Woodcote; Mr. H. Cossham, Bristol; Mr. C. J. Lambert, and Mr. W. Budgett, Kingswood; Miss Carpenter, Red Lodge, Industrial School, Bristol; Miss Frere, Bitton, &c.

The Chairman, in his introductory remarks, alluded to the good which the school had accomplished, and said the boys would have reason to thank God for the care and attention that had been bestowed upon them there by those who most earnestly desired their (the boys') present and everlasting well-being — (applause). He called upon

Mr. Handel Cossham, who said he was sorry that that was the first time he had had the opportunity and pleasure of meeting the lads there since their excellent friend, Miss Carpenter, gave up the entire management of it. What he had seen had convinced him of the good the school was doing. He was pleased at the order that had been exhibited and the work they had done, and he could not help hoping that that would be the beginning of good days. He hoped they would not be discouraged if they had fallen, for perhaps others would have fallen also if they had had the same temptation. Let them not think that they could not rise again, for they could do so, and by God's blessing they would. A great deal, however, depended on themselves. He had great faith in their learning habits of industry, and was satisfied that if they went out into the world with a determination to earn their own living, and asked God's blessing upon that course, the same Providence would watch over them as watched over others, and they would be enabled to provide for themselves. Many of the noblest characters rose from a humble position, and had laboured under many disadvantages. However, when they went into the world they would be exposed to great temptations again, and it behoved them to be watchful to guard against these. Wherever they had felt that they had a weak point, let them guard especially against that; whatever had been their besetting sin, the peculiar temptation that had beset their path, let them guard against that particular sin, and ask God's especial direction and care, that they might be guarded against it. He had observed that a great temptation arose from drinking habits, and he warned them against these. The keeping from the path of vice was the only way of saving themselves from future falls and future vice. Much care had been taken of them there, and he did not know when he had seen a number of boys look better than they did; he did not mean to make them proud, but he must say they looked as though they were happy, and intended to be so. He did not know why they should not be, for he believed that the Great God and Father desired that all His children should be happy, and that He took as much interest in them as in the children of the Sovereign of the country—that He looked with an equal eye on all. He would encourage them in every effort to shake off vice, and to lead a virtuous and proper life. Besides the imparting industrial habits to them he laid stress on the religious education they were getting there, for he believed the latter to be the foundation of all elevation—that the fear of God was the beginning of all right doing, and that if it was not begun with that, all the rest would be a failure in turn. He alluded particularly to religious, and not merely doctrinal teaching. They had examples worthy of imitation, and he trusted that these would not be disregarded by them. Let them love God's Word, and prayer. He did not believe in the success of any boy without prayer, for the blessing of God was essential to all success. He next referred to the example of Dr. Livingstone, who, when a poor lad, was anxious to get on in life; he had to work as a piecer in a cotton factory, and with his first week's wages he bought a Latin grammar, and learnt Latin as he worked; he went to Edinburgh to attend lectures, and was then sent to college. He had prayed to God to open up his path, and He did so. Dr. Livingstone's success arose from his earnestness of purpose, from his industry, from his reverence for Divine truth, and from his constantly looking up for God's blessing. He did not believe they could all be Livingstones, but he believed every boy could be great in his position.

"Honour and shame from no condition rise."

Whatever they had to do let them do it well. Old Rowland Hill said a Christian cobbler should be the best cobbler in the parish. They could all be useful, and let them resolve hereafter to do something to benefit the age in which they lived. Mr. Cossham illustrated his remarks by relating several anecdotes, and he was most attentively listened to.

The Chairman said there were some prizes to be distributed, and he would ask the Rev. Mr. Lawrence (to whom the school was under great obligations for the constant and deep attention he paid to it) to distribute them.

The Rev. Mr. Lawrence then distributed the prizes, and in doing so addressed to the recipients appropriate, admonitory, and encouraging remarks.

The first prize went to a boy with whom severe means had at one time to be used, but who had much improved, and who was about to leave the school for Liverpool, to learn to be a mason. The next prize went to a boy who came to the school with a bad character, but who had not been punished since he had been there, and for the past fifteen months had preserved an unblemished reputation. Then there was a prize for general attention, and others for honesty, carefulness, cleanliness, and progress.

The boys sang in admirable tune a song entitled "Give me the spade, Old England's glory."

The Rev. J. C. Gangooly next spoke. He said, since he left India, three years ago, he had been travelling in America, and in this country, and could say that, although India was extensively populated by a race whose civilisation, and learning, and philosophy were admired by a great many learned men, yet there were institutions in these Christian countries that India did not possess. There was vice and crime in India as well as here, but here Christ was working, and when he saw our reformatories and hospitals, and other kindred institutions, he felt the truth of what Christ said, "Lo, I am with you alway," for in a Christian country He was working with His disciples towards the promotion of the welfare of the children of God. Even the sons of Brahmins did the same as the boys before him had done, and which had brought them there, but there was no such institution as that in India, or anything to check the boys in their wickedness. He told them that, to urge them to thank those friends who took an interest in a school like that, and to thank God that they were born in a Christian country, where such Christian institutions were supported. He further

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alluded to the disparity there was between India and the Christian nations, and said it was Christianity which had given them such an institution in this counry, and heathenism which had prevented such an institution springing up in India. Referring to one of the mottoes on the wall, "Oh, God! unto thee do we give thanks!" he said the tears were forced from his eyes when he first saw it, because it was so novel to him; he had never seen such a motto on any wall in India. Let them carry that motto in their hearts, and show it to the world; let them live and deal among men in such a manner as though that motto was written on their hearts. Prayer was a beautiful thing indeed, but he cautioned them against offering conventional, unmeaning prayers. They should rather be silent than utter such. Their prayers should be hearty, fervent, and natural. In conclusion, he urged them to become better Christian men.

Prayer having been offered, the meeting separated.

THE GAOL OF NEWGATE.

The report on the moral condition of the great city prison during the past civic year has been presented to the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen by the Rev. John Davis, the Ordinary. In the opening of the Report, the Ordinary expresses his satisfaction at the intended reconstruction of the women's side of the gaol on the separate system of imprisonment. The prison authorities have now had, in the men's side of Newgate, full two years' experience of the effects of that system, both on great offenders and on those committed for minor misdemeanours; and that experience results in decided advantage over the many years of indiscriminate mixture of prisoners. The fears of suicide and lunacy, he says, have vanished; careful superintendence having prevented any attempt at the one from being successful, and not allowed the other to advance so far as to injure the intellect. The great benefit derived from the change has been the protection of the youthful criminal from further pollution. The refractory apprentice or dishonest errandboy, he says, can now be sent to prison without being irretrievably ruined, and punished without being defiled and corrupted. Besides, he suggests, the separate system enables a careful observer to distinguish very nearly what can and what cannot be done with crime. He compares crime with cholera. For crime, he says, there is no known effectual cure in all cases, but a vast deal may be done to prevent its inroad. Vain is the hope to expect its entire extinction. Every session reveals such lamentable instances of moral degeneracy, that if it were not checked by the criminal law society would hardly be secure. He thinks it would not be advisable to lessen to any extent the punishments inflicted on this class of offenders, lest crime should increase, and the tenure of property be made less secure; but he should wish to see the magistrates of the different counties, metropolitan and others, treat prisoners confined in the Houses of Correction in the same way the Government deals with prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, so far as respects the measures taken for the reformation of their minds, the judicious employment of their time, and the making the imprisonment a punishment. Men, he says, under penal servitude have a severe period of separate confinement to pass through for twelve or sixteen months, and that, with the daily religious instruction given them, is enough to bring them to serious thoughts of their folly and wickedness, if anything will. Mr. Davis continues to say that it presents a monstrous contrast that so much reformatory care should be taken where, in many instances, the cases are hopeless, from the long-continued habit of crime; and so little to the same effect carried out when the hopes of benefit are so much greater. Convicts and men under penal servitude have made great progress in demoralising habits. They are not thought unworthy of rational and humane treatment, with hopes of reformation and being restored to society. Why not, he asks, begin with such a system? When the convicts have completed their day's work they have a separate sleeping apartment, and opportunity given for retirement and meditation. Large numbers reform under such treatment. He does not know the proportion, but it is very large. Seven out of eight of all their prisoners never return to Newgate; and the ticket-of-leave men who are sent back do not reach anything like that proportion. The relapses of these men make a great noise, and they are, generally speaking, men of deep depravity; but that, he submits, is only an argument to give such persons longer sentences; it does not reach the mass of liberated convicts. Were such a system adopted with regard to first offenders and men out of respectable families, a very large proportion would be restored to society, and every one be benefited. There are a few prisons where much that is done by the Government is done by the magistrates. Reading Gaol, Aylesbury, Northampton, Leicester, Wakefield, Holloway, and others adopt a similar system, but without the variety of labour or regular payment for their work. With regard to men habitually addicted to crime, who make a trade of it, and who are lost to shame, all light punishments are nonsensical. The heavier and longer the punishment the better for all parties. There is a tedium about long sentences that wears upon the patience of that class of offenders, and often deters them from pursuing a course of crime when better and higher motives are wanting. Mercy in punishment, he says, should be mercy to first offenders, or it is no mercy at all; and, as an additional reason for urging long sentences on habitual criminals, he states there are among them some who seem equally incapable of reformation, whether treated strictly or mildly. The mixture of these persons with others, even in the advanced stages of their servitude, is always dangerous. Led by the advice of such, less experienced men on their liberation by ticket-of-leave have fallen into such new associations as have speedily drawn them back again into crime, and made them forfeit the privilege of being again among the free. The liberation of men after a number of years' imprisonment by ticket-of-leave is on the whole a system that answers well; but where offenders belong to the class of incorrigible delinquents they are formidable and dangerous to mix with others, and as a measure of precaution they should be kept by themselves, and never set free till there are moderately sound hopes of their reformation and purpose of amendment. He next adverts to the beneficial effect of religious instruction on men in separate confinement, and then offers some suggestions with respect to liberated prisoners. Too many of these, he says, leave prison in a much better state of mind than they continue long to possess. The loss of character sometimes makes the day of liberty the darkest in their lives. They come back to their desolate wives and families only to add to the burdens that already press them to the earth. Some of these do not return again to labour, but become permanent mendicants. There is much of this in the metropolis, and the kind and humane feeling of the day fosters it. But a little help just to set these persons going is very serviceable where the purpose is good and there is a moderate hope of success. Among the young very much may be done; separating children from depraved, vicious, and dishonest parents has a hopeful tendency, and reformatories answer so long as the purpose of the *protégé* is good, but there are many, very many, relapses into crime among them that have been so helped. The sooner and steadier a liberated prisoner gets into regular work and keeps to it, the greater the hope; too much nursing does not suit these men. They have made their difficulties by their crimes, and in the providence of God they must be prepared to meet them; no good is to be done to these men, except where their purpose of mind is to do right. The reverend gentleman remarks, in conclusion, upon the unabated perseverance in Post-office delinquencies. Remedies, he observes, against this species of dishonesty, are not to be looked for in the prison, for no better behaved men than convicted postmen can be found in any of the gaols. He suggests that much good might be done if the Post-office either positively refused to convey coin in a letter or made the price of a Post-office Order for sums not exceeding 10s., one penny. Whether, he adds, assistant-postmen are paid sufficiently (11s. or 12s. a week is a small sum), or the needlessly excluding old servants from receiving Christmas-boxes is wise or not, may be questioned. But there cannot be less than 100 servants of the Post-office at this time under penal servitude; and let benevolent persons just think of the homes, families, friends, and hearts of these men. Theirs in shame and punishment is the happier condition, for necessaries are provided; while their wives and children are in wretchedness or poverty, in the hospital or workhouse, as the unavoidable result of their crime.

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Notices to Correspondents.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

December 1, 1860.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

The subject of Industrial training for girls of the labouring classes is one which merits the earnest attention of all who are anxious to improve the condition of these classes; to raise the standard of national morality; and, to urge a more selfish consideration, of all householders who are desirous of having good and conscientious servants.

Conceiving that the subject may be appropriately noticed in the pages of this periodical, I propose now to describe three of these institutions, which are in full activity at Brighton, and to point out some of the benefits which, I doubt not, will eventually arise out of these and similar establishments; not only to those young girls who enjoy the privilege of being trained in these useful institutions, but also to the persons who employ them as domestic servants, and, in the case of their marrying, to their husbands and families, by the formation of habits of cleanliness, order, and economy.

I shall begin with the "Diocesan Institution for Training Servants," founded in 1836, and now located at Agnew House, Montpelier-road North. I have been over this establishment, and can testify to the general excellence of the arrangements.

On presenting myself at the Institution, the door was opened by one of the pupils, neatly dressed in a pink pincloth, which nearly covered her frock, and a clean and very neat white cap with muslin borders. By her I was ushered into a parlour, where I was soon joined by the matron, under whose escort I visited nearly every part of the house. The front and back parlour thrown into one is the schoolroom, or common sitting-room of the girls, about twenty of whom were seated round a long table, and engaged in needlework. Their dress resembled that of the one who had opened the door to me, namely, pink pinbefores and white caps. They rose on my entrance, but did not discontinue their employment. I was informed that they not only cut out and make their own clothes, but also take in needlework.

Leaving this room, I was conducted up stairs to the sleeping apartments, which occupied the upper floors of the house. Every window and door was open, and a brisk circulation of air was also kept up by opening a communication between the front and back rooms. Every girl had her separate bed, which looked clean and comfortable. A large attic was fitted up with basins, &c., as a washing-room. Descending the stairs, I was shown into a back kitchen, used as a laundry and bakehouse. Here were several girls engaged in folding linen, which they had washed and dried that morning. These girls were without the pink pinbefore, which, it seems, was only worn by those engaged in needlework. They are taught to iron and to get up fine linen; also to cook in a plain way, to make and bake bread, and to do household work. The girls take these employments in rotation, and are exercised in them three months at a time. When properly trained, they are placed out in service.

The children are admitted at the age of twelve, or earlier under peculiar circumstances; and it is the wish of the directors that each girl should be confirmed and receive her first communion before she leaves the establishment. The Institution is supported partly by subscriptions and donations, and partly by payments made on behalf of each girl, at the rate of four shillings and fivepence per week for each child, payable quarterly, and in advance. She will be required to bring with her a good stock of clothes, a list of which may be obtained at the Institution, and, after the first year, an additional sum of two pounds annually must be paid to keep up the stock of clothes.

The girls are much in request as domestic servants, but subscribers have a prior right of selecting servants from among them, and those girls who conduct themselves with propriety in their situations have the privilege of returning to the Institution on all occasions of perplexity and distress, and of remaining there until they have secured a fresh place, upon payment of four shillings and sixpence a week. An excellent arrangement this, considering the dangers and temptations which beset young and inexperienced girls out of place, even where they are so happy as to have parents to whom they can return.

At the present time thirty-four girls are boarded and educated at Agnew House, and during the last year nine were placed in situations. I may mention that I know an instance where the place of one who married while in service was supplied by another from the same Institution; a clear proof that the first had given satisfaction.

Since visiting these establishments I have seen another on a smaller scale, carried on entirely at the expense of a gentleman, who, amid the imperative calls of a large mercantile concern, finds time to occupy himself in relieving the sick, in protecting the orphan, in promoting the comfort of his workmen by the erection of improved dwellings properly ventilated and supplied with pure water and gas, and who is always ready to aid any attempt at social improvement.

The small Industrial School above-mentioned* is located in a new house in Market-street. It contains a small entrance hall, a kitchen and washhouse, and parlour; above are two bedrooms, one for the matron, the other containing three beds for the three girls, who, with the matron, constitute the establishment. All the rooms are properly ventilated. The windows are made to swing on a central hinge, opening above and below, so that they can be kept open in wet weather without admitting the rain. The lower panes are fitted with corrugated glass, which renders blinds unnecessary. Gas is laid on in all the rooms.

The principal apartment in the house is the kitchen, which is fitted up with a large range, on what, at first sight, appears too expansive a scale for the size of the house and the small establishment. The range contains an oven, in which bread is baked, a boiler, and hot closet for drying cloths. There are also laid on gas-pipes, to which a small cooking apparatus may

* Besides this Industrial School the same gentleman has also established another in the eastern part of the town, where six orphan girls are brought up.

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be attached at pleasure, thus effecting a great economy in firing. The floor is inlaid with coloured tiles, and the centre covered with cocoa-nut matting. The shelves of the dresser are filled with enamelled metal plates and dishes, more durable than earthenware, and on the upper part are three or four dozen of grey enamelled pannikins, holding from a quart to three pints each. The use of these I shall now explain.

Mr. C—, with the good judgment which guides his benevolence, thinking that to poor patients just recovering from sickness, especially from fever, good food will do more than medicine; thinking, also, that food well cooked will be much more efficacious than a larger quantity ill-drest, instead of giving money to buy meat, which is most likely to be spoiled by bad cooking, fills up an order in a cheque-book prepared for the purpose, ordering the sick person to apply to the matron of the Industrial School for a pint of beef tea, or a dinner, as may be most suitable to their condition, three times a week for a fortnight. The food is varied, sometimes mutton or beef, sometimes calf's head; but it seems that the meat most relished by the sick poor is a slice of roast pork. The beef-tea is made on Soyer's plan, and to economise time, the meat is reduced in a few minutes to shreds by being passed through a small sausage-mill fixed on the table, and turned by a handle like that of a coffee-mill. After five minutes' boiling with water, the beef-tea is made. When the meal, be it beef-tea or more substantial fare, is ready, the entrance to the kitchen is closed by a half-door, on the outside of which the different persons wait to be served with their can of broth or meat. Thus the sick poor are provided with an excellent meal, and the girls have an opportunity of learning how to cook. In the course of one year upwards of 800 dinners were thus given away.

The girls selected to be brought up in this Institution must be orphans of both parents, and, if there be any difference, the best-looking girls are selected, on the principle that the pretty girls are exposed to greater temptations than the plain ones, and are, therefore, in more need of protection. They are received between the ages of ten and thirteen. They are maintained until they are qualified for service, when an outfit is given to them, and a situation found. Afterwards, if they leave their places from sickness or accidental circumstances for which they are not to blame, the house in which they have been brought up will always be to them a home.

The girls are neatly dressed, without caps and without any special uniform. This I consider an advantage, inasmuch as the formal dress carries with it an impression that the wearer is the recipient of charity; and, how grateful soever she may feel towards her protectors, it is not possible to avoid a kind of repugnance at parading her state of dependence to all the world by wearing a livery. In my own experience I have found that the girls take the earliest opportunity afforded them, by purchasing their own cloths, of leaving off their "charity dress."

The "Industrial Home" for girls in Egremont-place was established in 1854, and was originally designed to provide instruction and employment, together with an industrial home for poor girls who are without the advantage of due parental care and support, and to train them for service or other suitable occupation. This plan, however, was only partially successful. It was found that the very poor were unable to appreciate the advantages offered, and the girls themselves, having been accustomed to the license of a town life, did not like the confinement and necessary restraints required by the orderly discipline of "the Home." It was then determined, that instead of admitting the girls gratis, a payment of three shillings and sixpence a week should be made for each, and the sum which the parents were unable to pay was to be made up by the additional subscriptions of the supporters of the Institution. A better class of girls, generally the children of deserving parents, now enjoy the advantages of "the Home." Up to March, 1856, thirty-four poor girls have been sheltered, clothed, and educated, and in most cases placed in situations; two only have been dismissed.

The building occupied as "the Home" is a private house in Egremont-place, lent for this purpose by a benevolent lady. The Institution is supported principally by subscriptions and donations. It is managed by a matron, who is accountable to a superintending committee. The girls are taught household work, also to cook and make bread; to make, mend, wash, and iron their own clothes, and when the active work of the day is over, a teacher instructs them in reading and writing. Thus wisely in this, as in all the before-mentioned institutions, is book learning made subservient to the acquisition of that more valuable instruction which qualifies the girls for fulfilling the active duties of life. Plain needlework is taken in at "the Home," and an infant nursery, in which the girls were initiated in nursing, was at one time attached, but has been discontinued for want of funds. Each girl has a separate bed. The number at present in "the Home" is sixteen. The girls may remain until they are qualified for service, and if they behave well are sure to obtain situations. Indeed, they are so much sought after that they rarely remain long enough at the institution to complete their industrial education. At one period they were also in great request as temporary servants to persons of known respectability, but the practice of sending them out for short terms of service has been discontinued. The person hiring a girl for a short time paid two shillings or half-a-crown a week, one half of which went to the Institution, the other was placed to the account of the girl, and appropriated to the purchase of her clothing when the time came for her finally leaving the establishment. By this arrangement the girls had not only a present interest in behaving well, but they begin early to learn the pleasure of earning money, and were laying the foundation of thrifty habits. If the little weekly servant did not sleep in the house of the lady who hired her, the teacher used to escort her in the morning, and to call for her in the evening, so that she was not permitted to walk through the streets alone. The girls wear a kind of uniform, grey tweed dresses, and white caps indoors, to which are added straw bonnets and purple capes for out of doors costume.

Of the value of this Institution I can speak from personal experience, having employed some of the girls brought up in it as temporary servants. One, indeed, who was only fourteen years of age when she came to me, gave me so much satisfaction that, in spite of her youth, I engaged her permanently. She was in my service nearly two years, during which time she placed money in the savings bank, after finding her own clothes, which I assisted her to purchase and to make. She was removed by her friends, who had left Brighton and wished her to reside with them. I could mention, were it necessary, other instances where the girls have gone into a family for a few weeks, and have remained altogether. By a judicious regulation, the girls who are in service, and who conduct themselves well, are permitted to keep up their connection with "the Home" after they leave the Institution, to visit there occasionally their former associates, and to benefit by the advice of the matron.

It is true that my little maid had a great deal to learn, and that she required much looking after; but I consider her inexperience more than counterbalanced by her good conduct, steadiness, industry, and

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docility. Besides, if the truth must be told, I have always preferred young servants to those more advanced in years—though I never before tried one so young as the little girl from the "the Home." Young servants fall more readily into the ways of the mistress, and have not as yet had time and opportunity to acquire some of the bad habits but too common with their class. From their youth and dependent situation, too, there is more sympathy between girls and their employers than between the latter and older servants. The mistress feels a responsibility for the well-doing of the girl, whose character may be supposed as yet not to be definitely formed. It is the duty of the mistress not only to instruct and advise her, but to preserve her from the contaminating influence of bad example. Hence, she will be especially careful that the character of the girl's fellow-servants is such that she may associate with them without danger of being corrupted. The mistress will also endeavour, by judicious kindness, to gain the confidence of the girl, and to convince her that she has her welfare at heart. On her part, a girl who possesses a good natural disposition, and has been properly trained, thus treated, will scarcely fail in becoming attached to the family, and will, in all probability, prove a good and faithful servant.

Considering how successful these Institutions have proved in training girls for domestic service, and also for the, perhaps, still more important offices of wives and mothers of artisans, it appears to me that it would be a general benefit to the community if similar training schools could be attached not only to town and rural schools, and orphan asylums, but to every workhouse and union in the kingdom. On the principle that prevention is better than cure, this would be good policy. It is much easier to train children to good moral habits than to reform those who have gone astray, and I hope the day will come when *Industrial Training Schools* will have superseded *Reformatories.*

At present a kind of stigma attaches to "a workhouse girl," I will not say whether deservedly or not; but I think that if all the young girls who become inmates of the workhouse received proper industrial training, and could, at a suitable age, show a certificate of merit and of good housewifery from the matron, they would not only be sure of good places, but would be actually sought after, not only as servants, but as "poor men's wives;" for it is an admitted fact that the schoolmistresses who have been educated in training schools as teachers soon become wives. The industrious classes have not been slow to perceive the advantages of moral training, and the formation of habits of economy and order, which they judiciously consider will promote the comforts of their homes. Would they not, then, be glad to meet with wives especially trained to housewifery?

Another advantage it appears to me would indirectly result from the establishment of these Industrial Training Schools; namely, that they would tend to raise the standard of qualification for domestic service generally, by compelling a large class of servants in want of places to make their own qualifications at least equal to those which under competent management might be possessed by "workhouse girls."

It would prove an excellent stimulus if a pecuniary reward were invested in a Savings Bank for every one of these girls who remained in her first place three years. One of the best servants I ever had was a young woman who had been brought up at the St. Patrick's Schools, in London, and who had received a prize of one sovereign as a reward for having been three years in her first place. Mine was her second place. She continued with me until she married, and she was so good a girl that I am sure she made a good wife. When I left London, now upwards of twenty years ago, I lost sight of her.

Allow me to add a few words more respecting "workhouse girls" before I conclude. Instances are unhappily not wanting where these poor girls have met with barbarous treatment from their mistresses, who ought to have protected them. It is true that the law provides that the guardians or overseers should keep a register of all young persons under sixteen years of age who are hired from a workhouse, and should cause them to be visited by the relieving officer twice a year, to ascertain that they are properly fed and treated with humanity; still, as we learn from the police reports, this legal provision is insufficient for their protection. As "workhouse girls" are now brought up, no mistress would take one into her service if she could procure other domestic assistance; but if the girls received proper moral and industrial training, persons of the better and more refined classes would be eager to engage them, and they would be so sure of good treatment that the relieving officers' duty, as far as they were concerned, would be a sinecure.

I need not allude to the effect which raising the character of the "workhouse girls" would have in diminishing the poor rates; that is so self-evident as not to need demonstration. M. P. M.

On the Treatment of Adult Criminals.

An Address given by G. Melly, Esq., at the first Meeting of the Liverpool Association for the Promotion of Social Science, November 22, 1860.

THE great attention which has been paid of late years to the dangerous classes, and the careful investigations both by the Houses of Parliament and private individuals into the state of crime in this country, has resulted in clearly pointing out that there are two distinct classes of criminals.

The *casual offender*, living in a respectable home, surrounded by respectable acquaintances, and in the enjoyment of an honest employment, but who, under the influence of temptation, has once violated the law; and the *professional criminal*, whose haunts are known to the police, whose companions habitually appear at our police-courts, and whose only occupation is felony. It is with the latter class only that I shall deal in this paper, and I shall confine my observations to the criminals of England.

There is perhaps no subject on which statistics are more difficult to procure, or less reliable when procured. The number of professed criminals in England have been variously stated at from 70,000 to 150,000; the police of this borough state the number of professed thieves of whom they have personal knowledge at 2,500—they compute at 1,000 more the travelling thieves who ply their avocation between Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Liverpool—they have inscribed upon their books and visit from time to time 1,100 houses, the rendezvous, lodgings, or houses of this population.

I am fully aware that the peculiar circumstances of Liverpool, the density of its population, the moving character of its inhabitants, the vast influx of sailors, whose reckless behaviour and unsuspicious character cause them to fall an easy prey to the evil-disposed, our vast line of docks and enormous commerce, affording especial temptations, account in some degree for the appalling state of vice in Liverpool, scarcely equalled, I believe, in this or any other country; but we find, from the police reports of other towns, that the number of thieves well known to the police are sufficiently startling to justify us in inquiring whether we are dealing with the professional thief in such a way as to render the profession less remunerative and popular.

If it is difficult to obtain statistics as to the numbers of professional criminals, it is still more difficult to estimate the profits of their trade, and it must be re-

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membered that the money which they spend represents but a small portion of the property which they destroy.

The late Rev. Mr. Clay, of Preston, states that in 1850 "there are many hundred pickpockets robbing at the rate of from 300*l.* to 1,000*l.* a-year;" and mentions, as the result of careful investigation, "that the cost to the police of fifteen pickpockets, during their career, was no less than 26,500*l.*"

An investigation, at the instance of the Liverpool Town Council, some years ago, by the late Mr. Downing, led to the conclusion that the annual contribution forced from the town by thieves was about 700,000*l.*; and the detective police estimate the robberies of our 2,500 professionals at 2*l.* 10s. a-week, say 400,000*l.* a-year.

We have, then, to deal with a population of professed thieves, amounting to, say 50,000, from which society is suffering to the extent of perhaps 5,000,000*l.* per annum.

The difficulty is, to devise a course of punishment, consistent with humanity, which shall either reform the offender, or tend to render him less dangerous to society; which punishment shall, at the same time, have the effect of deterring others from the commission of the said crimes.

Until within the last few years most of this class of criminals were sent to the colonies. In the thirty years ending 1856, the mother country was thus relieved of 77,000 criminals, who, in the course of time, through the means of employment afforded them, were absorbed into our colonial populations. We have learnt two lessons by transportation; first, that employment is the first agent of reformation—secondly, that in spite of the reckless and almost criminal management of our prisons, and the atrocious evils of our convict transports, there was a large majority of these 77,000 who *did* work when employment was offered them, who gave satisfaction to their employers, and who have become useful and industrious members of society. Determined not to make use of the experience which we have thus gained, and in the face of the condemnation of all the greatest authorities on the criminal question, we continue to condemn to short imprisonments our professed criminals; and year after year, after but a few months of incarceration, to turn out upon the world criminals whom we have not only failed to reform or terrify, but have rather irritated and hardened. Perhaps no act in our Statute Book has had a worse effect in increasing the number of short imprisonments than the Criminal Justice Act, empowering magistrates to deal summarily with certain cases brought before them; but it must be remembered that this Act was imperatively demanded by the difficulty, in many cases, of inducing witnesses to stay until the sessions or assizes came on, and, in their absence, of course the prisoner, even if guilty, got off scot free. This is peculiarly the case in Liverpool, where our seafaring population, in so many instances the prosecutors, cannot be expected from an abstract love of justice to lose their ships for the sake of prosecuting the offender. But even making all reasonable deductions, we find that the system of sentencing professional thieves to short imprisonments still largely prevails.

A few days ago one of the London magistrates, in sentencing a criminal who had been sent to prison sixteen times for three months, made this remarkable observation, "Then we will try what three months more will do."

In the *Times* of November 5th, Sir R. W. Carden, in sentencing John King, who had previously been convicted, said he had no doubt that the prisoner was at the meeting for the purpose of picking pockets, and had stolen the complainant's watch. He committed him for three months. The same magistrate committed John Davies, well known to the police as a thief, for three months, for picking a gentleman's pocket in the street.

At the Liverpool Quarter Sessions, on the 17th August this year, I find that out of seventeen previously convicted felons, ten were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and at the sessions just held, out of thirty-three previously convicted felons eleven were sentenced for the same period. These persons, police experience tells us, go straight back to their old haunts on their release, rejoin their old companions, and recommence their nefarious career. In the words of one of our best detective officers—"Six months' imprisonment is no use at all for a regular thief." The utter uselessness of short imprisonments has been so conclusively proved before a committee of the Lords, and so completely admitted by all those who have any experience of the subject, that I do not care to quote any authorities; but I cannot help pointing out that the statistics of the London and Birmingham Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society seem to bear out my remarks. The London society offers assistance only to prisoners discharged from the Government prisons after long periods of imprisonment. The Birmingham Society deals with discharged prisoners of every class, and a comparison of the statistics shows that the success of the London Society exceeds that of the Birmingham one. Is not this easily accounted for? After a term of six years' imprisonment the discharged prisoner finds his companions dispersed, his home in these days of sanitary improvements perhaps levelled with the ground. For four years he has been stone cutting at Portland, or digging on Dartmoor, during which time, as Mr. Baker puts it, "if his heart has not become soft, his hands have become hard;" he has much difficulty in again finding a gang to work with, or in resuming his professional cunning, and the offer of assistance is readily accepted.

But it is not easy to find work for discharged prisoners. By our system of short imprisonments, on the one hand, and long imprisonments, enforced industry, and seclusion from temptation on the other, we have at least attained this result, that the community refuse, and wisely refuse, to employ the criminal or to absorb him among honest citizens without some guarantee of his reformation; and no certificates from governors, or schoolmasters, or chaplains of gaols, showing that the prisoner has behaved well in the absence of the power or opportunity to do otherwise, will, or ought to convice the public that they may safely receive him amongst them.

In other words, while the law, or rather its administrators, sentence a prisoner in defiance of all experience or common sense to an utterly inadequate punishment, society—refusing to recognise the punishment as sufficiently severe—imposes a far more terrible one.

We may rest assured of this, that until the treatment of our adult criminals is assimilated to that of our juvenile offenders, we shall neither touch the root of the disease, nor remove the prejudice on the part of employers against discharged convicts, which in some cases, may be said to force them back into a criminal life.

The Reformatory system which has been so singularly successful in regard to young thieves, is perfectly capable of being extended to all classes of criminals. A boy when proved to be of the felon class, without home or responsible guardians, is for the most trivial offence sentenced nominally to imprisonment for five years, practically, to be separated from the rest of society until he is supposed to be honest and wise enough, and skilled enough to mingle with it, without detriment to it or to himself.

"We have overwhelming testimony that juvenile criminals are reduced in numbers to an extent which—sanguine as I have always been in the efficacy of preventive and reformatory measures, if well devised

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and applied with skill and with Christian zeal and perseverance—I never ventured to hope I should live to witness. Several Reformatories have actually been closed for lack of inmates, although established and conducted by those, whose interest in the work never decayed, and whose trust in the enterprise now grew faint. If any solitary remnant of that corps of sceptics who might, had we given ear to them, have disheartened us in the outset by their misgivings, still remains to be converted, let him ask respectable working men and their wives whether the steps of their children between home and school are so frequently dogged as heretofore by the 'city Arab.' Let him ask what has been the consequence of seizing the captains of the various gangs of juvenile depredators who heretofore harassed the passenger and the shopkeeper, and of sending these leaders, not to be confined for a week or two, and then let loose to join their followers in triumph, but to be consigned to a Reformatory for years; thence to emerge willing and competent to enter into some honest and useful occupation. The inquirer will assuredly find that the abstraction of the leader has caused the dispersion of the band; it being as true of a body of thieves as of any other body, natural or artificial, that the head is by far its most important member, and that, discouraged by its loss, the followers will slink away to their homes or hiding-places."*

Let the Acts 17 and 18 Victoria, cap. 86, section II., be extended to persons of *any age*, and the results which have flowed from the most sensible page of our Statute Book, will be repeated. I do not say that the reformation of the adult criminals will be as rapid or as enduring as that of the juvenile offender. The tares have had a longer growth, and will be more difficult to root up. The habits of intemperance, idleness, and debauchery, are no doubt far more engrained, and will take much longer to eradicate, but on the other hand, the cost of an adult reformatory prison will be reduced by the greater amount of labour which a man will perform when compared with a boy.

A five years' sentence sounds like an eternal punishment to a lad; to a professed criminal it is a time he can measure, a risk he has looked forward to; he has been "hit hard," that is all! Here, and here only, would I vary the nominal sentence of the boy, when awarding it to the man. As the "Akbar" youth is really incarcerated until he is fit to leave the vessel, and looks forward, not to the end of his sentence, but to the day when he can convince Captain Fenwick of his honest desire and of his power of doing well in the world, so in dealing with the adult criminal, the period of the sentence should be indefinite, and all should depend upon the criminal himself.

In the words of Mr. Matthew Devonport Hill,* "Keep your prisoners under sound and enlightened discipline until they are reformed—keep them for your own sakes and for theirs. The vast majority of all who enter your prisons as criminals can be sent back into the world, after no unreasonable term of probation, honest men, and useful citizens. Let the small minority remain, and if death arrive before reformation, let them remain for life." But it will be far more difficult to judge of the reformation of a man, than it is of a child, whose temper is less easily controlled, and to whom long-continued hypocrisy and deceit is more difficult. As the boy, therefore, demonstrates by his behaviour to his masters and comrades, by his application to his lessons, and by resisting the small temptations which fall in his way, that his school life draws near a close, so the man by his voluntary work, by his obedience to the rules of the prison, by his long-continued abstinence from luxuries and comforts, which he can have, if he chooses to pay for them, will prove to the prison officials that he need no longer be separated from the world.

The system of intermediate prisons in Ireland introduced by Captain Crofton, by which, during the last years of his sentence, a convict can by good conduct, obtain increased indulgence, amounting to almost perfect freedom, has had the most hopeful results, but we must remember that Ireland is in many respects an exceptional country. It is much easier for an Irish than an English criminal to procure employment, as owing to political events in the beginning of this century, the fact of imprisonment does not leave the same stigma which it does in this country. The success, however, which has attended the Irish experiment seems completely to justify the extension of the principle upon which it is based. Moveable and inexpensive iron buidings, economically located on the site of proposed works, accommodating fifty men and three officers at a cost of 330*l.*, have been proved eminently successful, not only in a financial, but in a reformatory point of view; and there can be no question that Captain Crofton, by the system of intermediate prisons, has been enabled to discharge numbers of reformed criminals. But although in the enjoyment of power, which no official is likely to obtain in England, and backed by the whole weight of the Lord-Lieutenancy office in Dublin, we still find that Captain Crofton is unable to deal with a large number of the convicts in his charge, whose conduct prevents him from passing them through the intermediate prisons. When the period of their respective sentences is at an end, he says, "they will be discharged to be the curse and peril of our land, if we are not sufficiently aroused by the magnitude of the evil, so to note them, as to materially assist in rendering their re-incarceration, with a much lengthened sentence, a matter of certainty at an early period, and thus render them, also, less noxious to the community."

Excellent, therefore, as Captain Crofton's system has proved, when compared with the English one of locking up our criminals in a stone palace, for a certain arbitrary period, and then opening the gates and turning them at once into the world to shift for themselves, it does not seem to be a perfect cure for the disease we are considering.

The mark system, proposed by Captain McConochie, involves the principle for which we contend. He proposes, that by marks given for personal good conduct, for diligent and efficient performance of different descriptions of labour, the criminal should purchase food, indulgences, and finally liberty. "A criminal," he adds, "who has forfeited his liberty through misconduct, may surely justly be required, besides maintaining himself, to purchase back his liberation by a proportionate period of good conduct." In other words, we simply ask that the professed criminal should be condemned to personal restraint until, by his good conduct, by habits of voluntary industry, and by resisting temptation, he has convinced his guardians that he is fit to take his place in the busy world, and that during the whole of that time he should maintain himself.

The cost of the prisoners in our gaols may be estimated at 25*l.* per annum, or 1s. 6d. per diem;* the present average earnings are about 3*l.* per annum, or 2¼d. per diem; and yet the age of 85 per cent. of our adult criminals ranges between 20 and 45, the precise period when the power of production ought to exceed the bodily wants.

When we look at the present enhanced price of both skilled and unskilled labour—when we consider how large a portion of the wages of the artisan is spent in, to say the least of it, unnecessary indulgence, and that the free labourer has in most cases a wife and family to support—we

* Charge of Matthew Devonport Hill, Recorder of Birmingham, October 8th, 1860.

* Page 265, Vol.: 1857, "Transactions of National Association."

* The cost of the prisoners in our borough gaol is much less than this. Last year it was about 15*l.* 10s., and the average earnings were 1s. 0¾d. per head per week.

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cannot but arrive at the conclusion that, were they allowed to do so, the governors of our gaols could without difficulty, make our prisons self-supporting. The alternative presented to an honest man outside the prison who will not work is starvation, and the same alternative must be presented to the criminal within its walls.

From our prisoners, the amount of work required would be simply enough to pay for their maintenance in gaol, and every hour of overtime they voluntarily labour would bring the time of their release nearer.

An eminent statesman, who has had some years of experience in our Home-Office, suggested but one objection to this scheme of indefinite sentences accompanied by voluntary labour, namely—"that a considerable portion of our criminals would refuse to work, and that the public mind, with an excess of leniency, would refuse to allow them to starve."

To this I can but answer, that I believe the public mind is gradually awakening to a more rational view of its duty to itself and to its criminal population; be this as it may, the part of the social reformer is to point out the right path, and leave to the public at large the responsibility of refusing to follow it. I hold, then, that the adult criminal, the man whose profession is crime, should be sentenced to a fine of a certain sum of money, founded, not upon the offence for which he now stands at the bar, but upon his known character as a man whose occupation in life is felony. Any clever accountant, given the principle and the Statute Book, would easily make up a table of the fines to be thus worked out in industrial prisons. Nor should the scale be calculated upon a more severe basis than the sentences under the present system. The professed burglar caught in the act of house-breaking now receives a sentence of, say, four years' penal servitude, I would condemn him to maintain himself in prison until he had paid 62*l.* into the treasury. If he worked twelve hours a day he would be free in four years; if he worked ten hours it would take him eight years; by working eight hours a day he might maintain himself in prison as long as he liked; every hour less than eight he worked he would debar himself from some prison comfort or dietary indulgence; at five hours he would have reached bread and water diet; ,, five he would be losing his bed; with two hours labour he would lose the shelter of the prison roof, and if he idled all day he would pass the night in the prison court, without food, fire, or shelter.

I am not prepared, nor would the time permit me, to enter into the questions of detail which are involved in this proposal, but I do not believe that any practical difficulty would be met with while working it out. The clothing of our army and navy might employ thousands of able-bodied women in our prisons; while the able-bodied men of that large class, who having no employment but felony, figure under the head of "labourers" in our police statistics, could be employed in our harbours of refuge and other public works; nor can I see why the felon population of Birmingham should not be worked up into Armstrong guns or Enfield rifles; why the thieves of Manchester should not supply cotton shirts to our soldiers; or the criminal population of Yorkshire, blankets and flannel waistcoats to our sailors. Of course I may be met by the ancient and highly respectable protectionist argument that all these branches of labour are already overstocked, and that the Government has no right to compete, by means of felon labour, with the honest workman. I can but refer those who advance such arguments to the first principles of political economy, for if they are right, by a *reductio absurdum* it would be easily demonstrated that the wealth of nations consists in the number of felons which they support. It will be urged again that many of our criminals will be from constitution or physical circumstances, unable to maintain themselves in prison. If so, it would surely be better that they should reside in our hospitals, lunatic asylums, or workhouses, than that they should lead a wretched life in our prisons; if they must be supported by the public, let it be legally in our asylums.

One objection, however, may, in the present localised system of our police, prove fatal to the scheme of placing all our professed thieves under sentences of long imprisonment. By moving from place to place, they already contrive to appear in the different police courts of the metropolis, and of our provincial towns, in the character of "Not known here, sir!" and when the penalty has been enormously increased, they would take even more care to run no risk of a second capture in the same town.

Great are the benefits which have flowed from local government and local organisation; but in these days of rapid and cheap travelling, our police, detective, and prison system should be far more centralised than it is, and every criminal, let him be tried where he may, should come up on a second offence with his previous conviction, be it where it may, duly marked against him.

The ignorant bumpkin, or the foolish lad, who, under the influence of beer, or a quarrel with his parents, takes Her Majesty's shilling, and enlists in our army, is held so firmly pledged to that honourable career that if he deserts it he is branded with the letter D. Let the thief who, after solemn warning and six months' reflection, commits a second offence, and thus deliberately announces that he has chosen the profession of open war with society, be marked in like manner with the letter F, in characters as unmistakeable as the deserter from our army.

But we must guard against leaving it to one tribunal to decide on so severe a punishment as an indefinite sentence of imprisonment, lest through mistaken identity, or from any other cause, injustice should be committed.

If the question at stake be the title to an acre of land, or the ownership of a bill of exchange for 50*l.*, the case may be tried half a dozen times, before the most learned lawyers in the realm, but, if the question be one of imprisonment, transportation, or even life and death, it is left to one jury, to one judge, and if appeal there be, to an irresponsible Home Secretary.

I do but follow in the steps of all those who have written on the subject of our criminal procedure when I urge the appointment of a court of appeal in criminal cases. If space permitted, I would further urge how in all these cases the interests of justice would be furthered by the appointment of a qualified public prosecutor, with an efficient staff, in every large town or country district.

The position, then, that I take up is this, that there are in this country many thousands of persons whose profession is crime, and whose present existence is dangerous to society, that our present system of short and uncertain imprisonment, accompanied by compulsory and unremunerative labour, does not tend to diminish this class of persons; that our experience, whether gathered in our colonies during the old system of transportation, or in our reformatory schools under the Juvenile Delinquent Act, alike proves that, imprisonment practically indefinite in its duration, to be prolonged or curtailed at the will of the prisoner, and accompanied by voluntary and remunerative employment, has been eminently successful.

I propose that the persons who, having the right of appeal, have been proved to belong to the criminal class, should be confined in industrial prisons, till such time as by maintaining themselves, and by making good to the State the damage they have inflicted upon society, they have proved that they are worthy of their free-

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dom. I believe that such a treatment of our criminal offenders would be in strict accordance with our social rights, would sin against none of the axioms of political economy, and, inasmuch as it affords the best chance of reformation, is founded upon truly Christian principles.

Reviews.

Charge of MATHEW DAVENPORT HILL, Recorder of Birmingham, delivered to the Grand Jury of that Borough at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1860.

MR. HILL'S charge has been reprinted from the daily papers in the form of a pamphlet by Arrowsmith, of Bristol. At a time like the present, when a manifestation of public opinion is called for on behalf of Ragged Schools, Mr. Hill's unprejudiced statement of their claims is not only valuable in the weight of its own authority, but also as furnishing plain and convincing argument to meet the prejudices of many excellent people who ought to be helping the cause, and are not.

It would surprise the zealous advocates and earnest workers of these schools could they know the strong feeling that exists against them. It is supposed that the children who attend them learn neither religion nor manners, a confusion between the condition in which the children first enter the schools, and that in which it is hoped and purposed they shall quit them, which both Mr. Hill and Miss Carpenter especially allude to.

Mr. Hill speaks of "the admirable system which is designated as that of Ragged Schools, a name which, being meant to indicate the state of the poor child on his entrance, has been mistakenly supposed appropriate to him during his whole stay; whereas it is felt by the teachers that no secular instruction can be so desirable as that which puts it in is power, partly by his own exertions and partly by the good influence which he learns to exercise over his parents, to come among his schoolfellows clothed in decent apparel."

Miss Carpenter says "Ragged Schools need not be, and ought not to be 'inferior schools,' but schools as good as others *in fitness for the end intended.*"

This prejudice against the training in Ragged Schools exists most strongly among many "religious" people, understanding by that term people of strict and decided religious opinions. If they could be convinced that every step against evil is a step towards good (if not good in the particular shape they feel to be best), they would cease to depreciate Ragged Schools; if only on the ground of social policy. Probably few people would hold their own creed firmly or live by it faithfully, if they did not believe it as true for all the world as for themselves; but there is ample scope for the development of this desire to impart what we feel *the* truth in hundreds and thousands of private and parochial schools; and if these were doubled and trebled still they, the Pay-schools, will leave work to be done among the "perishing and dangerous classes," which a broad public system, such as that of Ragged Schools, can alone meet.

Mr. Hill reminds the grand jury of the conference held in Birmingham nine years ago to consider "how best to combat the great and rapidly growing evil of juvenile depravity." That conference divided children of the vagrant classes into three classes, as did the American Congress held in New York last year, and for the first of these classes, the children who from abject poverty, or parental degradation, are *in danger* of crime, the remedial measure proposed was Free Day Schools, or what we call Ragged Schools. And the Government help voted to be necessary for these schools was "such an extension of the grants from the Committee of Council on Education as might secure their maintenance in an effective condition; they being at that time excluded from aid; yet, as we contended, requiring it in a far higher degree than those on which it was conferred." And besides this, "after deciding what we should wish to be done were our means equal to our desires, we had further to consider the nature and extent of these means. Popular assistance was indispensable, and that we know would only be afforded by popular sympathies."

It is now nine years since that conference, and at the present time juvenile crime has lessened beyond the expectations even of those who were planning and labouring for its prevention. Of the share Ragged Schools have had in this amendment, and of their claim on that popular sympathy which is most likely to influence the Legislature in their behalf, Mr. Hill's own words will best enable the reader to judge:—

"Gentlemen, in schools like that which I have described, even where not a single penny is expended in feeding the pupils, the cost to the subscribers is heavy. The teachers, male and female, must have peculiar and somewhat rare qualifications. They are not required to be either mathematicians or linguists. Their knowledge of geography may perhaps be limited and superficial. It is desirable that they should speak and write their mother tongue after the manner of educated persons. They should be able to practise and to teach a legible handwriting. They should be quick at figures, and competent to make their scholars as quick as themselves in solving the problems which arise in humble life. But all this does not go to the root of the matter. They must be of a patient, child-loving nature. They must possess the gift of influencing the hearts of their young flocks so that not only must they love, but they must inspire love towards themselves. That they must be honest and pious, I need not say. Furthermore, they must be numerous. Gentlemen, the class of children to which I have drawn your attention is the most difficult in the world to govern. To ordinary motives and expedients the master can seldom resort with effect. The parent who pays for his child shows by that act that he values what he will call schooling, and will lend his aid to the master to secure the attendance of his child; but the class to which I refer is not paid for. The instincts of the parent are sufficiently strong to induce him, after some rude fashion, to feed, clothe, and house his child. But there is no motive in his mind strong enough to compel him to pay for education. He has had none himself, or so little, and that little so repulsively offered, that he has derived neither pleasure nor profit from what he has received. He, therefore, instead of promoting the punctual and regular attendance of his offspring, throws hinderances in his path to school, and withholds him from instruction whenever his own interests, or his caprice, or the desires of the child himself so dictate. Again, it will be thought that the receipt of food at school would present an all-potent allurement. But, in the first place, the conductors act with regard to such a gift under the wholesome restraints which I have pointed out, and, in the next place, children of this class are inured to hunger and cold, and consequently often prefer their darling pleasure of wandering at their own will to the dinner, coupled as it is with the restraints of school. The result is that, imitating the policy of the Sultan of Turkey in regard to his African possessions, we must, to use the language of Burke, 'get such obedience as we can, and govern with a loose rein that we may govern at all.' Hence we have to depend on personal influence in school, which demands a staff of teachers sufficiently strong to prevent the influence of each being dissipated by attempts to exercise it over too large a number. Again, it must be remembered that in addition to the duties of the master in school hours, his labours are augmented by the necessity which exists for making inquiries of the parents as to truants, and endeavouring by argument and persuasion to ally himself with the former so as to strengthen his influence over the latter.

"Our conference, gentlemen, stimulated popular action upon the Government and the Legislature, and many of the changes for which we asked have been conceded. The Government gave liberal aid to reformatories by grants of money and by the appointment of a most able inspector, whose advice and supervision have been invaluable. Industrial feeding schools have also received the bounty of Government, and,

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as I am told, that bounty is likely to be further extended, although I trust not to the detriment of reformatories. The industrial feeding school is a noble institution. The laws by which it is regulated owe much to the amending hand of our respected neighbour, Mr. Adderley, who is still earnestly bent on perfecting their provisions. This class of schools will, I trust, succeed in conciliating the favour of the magistracy of the land, whose assistance is much required for their development. In the present state of the Acts, hinderances no doubt stand in the way of their execution. These impediments have, however, in some places been surmounted, especially in the city of Bristol, which has been largely benefited by the alacrity with which the magistrates have co-operated with the managers of such establishments. But the position and prospects of the free Day School or Ragged School are, I grieve to say, far less encouraging. For a short period they brightened, and the Privy Council in a gracious frame of mind opened their hand. When we, profiting by the opportunity, and happily ignorant of its evanescence, enlarged our means of usefulness by extending and improving our schools of this description, then, alas! the hand closed upon us in all but utter denial.

"Gentlemen, I have felt compelled to occupy you with this long and I fear tedious explanation, in order to justify myself in urging the necessity for an universal manifestation of opinion, to the effect that, if public money is to be spent on education at all, the schools which I have now described ought to be the first objects of the public bounty. I, gentlemen, am no enemy to what I may call the luxuries of education. I am quite content to bear my share of that taxation of the country which maintains the British Museum and similar foundations, although, if you divide the annual cost of the British Museum by the number of visitors, enormous as that is, you will find each visit of each visitor costs the nation several shillings. I am glad to see schools of design spreading over the country, and I grudge not the expense; indeed, I should be glad to see it much larger than it is. But, nevertheless, I do say that, if I were called upon to defend such an employment of the revenue, I should not find my task altogether free from difficulty. Whereas, inasmuch as in the nature of things the people of every country must be governed, and as that government must be paid for from a common fund, if it shall be found that instruction and training, when applied to qualifying the recipient for performing his duties as a member of society, thereby reduces to a minimum the expense of governing him, then, and so far, I look upon education to be a part of government itself; and consequently, where the cost of tuition cannot be extracted from its natural sources, I consider it self-evident that it should be furnished by the State. Whether it should come from the Privy Council or from the Home-office—whether it should be charged upon the general revenue of the country or raised by local rates—these are questions into which I will not enter. But I stand upon the broad and irrefragable truth that, as the disbursement is called for by the interest of the State, by the State ought it to be borne, and I must unite my humble protest to the masterly speech of Sir John Pakington in Parliament, the fervid appeals of Dr. Guthrie, and the unanswerable remonstrance of Mary Carpenter against the huxtering frugality with which our Ministers let go their coin shilling by shilling to the Ragged Schools—a parsimony which, when contrasted with the plenitude of their munificence in favour of classes of the community able and willing to contribute to the education of their children, strikes me as the most astounding example of inconsistency which has occurred in my time."

Thorley's Illustrated Farmer's Almanack for 1861.

This Almanack, published by Joseph Thorley, 77, Newgate-street, contains more information of general interest than the title would indicate. The lists of fairs throughout Great Britain, the farming operations for each month, and the ordinary round of almanack intelligence, are interspersed with remarks on crops, animals, and machinery, which swell the pamphlet into a very readable little book. It may be said that the whole almanack is an advertisement of Thorley's Food for Cattle; but that does not affect the merit of the information it contains. Moreover, the account of the Steam Mills in the Caledonian Road, where this food is manufactured, is, in itself, very interesting, as all accounts of well done work are; and the extracts from contemporary papers in comment upon the Cattle Food suggest many ideas beyond the cattle and the food so highly recommended.

Among them is how much hand-labour ought to be in demand from those improvements in machinery, which both the uneducated class of farmer and the still more ignorant labourer suppose to be calculated to diminish it. The hand-to-mouth farmer hopes that every day's hire of machinery is to save so many day's hire of manual labour, and the labourers on his farm look with natural dismay at the steam giant who seems swallowing up a month's wages and a month's work in a day. Yet, in truth, there are as many hands wanted as ever, if the master knew where to employ and how to pay them, and if the men could employ what they consider their reasoning powers in executing improvements instead of in grumbling against them. Men of intellect and enterprise know this and act upon it, but these are the exception; and in how many agricultural districts does the small farmer starve his labourers, his land, his cattle, and, in the long run, himself, for want of energy and intelligence to economise his small capital? How many things are left undone on such a man's farm which would employ families he helps to support in the shape of poor-rates, and which things he would still hardly believe worth doing, could they be done for him without any expense at all? Among these cookery for animals stands prominent. It is a known fact that cows may eat turnips without injuring the flavour of their milk, provided the turnips are sound and clean, one decayed or tainted mouthful doing more to affect the milk than two or three meals of good roots. If the Steam Thrashing Machine sets a man free to wash, pare, and sort the fodder roots of the farm stock, it has done him no injury, only changed the nature of his work, to the benefit of the farm by which he lives.

Mr. Thorley appears to be the Soyer of Cattle-Cookery, and we think that any one after reading the account of his manufactory, and the testimonies to the results of its manufacture, will be inclined to agree with the statement of Cassell's *Family Paper*, that "Mr. Thorley is evidently an agricultural reformer, and is not only anxious to sell his food but to disseminate his principles."

The Social Science Almanack and Handbook for the year 1861. London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

We are glad to see this Almanack in its second year of publication. As a Handbook of all that has been done and is doing in every department of Social Science it is complete. It contains the most concise and practical account of the late Congress at Glasgow that we have seen. The information in its pages is, however, not confined to the work of the National Association, but comprehends all that bears upon the promotion of Social Science in parliamentary proceedings, and the progress making by public and private societies in its development. Among the Almanack intelligence is a list of the public Offices, with the hours of attendance at them.

The Drains at Brighton.—The following letter appears in the *Lancet*:—"Two months ago I took a house in one of those fine eastern terraces facing the sea at Kemptown, Brighton. The abundant rain which had fallen probably prevented me from detecting any disagreeable smell at the time, and the agent, in reply to my inquiries, told me that the drainage was excellent. In the course of a fortnight, however, I began to be annoyed by foul effluvia from the drains, and soon afterwards the cook was prostrated with fever, and confined to her bed during a space of ten days. My children and servants sickened in succession, and were attacked with headache, sickness, and febrile derangements, clearly attributable to poison-

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ous atmospheric agency. Examination showed that the drainage of the house was wretchedly imperfect. My youngest child did not, unhappily, escape so lightly as the rest of my household, and I have just brought her back to London, suffering from a most severe form of diphtheria, which I need not tell your readers arises almost invariably from bad drainage. I immediately wrote to the agent, and when stating the circumstances, warned him of the responsibility he incurred in again letting the house until the condition of the drains had been thoroughly investigated. In reply he stated, 'I have made every inquiry into the state of the drains and water-closets, and find them unobjectionable.' On receiving this stereotyped answer, I sought an interview with the late mayor, who is a fellow-practitioner, and asked his assistance. He told me there was no officer of public health at Brighton. He admitted the objectionable state of the drainage of the town, and told me he had been for years urging the subject on the attention of the Town Council, but in vain. As I could offer no evidence that the evil compained of extended beyond the house, he could not render me any assistance. I next appealed for advice to Mr. Simon, at the Board of Health in London. He told me Brighton had not put itself under the jurisdiction of the London Board. If an epidemic broke out, the Council could send a commission to investigate the subject; but in a case like mine he had no power, and, although he had on several occasions alluded to the bad drainage of Brighton in his report, the evil, he was well aware, still remained unaltered. Lastly, I appealed to Dr. Farr, at Somerset-house; he pointed out the following passages from a recent report of the Registrar-General:—'The mortality in many of the towns has been excessively high, and this has been notably the case in Brighton. To take one instance, the deaths (386) exceeded the births (377) in St. Peter's, Brighton.' The Registrar adds, 'The inhabitants of this sub-district are chiefly artizans, mechanics, and the labouring poor. In many of their dwellings a very insufficient supply of water has been available to them, owing to the dryness of the weather in the first portion of the quarter, the water in the wells in use having been very low. There is no effectual drainage attached to their dwellings, and the cesspool system is in general use.' In my communications with these gentlemen, I have met with much sympathy, but no redress; and more than one official authority has told me that for the latter I must appeal to public opinion through the press. It is, then, to assist the energetic local reformers, who are anxious to improve the sanitary state of Brighton, and render it one of the most healthy, and (as I believe it to be) desirable residences during the autumn months, that I appeal, sir, to you, even at the risk of damaging for the moment the pecuniary interests of the lodging-house keepers during this season, when the town is overflowing with fashionable society. All agree that as long as Brighton fills, and the profession recommend it as an autumn residence, the ratepayers will not incur the expense of making sewers in place of cesspools, nor will individual landlords even trap the old ones."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The correspondence between the commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, the Society of Arts, and the trustees for conducting the Exhibition of 1862, has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, as will be seen by the accompanying letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Society of Arts. This correspondence has had relation to the site for the building, the provision of the necessary funds, the incorporation of the trustees by the authority of the Crown, and their relations with the commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851:—

"London, Nov. 22, 1860.

"Sir,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing the copy of a communication from her Majesty's commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 to the council of the Society of Arts, in which the commissioners express their general approval of the object which the society has in view in organising the Exhibition of 1862, and their willingness to render such support and assistance to the undertaking as may be consistent with their position as a chartered body, and with the powers conferred upon them by their charter of incorporation.

"Under these circumstances, we have to request that you will intimate to the council of the Society of Arts our willingness to accept the trust which the council and the guarantors have in so flattering a manner expressed a wish to repose in us, on the understanding that the council will forthwith take measures for giving legal effect to the guarantee, and for obtaining a charter of incorporation satisfactory to us.

"We have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servants,
(Signed) "Granville,
"Chandos,
"Thomas Baring,
"C. Wentworth Dilke,
"Thomas Fairbairn,

"P. Le Neve Foster, Esq., Secretary to the Society of Arts."

The guarantee list includes 662 persons, and the sum guaranteed now amounts to 366,800*l.* The commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have granted a site for the building on their estate at South Kensington.

Holloway's Pills.—Sceptics Silenced.—Many persons who have doubted the wonderful curative and purifying powers of these Pills, and afterwards witnessed the beneficial effect produced by them in diseases of the digestive organs, have been constrained to admit their efficiency, have adopted them as their own domestic aperient, and graciously recommended them to their friends. Holloway's Pills act primarily on the stomach, which they thoroughly invigorate. They then exercise a most wholesome influence over the liver, from which they immediately remove any congestion or temporary stagnation of the bile or blood. The discovery of these Pills was indeed a triumph in art! How much sadness and sorrow have they banished? Holloway's Pills have rescued thousands from habitual pain and confirmed ill-health.

A Good Family Medicine Chest with a prudent use has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as Cockle's Antibilious Pills, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Cockle's Pills, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—Observer.

A Cure for Mendicancy.—On the day fixed, orders being previously given, the police of Munich seized every beggar of every kind that could be found in the streets, and conveved them bodily to a large manufactory, the character of which was, in fact, that of a workhouse, with, however, the valuable addition of military discipline. Once secured within the New Military Workhouse, the beggars were washed, dressed, and fed; they were given free permission to stay or go, as they pleased; but a decree was soon issued making mendicancy a breach of the law, and ordering the gendarmes, throughout the capital, to arrest any one proved to have been begging. Othello's occupation was gone; the beggar, who dared no longer beg, was only too glad to eat the excellent dinner provided at the workhouse, and to do the work for which alone that dinner was the recompense. The work of classification was, of course, difficult. There were some genuine cripples, who were too weak for any work, and such were sent to the infirmary; others there were, who, afflicted with some permanent complaint, were capable of but little exertion, and for these light work was provided; but the majority were 'sturdy beggars,' who could work well enough if made to do so. No restraint was set on any of them. They were only warned that they would be taken up if they begged; and the only alternative was to accept the work offered them. Wages were paid to really worthy workers, and the dress and board was common to all. As a proof of the success of the system, it may be mentioned, that in five years' time the institution was realising nearly a thousand per annum. But what was that? The real glory lay in the fact, that a vicious, idle race of beings, who were numbered by thousands, even in so small a city as Munich, were gradually converted into honest workmen; were instructed in religion, and raised in moral character; while the citizens were relieved of what had been a tax on their purses and tempers alike.—*The Art of Doing our Best.*

The Results of the Penny Bank.—During the nine years the East Grinstead Penny Bank has been open, 1,960*l.* 2s. 1d. has been deposited by 1,046 individuals.—1st year, 121*l.* 7s. 8d.; 2nd year, 160*l.* 17s. 3d.; 3rd year, 190*l.* 13s. 1d.; 4th year, 187*l.* 4s. 11d.; 5th year, 214*l.* 11s. 1d.; 6th year, 266*l.* 13s. 3d.; 7th year, 223*l.* 12s. 9d.; 8th year, 270*l.* 7s. 11d.; 9th year, 324*l.* 14s. 3d. The number of deposits made during the past year amounted to 5,383, averaging 104 each sitting; of these 282 were deposits of one penny; 952, twopence; 746, threepence; 268, fourpence; 1,052, sixpence. Of the entire 5,383 deposits, 4,444 were sums not exceeding 1s. Besides being useful in a variety of ways, the Penny Bank has proved a stepping stone to the general savings bank; in the report just issued it is stated, "in nine years the Penny Bank has introduced to the general savings bank 322 new depositors." East Grinstead is a small agricultural town.

Printed for the Proprietors, by Woodfall and Kinder, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London; and sold by W. Tweddie, 337, Strand.—December 1, 1860.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

No. 68.] JANUARY 1, 1861. [Annual Subscription, 6s. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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EXHIBITION MEDAL and honourable mention was awarded to E. F. LANGDALE, for his Preparations of the Oxide of Amyl.—"To our minds these are the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry.—"Illustrated News," July 19, 1851. In cases, 4s. 4d., post free. Only one application. Laboratory, 72, Hatton-garden. E. F. L.'s Ol. Amgyd. sine P.A.—See Lancet," Jan. 10, 1857.

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STRONG DRINK.—A Parliamentary return has just been issued, moved for by Mr. Baines, showing for a series of years "the actual or estimated consumption of spirits" in the United Kingdom. The quantity consumed in the year 1852 is stated to have been 30,037,139 gallons; and the consumption has ever since been on the increase in England, and that at a rate faster than the growth of the population. But in Scotland and Ireland the consumption received a severe check in 1854 and 1855 through a large increase of the duty on home and colonial spirits (the duty there having been much below the rate for England), and the Scotch drinker had at the same time to encounter the Forbes Mackenzie Act, which has made it more inconvenient to obtain spirits. The result has been that the consumption in the United Kingdom in the year 1859 was no more than 28,661,674 gallons, or scarcely a gallon a head—the quarter to which the enemy is considered to make its way. Compared with 1852 the consumption in England had increased nearly 3,000,000 gallons, that of Scotland had decreased nearly 2,000,000, and that of Ireland 2,500,000. Not, however, that these last two portions of the kingdom are now behind England, for while England, with its 20,000,000 of people, consumed 17,000,000 gallons of spirits last year, Scotland, with its 3,000,000 of population, took 5,600,000; and Ireland, with perhaps only its 6,000,000 of inhabitants, very nearly that precise number of gallons; so that in England we do not take quite a gallon of spirits a year apiece, but Scotland drinks the deficiency for us, so as to bring the consumption of the United Kingdom up to about that rate. Still, while in 1851, with a population of 2,888,742, the consumption of spirits in Scotland reached 7,090,894 gallons, and was still higher in the next year; in 1859, with an estimated population a little over 3,000,000, the consumption was only 5,638,882 gallons. Whether the balance upon spirit-drinking, as between England and Scoland, is at all redressed by a difference in respect of wine and malt liquors is another question; but the spirit account stands as we have stated. The malt charged with duty in the United Kingdom has only risen from 41,072,486 bushels in 1852 to 44,219,300 in 1859; but little malt is charged with duty in Scotland and Ireland. The quantity of foreign and colonial wine retained for consumption in the United Kingdom was 6,364,061 gallons in 1852, and had risen to 6,775,992 gallons in 1859; what the "new refreshment houses" will do time will show. The gross amount of the taxation laid on all these liquors, and on licenses to manufacture and sell them, amounts to the enormous sum of 21,000,000*l.*; but that is subject to a deduction for over entries and drawbacks on exportation, or use for excepted purposes. The return from which we have been quoting makes no mention of hops, on which a duty of above 400,000*l.* was charged last year.—*Times.*

THE INVINCIBLES OF COMMON LIFE.—What a glorious troop might be formed of those men who have won their laurels in the campaign of life; fighting, not against sword and bayonet, musket and cannon, lance and sabre; but against hardship and circumstances, natural defects, and the ridicule or opposition of their fellow-men! There has been, and still is, we trust, many a man, who—seeing before him a great and noble end to be gained; God's glory to be advanced; man's happiness and well-being to be extended; the Gospel to be preached; the truths of science to be ascertained; the ignorant to be enlightened; the depraved to be raised, or good of any kind to be done—has manfully determined to do it, and has not failed. How far greater the honour; how much more worthy the victories of such men than those of mere soldiers! And *their* deeds have not perished with them; their useful works remain as monuments to their glory. Possessing noble, enterprising spirits; a courage nothing can daunt; an endurance superior to all rebuffs and all hardships; a perseverance which rises again in spite of failures: these invincibles have conquered where all other men have been beaten back by the opposing obstacles; nay, where others have not even dared to make the attempt. Nor has the fight been against a visible or tangible foe alone: these men have had *themselves* to conquer; their ignorance or indolence; their natural leaning to evil; the bad habits of early days; or even their poverty and the lowness of their social station.—*The Art of Doing our Best.*

SAILORS' HOME AND DESTITUTE SAILORS' ASYLUM.—The monthly meeting of directors was held on Thursday, the 13th Dec., at the Sailors' Home, Well-street, Captain C. J. Bosanquet, R.N., in the chair. The secretary presented the accounts, by which it appeared that the number of boarders in the Home has lately been very large, as many as 350 seamen having been lodged in one night. The sums of money remitted home by seamen since the 1st of May amounted to £14,724. 6*s.* 9*d.*, and deposits in the Board of Trade Savings-bank to £2,399. 12*s.* 9*d.* A donation of £100 was forwarded to the directors by an anonymous friend through Messrs. Ommanney and Co. The secretary reported that several visits had been paid to the Home by a French gentleman connected with the *Messageries Impériales*, with the view to the establishment of a similar institution at Marseilles for the seamen of that company. Tenders for the supply of provisions for the quarter commencing the 1st of January, 1861, were submitted, showing nearly the same prices as for the current quarter. The seamen enrolled at the Sailors' Home for the Naval Reserve number 332. With reference to the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, it appeared that during the past month 70 distressed sailors have been relieved, not only with food and shelter, but also with a supply of warm clothing; and as winter advances the number may be expected to increase daily.

NEGLECTED MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—The following extract from a letter addressed to a Somersetshire magistrate by an experienced Inspector of Schools will afford but too true a picture of the condition of small farmers' sons in other counties and districts:—"The middle classes in this, as well as other districts, are more uncared for than the poor or the independent. Their parents as yet do not feel the vast importance of the matter, and the high prices of the present moment are to them a powerful argument that with their present mental acquirements they can gain money and save money. They never think, reason, or argue on the beneficial influences of a sound education—no, nor even of its pecuniary advantages. Among a hundred farmers' sons, I cannot find one scarcely who knows the nature of the soil he cultivates, what will improve it, or what are the best materials to mingle therewith. They do as their forefathers did, and what they do they do without a reason. This ought not to be, to say nothing of morals, nothing of that high feeling which would make them useful members of civilized society, capable of well filling the sacred trusts of home life, public life, political life. One year or two of boarding-school education, after a miserable drilling by a village schoolmaster, is all that now around here for miles is granted to the middle classes. If you could influence your brother magistrates to take up this matter, and to provide a school, say in the neighbourhood of Weston-super-Mare, there to give a solid useful education,—teaching agriculture not only by chemistry, but by taking some 20 or 30 acres of ground, it would be an inestimable benefit. The arrangements should be so conducted as to average in cost from 30*l.* to 40*l.* Such a school would not only be a blessing to society, but would, in a short time, be self-supporting, and serve, moreover, as a stimulus for the formation of similar institutions in the county. No time is to be lost if we mean to keep the farmers in their proper place, and prevent their being overtaken and distanced by other classes."

THE THRIFTY SCOTCH.—The Scotch have now 51 public savings-banks. One county has seven; three, four each; three, three each; seven, two each; nine, one each; and eight none. The number of accounts open at the date of a recent return was 132,812, and the total amount standing to the credit of depositors 2,211,001*l.* The number of annuities granted was 1,109, and 46 deferred, the total amount being 18,112*l.* The average sum received from each depositor in the last year to which the return extends was 3*l.* 7s. 9d., and the average payment (including interest), 4*l.* 10s. 9d.,—rather an unfavourable aspect of affairs.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST with a prudent use has saved many a life; and yet we think the idea might be improved upon, and reduced to a more simple form. Take some good compound, such as COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, and we find that the desired end may be obtained without scales and weights, or little mysterious compartments and enchanted bottles with crystal stoppers. Others might be used, but Cockle's Pills, as tested by many thousands of persons, and found to answer their purpose so well, may be set down as the best.—Observer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—FOGS, FEVER, INFLUENZA.—In all large and populous cities the air is more or less vitiated, and malaria always causing disease. To counteract the maladies arising from these pestiferous vapours, nothing is so safe and certain as Holloway's Pills. They act on the human blood as a filter acts on dirty water, and, like it, remove mechanically or chemically all gaseous or fluid impurities, and all noxious matters. These admirable Pills possess every attribute requisite for a purifying, preservative, and restorative remedy. They successfully grapple with indigestion and fever, and what is still more astonishing, while they thoroughly cleanse the entire system, they regulate and strengthen every individual organ. Holloway's Pills suit either sex, all ages, and every climate.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

January 1, 1861.

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ST. GILES'S NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

In Broad-street, St. Giles-in-the-fields, upon a spot occupied only the other day by a number of mean, old, and dilapidated tenements, there has just arisen a fine, spacious, and substantial building, which has been constructed for the use of the national schools of this parish, and the inauguration of which took place on Wednesday, Dec. 19. This building contains three large school-rooms, one above the other, viz., the infants' school-room, measuring 70 feet by 24, and the girls' and boys' school-rooms, 70 by 30 each. There are, besides, three class-rooms, each measuring 30 feet by 20, and the basement can be fitted up for an industrial school or any other appropriate purpose hereafter to be determined on. In addition to all this the structure comprises three complete residences for the master and mistresses. It is estimated that accommodation is provided for 1,000, or even 1,500 scholars. The building is composed entirely of variously-coloured bricks, a few encaustic tiles being used to heighten the general effect. The architect, Mr. Edward M. Barry, has selected for the style that known as the Venetian Gothic, and, after making the best possible use of the space allotted to him by forming light, airy, and spacious school-rooms, has enclosed the whole within a handsome exterior.

The inauguration meeting was held in the boys' school-room, which was ornamented with banners inscribed with passages from the Scriptures, and soon after twelve o'clock, at which time it was arranged that the proceedings should commence, a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled.

The chair was taken by Mr. A Kinnaird, who was supported by Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, the Rev. A. W. Thorold, rector of St. Giles's; the Rev. E. Bayley, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and several gentlemen of local reputation.

It had been announced that Lord John Russell would preside upon the occasion, and considerable disappointment and regret were experienced when the noble lord's compelled absence and the cause of it were communicated to the assembly by the Rev. A. W. Thorold, who stated that he had received a letter informing him that Lord J. Russell had been summoned to attend the Duke of Bedford, now seriously ill at Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire.

After some hymns and psalms, the schools were formally opened by the chairman declaring:—"In the faith of Jesus Christ, and to the glory of the Eternal Trinity, I open these schools to the children of the labouring classes in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields."

Prayers followed, after which,

The Rev. A. W. Thorold made a statement, in the course of which he adverted to the great scarcity of building ground in the neighbourhood, and to the fact that his immediate predecessor in the incumbency, though well aware of the desirableness of erecting new schools, was unable, during the five years he was rector, to procure suitable ground for the purpose, or he need hardly say to the friends and parishioners of the Bishop of Ripon that the work they were now met to complete and inaugurate would long ago have been nobly set on foot. He then described the internal arrangements of the edifice, the particulars of which we have already given, observing that two playgrounds were attached to the establishment. The cost amounted in all to 12,500*l.*, of which one-third was for the site. The Committee of Council on Education had made a grant of 3,000*l.*, and 9,000*l.* had been contributed by the landowners, residents, and the public at large. When it was remembered that barely two years and two months had elapsed since the scheme was first brought before the parish, they would all feel that other than human hands had raised the walls. The sum of 500*l.* was still required for the building fund, and he was not without hopes that before the day closed that amount would be materially diminished. Of the genius displayed in the design of the construction (the builders of which we may here mention are Messrs. Mansfield and Son) they all might judge, but he had had peculiar opportunities of observing the incessant attention and the unwearied diligence of the architect, Mr. Edward Barry. After adverting to the sad intelligence which it had fallen to his lot to communicate at the commencement of the proceedings, and to the munificence exhibited in aid of the undertaking by the head of that great English house with which the neighbourhood was so associated, the rev. gentleman concluded by expressing an earnest hope that the many valued friends who had contributed to raise the walls of that building would still continue to be interested in it when the present passing excitement was over, and would often pray that the Church in that parish might be more and more a nursing mother to the young, and that all might hear and learn that sentence of the Son of God—"It is not the will of your Father which is in Heaven that one of these little ones should perish."

The meeting was then successively addressed by the Chairman and Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, both of whom expressed deep regret for the cause which had prevented Lord J. Russell's presence at the meeting. They congratulated the rector of the parish on the great result which had been so speedily achieved, and observed that it afforded an example of the advantage of the system through which grants of money for education were given by the Privy Council in aid of voluntary subscriptions. Sir J. Shuttleworth, who stated it as his positive conviction that in such a district as St. Giles's such an enterprise as that now achieved would have been impossible without the aid of the Government, concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That this meeting gladly recognizes in the erection of these buildings the great progress of public sympathy with the education of the poor, and heartily trusts that the zeal and liberality so remarkably evinced by the proprietors and residents in this neighbourhood will be cheerfully continued for the permanent maintenance of the schools in efficient working order."

The Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair seconded the resolution, and stated that from all he observed, not only on this but on the other side of the Atlantic, he was convinced that, if the present educational system in this country were superseded, it would be hardly possible to establish another equally efficient. He cordially congratulated the rector of the parish on the completion of the schools, and he trusted that the parishioners would not disappoint his energy, but make up the existing deficiency in the building fund, and support the schools by annual subscriptions.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. E. Bayley, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. With reference to the Duke of Bedford, whose illness had been announced to the meeting, he said he knew the great interest taken by that nobleman in everything connected with national education and the building of schools, and he was sure that his Grace would be cheered by the successful result of the efforts made to erect the present building, a result which the noble Duke had largely and liberally aided in accomplishing. He remembered the Duke of Bedford saying that when he came into his property there was only one parish on it where there was what he considered to be an efficient national school, but that at the time of his then speaking there was not one parish in which he had property without an efficient national school.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Hawthorn, was carried unanimously.

After the Doxology and Benediction, the company dispersed, the children belonging to the schools singing a hymn.

In the evening a tea meeting took place in aid of the building fund, and it was announced that a conversazione would be held on the 3rd, as well as on the 4th of January, with the same object.

CITY COMMISSION OF SEWERS.

On Tuesday, December 5, the City Commissioners of Sewers held a Court for the despatch of business, Deputy Christie acting as Chairman. Touching the sanitary condition of the city, Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of health, reported that 214 houses had been inspected during the week, and he submitted a list of fifty-six places for sanitary improvement, together with a list of places that required further proceedings on account of orders issued

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but not yet complied with. He likewise reported that the markets and slaughter-houses had been duly inspected in the course of the week, and that the officers had seized 3,992lbs., or rather more than a ton and three-quarters of meat as unfit for human food. Of this 1,392lbs. were seized in Newgate-market by Mr. Fisher, 626lbs. in Leadenhall by Mr. Davidson, and 1,974lbs. in Aldgate and Newgate by Mr. Newman; 3,268lbs. were seized because of disease, 164lbs. on account of putridity, and 560lb. by reason of the animals having died from natural causes. All of it had been sent to the boilers' and destroyed as food. The mortality returns for the week were a little above those of the preceding week—indeed, they had gradually risen during the last four weeks from 43 to 60; but still they were greatly below the average for the season. For the corresponding week of the last five years the proportion had been 69·29, or nearly half of the deaths were among children of less than five years of age, and eight were among old persons. The chief causes of death were as follows:—phthisis, 9; pneumonia, 9, 8 of which were among infants; and bronchitis, 8—in all 26 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. The average weekly number during November was but 16, so that the damp and cold weather was beginning to manifest its influences in causing or aggravating this class of maladies. Among the zymotic group of diseases there were returns of 13 deaths—namely, measles 4, croup 1, and two from each of the following:—continued fever, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and erysipelas. In the mortality returns for last week, furnished by the Registrar-General, there was a return of the death of an infant from convulsions, caused by the foul atmosphere of the room. The death occurred at No. 6, Reynold's-court, Moor-lane, and he (Dr. Letheby) considered the return to be of such importance as to demand a special inquiry. He therefore requested the inspector to make a careful examination of the premises, and he had reported that the house was in good order, the drains well trapped and in perfect condition, and the water supply ample. He also reported that the room was in a cleanly state and well ventilated. He (Dr. Letheby) had himself visited the house, and found that the report of the inspector was correct, and he was of opinion that the death did not arise fram the cause named. The child was a patient at the Aldersgate Dispensary, and was seen but once at the house by the medical attendant. Dr. Abraham, adverting to the diseased meat reported by the medical officer to have been seized during the week, asked whether the quantity was not unusually large. Dr. Letheby replied it was not much more than the average of weekly seizures. Dr. Abraham urged that some proceeding ought to be instituted by the Court against persons exposing such meat for sale. Dr. Letheby said that question, together with the mode of disposing of the diseased meat, had been the subject of a special report by him, and was now under the consideration of the General Purposes Committee. Dr. Abraham inquired as to the time of day in which the seizures were made. Dr. Letheby said the largest quantity of diseased meat exposed in Newgate-market was generally on Saturday nights, between 6 o'clock and midnight, and it was sold to the poor at the rate of about 14lb for 1s. Mr. Newman, the inspector of meat for the Commission, said, in answer to questions by the Court, that the principal exposure of diseased meat was between 4 and 8 o'clock in the morning, and from 6 to 12 at night. The practice was carried on to a great extent in Newgate-market, so much so, indeed, that he was perfectly ashamed of it. He had seen tons of it in the market: the reason he did not remove it was that he had no place to put it in, and, not being removed, it was gone the next day—he did not know where. The Chairman said the whole question was now under the consideration of the General Purposes Committee, and he expected they would report upon it at the next Court. Dr. Abraham said the present mode of inspection was evidently imperfect and unsatisfactory. The Court was answerable for all the evils that took place under it, and it was high time to amend it. Deputy Bernard said those evils would continue until Newgate-market was abolished, and a new one established in Smithfield. Mr. Lowman Taylor said, at the next Court of Common Council the important subject of the proposed new market, and the consequent abolition of that of Newgate, would be brought under consideration. Dr. Letheby reminded the Court that at present only one of the inspectors of meat acted under its instructions, and that it had no control over the clerks of the market, who also seized meat. The subject then dropped. A conversation, begun by Mr. De Jersey, ensued in reference to the resumption by the Court of the adjourned consideration of Mr. Train's system of street railways. The expediency of adopting it for the city was slightly canvassed, but upon no regular motion. Several members pointed out difficulties in the way of its practical application to a city so peculiarly circumstanced as London. Eventually the subject was adjourned indefinitely, and the Court separated.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

A Report has recently been addressed by Dr. Letheby to the Committee on General Purposes of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on a subject of considerable interest and importance—namely, the practical means of applying within the City of London the Act passed last session for preventing the adulteration of articles of food or drink. On the Commissioners of Sewers, by the statute in question, the duty devolved of appointing a public analyst of food, within their extensive jurisdiction, which embraces the whole of the city of London, and they recently conferred that appointment upon Dr. Letheby, who is busily engaged in making all the necessary arrangements for carrying out the intentions of the Legislature in the interest of the health of the civic community at large, but more especially of that of the poorer classes. He states in his official report, of which we give the material portions, that two classes of adulteration are aimed at by the Act—first, those occasioned by the mixture of any ingredient or material injurious to the health of persons eating or drinking it; and secondly, those accomplished by the mere admixture of a substance not injurious to health, but in fraud. As examples of the first class, he mentions the use of poisonous pigments for colouring confectionery; of red lead in Cayenne pepper and curry powder; of chromate of lead in custard powders; and of the salts of copper in pickles and preserves. Of the second class, he refers to the addition of inferior nutritive matters to bread, as potatoes and rice; the mixing of cheap farinas, as potato starch, the starch of curcuma, wheat, rice, bread-fruit, &c., to arrow-root; chicory and roasted corn to coffee; inferior roots, &c., to chicory; mustard husk and farina to pepper; flour to mustard; water to milk; oxide of iron to cocoa and chocolate, and the various facings or glazings of inferior tea. A third class of adulterations, he says, occupy an intermediate place; for, while they are undoubtedly frauds, they are, perhaps, also injurious to health—as the addition of alum or sulphate of copper to bread; sulphuric acid to vinegar; plaster of Paris and chalk to confectionery and mustard; the various sophistications of ale and porter; and the still more objectionable adulterations of wines and spirits. All these may be properly made the subject of analytical inquiry, for they clearly come within the compass of the Act. It is necessary, he says, that according to its provisions the different stages of the investigation shall be conducted in a systematic manner. First, in respect of the purchasing of the article, in all cases the purchaser of an article suspected to be adulterated shall, directly he has purchased it, and before he removes it from the shop, give notice to the dealer, or the person serving him, that he intends to have the article analysed, so that the dealer may have the opportunity of accompanying him to the anylist, or of securing the article in such a manner as to prevent it from being tampered with. Secondly, as regards the analysis, wherever an analyist is appointed any purchaser of an article of food or drink shall be entitled, on payment to the analyst of a sum not less than 2s. 6d. nor more than 10s. 6d., to have the article analysed, and to receive from him a certificate of the result. Considering, however, that it is not easy or practicable to draw up a scale of charges for the various kinds of investigations contemplated by the Act, and that the fee named will rarely cover the expenses of the analysis, it will, Dr. Letheby thinks, be expedient to fix an uniform charge, intermediate in the scale—say 5s.—for each analysis. This will prevent a great deal of complexity, and will at the same time show that the object of the charge is not to cover the expenses of the inquiry, but rather to guard the dealer against unnecessary annoyance and groundless complaint. The poor, however, who are the chief sufferers from adulteration, will, he fears, be unable to pay the fee named; and, unless something be done to assist them in the matter, they will be shut out most completely from the benefits of the Act. He suggests, therefore, that the Commissioners of Sewers give to the analyst a discretionary power to conduct such inquiries for the poor without fee. It

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is necessary, however, that a complaint should first come to him from a poor person, and the complainant should be entitled to leave with the analyst a sample of the suspected article, together with the name and address of the dealer; and if in the judgment of the analyst the matter is sufficiently serious to demand inquiry, he shall be at liberty to instruct the inspector to purchase a sample of the suspected article at the place named, and then to submit it to analysis free of charge. It is also a question for consideration whether they may not with great public advantage authorize their inspector of meat and of markets to purchase samples of food or drink which he sees exposed for sale in the city, and which he suspects are adulterated. This duty comes very properly within the functions of his office; for in the 52nd clause of their Act of 1851, it is provided that the inspector of meat and of markets shall have power to seize and dispose of any "unsound or unwholesome meat, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables, or other provisions unfit for the food of man," provided he sees such articles exposed or offered for sale within the city. He may, therefore, exercise this duty in the proper functions of his office, and with great benefit to the public. Lastly, in respect of the certificate, it is constructed so as to indicate the object of the inquiry, and to express the result of the analysis. It also expresses the opinion of the analyst—whether the article is adulterated or not, and whether the article is so adulterated as to be injurious to health. These, indeed, are the several points to which the Act has directed attention; and in giving expression to them it is necessary, on the one hand, to be very explicit, so as to expose fraud, and on the other, not so emphatic as to furnish a puff for the rivalries of trade. At the end of every quarter it will be his duty to submit to the Commissioners a tabular statement of the analytical work done, specifying the articles examined, and the names and addresses of the persons from whom they were purchased. The publication of that table in his quarterly report will doubtless have a beneficial tendency. If it be necessary to go further with the inquiry, it must be prosecuted by the purchasers of the adulterated articles, who will have to take the matter before the justices, where the certificate of the analyst will be received as evidence.

CHRISTMAS BENEFACTIONS TO POOR CLERGYMEN.

THE Governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy held a meeting on Saturday, Dec. 15th, at their house, No. 2, Bloomsbury-place, for the annual distribution of certain benefactions among poor clergymen, and especially curates. The sums granted on this occasion were to 26 clergymen 20*l.* each, to 20 others 15*l.* each, and to 39 10*l.* each, in all about 1,200*l.* among 85 recipients, many of whom, however, receive a further grant in June, when other and more considerable benefactions are annually distributed among clergymen holding benefices or curacies, or without duty, and possessing very small means but large families. These, again, are also materially assisted from time to time in the education of their children and in providing outfits for them on entering into various situations in life. Several applications were deferred for further inquiry until January, when the governors will again meet for the consideration of those and other applications from the necessitous clergy and their families. The Christmas benefactions, however, form only a small portion of the entire sum annually given away by the corporation—viz., about 16,500*l.* in donations to clergymen, pensions to their widows and aged single daughters, and grants towards educating and placing out in life the children of poor clergymen. The funds are administered without reference to locality, personal influence, or party views in the Church. The only points to which the governors directed their attention, and of which they require to be satisfied, are the personal worth and necessity of the applicants, and when these are established assistance is given temporarily or permanently, according to the age, income, number of children, and other circumstances of each case. The corporation received its charter from Charles II., and during the long interval which has since elapsed has become possessed of considerable funds intrusted to its charge by benevolent persons in successive generations, who have witnessed the privations of the poorer clergy; but it is obvious that in the present times, when the number of curacies and scantily endowed benefices is rapidly increasing, the number of applications for assistance from the corporation must also greatly increase, and unless the funds of the society are proportionately augmented, they must soon become very inadequate to meet the pressing demands made upon them by one of the most meritorious and ill-paid classes of the community.

THE SOCIAL EVIL AT LIVERPOOL.—A midnight meeting of the fallen women of Liverpool has been held. It commenced about eleven o'clock, was attended by nearly 200 women, and did not conclude till after two o'clock on Saturday morning. It was calculated that probably a fifth out of 500 invited by card might attend, and there would be ample room for the first meeting. The committee were far out of their calculations. They had not thought of crinoline. The room was crowded soon after eleven o'clock, and a great number were unable to obtain admission. The tables were well laden with bread and butter, bunloaf, and buns, and all the etceteræ that make tea so comfortable and social a meal. The bold, harsh, defiant features were characteristic of the majority; a few of the slimly formed had the pensive air of drawing-room young ladies. On some the stamp of vice had hardly set its mark, but almost every trace of womanly refinement seemed lost in many of the older portion of this company. After tea several speeches were made to the women. After a hymn or two and the offering of prayer, the proceedings of this extraordinary meeting terminated about two o'clock on Saturday morning. Nearly eighty remained to go to the home in St. Anne-street.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Notices to Correspondents.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

*** *Attention is called to the following Scale of Charges for Advertisements:—*

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

January 1, 1861.

INDIAN CORN AS FOOD.

I WISH to offer a few observations on the supply of a cheap and wholesome article of food for the poorer classes, which is slowly growing into favour in this country, and might, as I conceive, enter much more largely than it does at present into the dietary lists of workhouses, prisons, and charitable institutions, with advantage both to the donors and the recipients of relief, the rate-payers and the inmates of such asylums. And I think I need make no apology for endeavouring to engage the attention of this section in a subject of such primary importance to the sanitary condition of the masses, as is that of the supply of wholesome and nutritious food.

The article to which I desire to draw your attention is maize, or Indian corn. This magnificent and valuable species of grain appears to be indigenous in America, and to have been introduced into Europe by Columbus. It must have spread over the Old World with great rapidity, since we find it soon after this period cultivated in Turkey, and then in the surrounding countries under the name of Gran Turco (Turkey Grain).

It is found to grow vigorously, and yield largely wherever the conditions of a high

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summer temperature, abundant rains, and a moderately fertile soil co-exist, and these conditions are met with throughout regions of vast extent, scattered over a belt of 84 degrees of latitude, between 42 north and 42 south of the line.

The Danubian provinces, Egypt, but above all, North America, are the principal sources of our supplies of this grain, and the importations are now reckoned by millions of quarters in the year. Under existing arrangements, it is frequently sold in this country at a price which is found to render it economical for horse feed, *i.e.*, cheaper than beans or oats; but low as is the average price at present, I believe it might be imported at a yet lower price, by simplifying the means through which it reaches the consumer, and I will give my grounds for this opinion.

When the traveller in the far West surveys the vast plains of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and Missouri, covered with a waving crop of this truly golden grain, which may be almost said to grow wild, so small is the amount of culture requisite, I think he cannot fail to be impressed with the idea, that were its value for human food but duly appreciated in England, and arrangements made for a regular supply by direct importation from the great West, the bulk of it, which now goes to the distillery, or to fatten hogs for market, might be made to serve the nobler purpose of renewing the strength and vigour of the half-fed poor of our island. Indeed, no sentiment is more commonly met with in the diaries of travellers in these regions, than that of regret at the comparative waste of so bounteous a provision of nature, accompanied with a wish that the starving masses of Europe could be transported to districts thus teeming with plenty; and a very natural sentiment it is; but surely the more sensible wish would be that an article raised with so little labour as scarcely to furnish occupation for any large population in its culture* should be transported to those countries and districts where circumstances are more favourable to the active employment of large masses of people. Indeed, it may be a question whether, on the score of health and well-being, it would conduce to their interests to transport them suddenly (supposing that were possible) to these regions of profusion, because the salubrity of the corn-growing States must be taken into account; and it is unfortunately the fact, that many an extensive tract of the richest soil in these Western States is so rife with fever and ague as to afford a very unwholesome residence for strangers. But if we direct our attention to the other, and only practicable alternative—that of bringing the corn to regions where the population exists—we shall see that the constantly increasing facilities of transport furnish just the means requisite for the attainment of this great end.

I will enumerate some of these facilities. "Corn," as maize is emphatically called in America, is grown extensively for home consumption in all parts of the United States; but Illinois, and the adjoining States of Indiana and Iowa, furnish the great bulk of that which is exported to England; and these, it is to be remarked, are free States. In using American corn, therefore, we need not be apprehensive of laying ourselves under any obligation to slavery.

Chicago is the *entrepôt* of these States; a perfect network of railways and canals converge to this great emporium, which is situated on Lake Michigan, 1,000 miles from the seabord; but this 1,000 miles is spanned by three great rival lines of railroad; by the navigation of the great lakes and river St. Lawrence, and the Erie Canal and Hudson, all of which vie with each other in celerity and cheapness of conveyance. These railroads are the New York and Erie, and the New York Central to New York, and the Grand Trunk line of Canada to Quebec and Portland. The Erie Canal is the immediate competitor of the two American lines, as the St. Lawrence with its canals is of the Canadian one.

It may be supposed that with so many rival means of conveyance to the coast, the cost of transport is reduced to the very lowest sum that is remunerative, and such is the case. Being dealt with wholly in bulk, transferred from barges or railway cars to vessels, and *vice versâ*, by means of grain elevators worked by steam power, the human labour engaged in the transport of corn is very small, and the various lines which I have mentioned are able to forward it to the coast for about 20 cents. 10d., a bushel. The freight across the Atlantic is about as much more; hence the price at our own seaports need not exceed by more than 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. that at Chicago, and the price at Chicago has for the last ten years averaged 1s. 8d. per bushel; therefore, in ordinary years anything beyond 3s. 4d. or 3s. 6d. per bushel in England, may be set down as merchants' profit; and I fully believe that if arrangements were made through a proper agency at Chicago, an unlimited supply of this staff of life might be brought to the consumers in Great Britain even below this price. Mr. Caird considers that it may be landed in England at 25s. a quarter (or 3s. 1½d. a bushel), after paying all expenses, and will then leave 1s. 8d. a bushel to the grower. (See the "Prairie Farmer," by James Caird, M.P., page 84.) This is a much lower price than the very poorest quality of rice commands, and how much superior it is in intrinsic value to rice may be judged from the analysis, which shows that maize is even richer in gluten and oil than wheat, whilst rice consists almost wholly of starch. It is to be observed that when this grain is as cheap, weight for weight, as oats (and it is usually cheaper), the meal should be considerably lower than oatmeal, because the waste in grinding is much less. But it may be asked, if the superfluity is so great, how happens it that large stocks are not consigned to England on speculation, in which case it would occasionally be thrown on the English market at a very low price? I apprehend the reason of this to be, that it readily and rapidly ferments when kept in bulk, unless constant pains be taken to move it—hence it is a dangerous article for speculators to meddle with. Moreover, it is a comparatively new thing in the English market, and the demand, consequently, less steady than that for wheat. This tendency to spoil is the only disadvantage, as far as I am aware, attending its importation, and it may be obviated by care that it is sound and dry when put on board; that the hold is dry and sweet, and that no leakage of the vessel be allowed to reach it. If an agency were established at Chicago (as I suggest) for the supply of some of our large unions, prisons, &c., it would probably load vessels there for the direct route by the great Lakes, Welland Canal and St. Lawrence to England. Vessels of 400 tons, carrying 16,000 bushels, can proceed by this route; 1s. a bushel would pay such a vessel 800*l*. freight, or the agency might forward the grain by propellers to Montreal, and thence ship it to England.

I can conceive of no cause for the too general neglect of this aliment in our charitable institutions, except it be owing to ignorance of its merits, or the unreasoning prejudice which opposes so serious an obstacle to the introduction of anything novel, however great and manifest its utility. It is, however, an encouraging fact that oatmeal has been successfully introduced through the medium of the "Union" into the dietary of the South of England, where not many years ago it was regarded by the poor as horse's food, and no more fit for human consumption than so much hay. Why should not Indian corn meal,

* Three hands, two men and a boy, will till 100 acres of corn (this will yield from fifty to sixty bushels per acre), equal to 5,000 to 6,000 bushels, which, at eight bushels per head per annum, would feed 700 people.—See Caird's "*Prairie Farmer*."

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which could be procured at so much cheaper a rate than oatmeal, be partially substituted for it? I say partially only, because it is found to be somewhat heating when taken alone by those who are unaccustomed to it; but if Indian meal, gruel, and hominy, were to alternate with oatmeal porridge for the union breakfast, and maize were mixed with wheaten flour, in the proportion of one-third, for bread, I think the rate-payer would find his account in its greater economy and the poor man in the variety thus introduced into his diet, no less than in the advantage of accustoming his palate to its taste. At present, as far as I can ascertain, it is but little known or used ostensibly in the South of England. I say "ostensibly," for it is shrewdly suspected to be extensively used for purposes of adulteration; indeed, the low price at which wheaten bread is frequently contracted for points inevitably to some such sophistication. The present time appears to be singularly favourable for the open and systematic introduction of it, for whilst our own crops are, I fear, likely to prove somewhat deficient, and flour and oatmeal proportionably dear, the maize crop in America is represented as unusually abundant, far exceeding that of any former year. It is estimated at the enormous total of *nine hundred millions* of bushels, which, at the usual English estimate of eight bushels per head per annum, would feed upwards of one hundred and twelve millions of people, *i.e.*, four times our population. It is remarkable that this crop steadily increases in America in a much higher ratio than does the population. The increase from 1840 to 1850 was 66 per cent., whilst population increased only 35 per cent. in the decade, and we see nearly the same increase maintained in the present decennial period, viz., from six hundred millions, to nine hundred millions of bushels. The wonder is, what will become of this vast supply. Indeed, so great is the surplus of this grain, and its value, consequently, so little affected by the demand for export, that it appears as if it were a reserve specially intended by Providence to supplement our deficiencies, and as such, it offers this great advantage, that it is a thoroughly reliable crop. Whilst the yield of wheat in the States owing to various circumstances, is exceedingly precarious, and the surplus of it annually declining, corn, on the other hand, never fails—has increased year after year with marvellous steadiness, and is still increasing. The potato famine in Ireland introduced it into that country, and so far accustomed the taste of the people to it that it now forms an important article of consumption amongst them. I cannot help hoping that some measure of good may arise out of the present dearth in England, if it help to reconcile the English mind and familiarise the English taste to a species of provision so admirably suited to our wants. One preparation of it is already finding its way to the most luxurious tables as well as to the sick chamber, under the name of Oswego flour, the port of Oswego, on Lake Ontario, being the place at which it is thus prepared, and a similar article is manufactured on a large scale at Paisley; but these, as must always be the case with any new thing whilst struggling into notice, are at present retailed at an extravagantly high price when compared with the prime cost of the material. I find it is but little known that this delicate article of food, which is rapidly superseding arrowroot, is nothing more than the white maize subjected to a simple process.

I have said that the great bulk of this grain is at present perverted to the uses of the distiller and fattener of swine, trades which go hand in hand, for large herds of pigs are fattened on the wash of the distilleries. The State of Ohio alone distils twenty-six million gallons of whisky per annum. Here is a fact for the temperance advocates. Vast herds of swine are also fed on the maize as it grows, the farm horses live on it, all kinds of stock and poultry are fattened on it—in fact, it is the universal pabulum for man and beast. So great is the profusion and consequent waste of this grain, that in parts of the Prairies distant from market, and where wood is scarce, the whole plant with the grain dried is sometimes burnt for fuel. I have never seen this done, but I have it on indisputable testimony. I have here a statement of the actual cost of growing it in the State of Ohio, taken from a respectable agricultural periodical, *The Country Gentleman*. It professes to be given by a farmer, and farmers are not apt to underrate the cost of production of their crops. He asserts that it stands him in, before gathering, less than six cents (3*d.*) a bushel; nine cents per bushel would probably be a liberal estimate of the cost of the same when shelled. Now on this estimate fifty bushels an acre (a moderate average), at 1*s.* a bushel, would clear him 33*s.* an acre, and that is many times over the fee-simple of his land.

COST OF RAISING INDIAN CORN.

Eds. *Cult. and Co. Gent.*—Do farmers usually know the comparative cost and profit of particular crops? I am trying to find out, and should be pleased to learn through your paper how the experience of others compares with my own. I subjoin my account with a cornfield of eighteen acres worked this summer, to be used as you think best. The ground and the corn have been measured—there is no guess-work about it.

Team and hand, 12¾ days' breaking, $2	$25.50
Cost of seed, laying off and planting	13.05
39¾ days' work, harrowing, ploughing, hoeing, &c., 87½ cents .	26.90
Use of team, equal to 26¾ days' single, 52 cents	13.91
Repairing tools	1.00
Entire cost, board, labour and all	$80.36

The yield is 1,350 bushels—costing before gathering not quite 6 cents per bushel.—W. A. G.
Ripley, Ohio. [*Country Gent.*

But let me not be understood to mean that corn is not appreciated in America for human food—far from this. Corn meal constitutes, par excellence, the habitual diet of the country population to a much greater degree than wheaten flour. It is the "daily bread" of the Northern and Western farmer; the whole negro population of the Southern States, than whom a more healthy and well-developed race nowhere exists, may be said to live on corn and corn fed pork, whilst at the table of the planters you seldom see any other bread than corn cakes. He and his family luxuriate on corn cakes, "Johnny cake," "Indian pudding," and "mush," which is corn porridge, whilst his servants live on hominy, "hoe cake," and "corn dodger," and the vegetable most esteemed by all classes is the sweet corn cut green or "in the milk," and boiled and eaten off the cob—a delicious esculent, which might, I have no doubt, be advantageously grown in the South of England. Surely, if it were sufficiently known amongst our poor how much this meal is preferred to wheaten bread by the Americans, and how surely any of themselves, who should succeed in realizing their cherished wish of emigrating to that land of plenty, would come to live on it and think wheaten bread insipid by comparison, they would so far overcome their prejudices as to give it a fair trial, and I will answer for it they would find themselves heartier and more able for their work after a full meal of this than after the half meal of the very whitest bread which the same sum of money would purchase. I subjoin an analysis of Indian corn compared with wheat, by the late Professor Johnstone:—

	Fine Wheaten Flour.	Indian Corn Flour.
Water . .	16	14
Gluten . .	10	12
Fatty matters .	2	8
Starch, &c. .	72	66
	100	100

Wheat contains 16 per cent. of water.

Peas ..	16	ditto.
Corn ..	14	ditto.
Beans ..	16	ditto.
Oatmeal ..	26	ditto.

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From which it appears that it contains more gluten and oil, and less starch, than wheat; and by another analysis, collated from several sources, it appears that it contains about as much water as wheat, peas, and beans, but considerably less than oatmeal. The heat-giving property of this large percentage of oil is such as, on the authority of a distinguished arctic voyager,* to render Indian corn peculiarly valuable for the support of life in those frozen regions.

When one considers the high intrinsic value of this grain, its perfect adaptation to the wants of man, and the extreme abundance in which it is produced, one cannot be surprised that the idea of introducing it to the famished millions of the Old World should have excited the enthusiasm of more than one philanthropic mind—of Cobbett, who so long and so earnestly strove to induce his countrymen to substitute it for our own cereals, but who made the fatal mistake of recommending its culture in England, a climate wholly unsuited to it; of Elihu Burritt, who spared no effort, whilst making the tour of Europe, to bringing it into notice, and whose little "Olive Leaf from the Housewives of America to those of Great Britain" contains a complete collection of receipts for its cookery; of Henry Coleman and Dr. J. S. Bartlett and others, whose efforts would doubtless have been crowned with more success if they had enjoyed the advantage of pleading its cause before an influential association assembled for the express purpose of discussing topics of this nature, and of diffusing the information it collects, together with the results of its deliberations amongst the public.

In contracts for the supply of Indian corn, or the meal, the yellow corn should be specified, as that is richer in oil, and usually somewhat richer in gluten than the white variety, which, on the other hand, is the more valuable for conversion into starch, or for the diet of the invalid.

C. W. Eddy, M.A., Oxford,
late Radcliffe Travelling Fellow.
6, Apsley Place, Clifton.

SKETCH OF A PLAN FOR INCREASED MORAL SUCCESS IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

It appears very desirable that some well sustained and influential effort should be made to render our National Schools more efficacious in training the children in them to become useful, honest, and valuable members of society. It is now thirty-four years since I was permitted and enabled to open the first Girls' Reformatory School for Juvenile Delinquents. Five hundred and forty such *cases have* been received into the Institution. They are trained and fitted for respectable service. It is with great regret I add, many of these have been at an early age educated in the National Schools, and *in* our Sunday Schools, which leads to the *suggestion*, something beyond mental instruction is required.

In the National Schools there is no ulterior object presented towards fitting the scholars for earning a livelihood when they leave: this induces irregular attendance, and their being taken away at an age which peculiarly exposes them to temptation. Many of these become candidates, by pilfering habits, for Reformatory Schools, in which are provided board, clothing, lodging, and instruction, not only mental, but such as fits them for service. The moral poor make an effort to send their children to the National Schools, but feel when they leave they are as unable to earn a livelihood as when they entered those schools; and many are feeling much discouraged by the Reformatory Schools providing a means for fitting for service, while they can obtain no such boon. I will preface, however, what I am about to suggest by saying, the Reformatory effort is surely demanded of us, as followers of *Him* who came to seek and to save those which were lost. Yet, may it not be added, "This ought ye to have done and not left the other undone"? Too long has the awful progress of juvenile delinquency been neglected, but now the nation is awake to the duty of endeavouring to reform almost infant criminals. Let us beware of even appearing to hold out a reward to careless and wicked parents to train up their children in evil ways as a means of their being well provided for; while the poor, sober, and correct parents see their children on leaving the National Schools as far removed from being able to obtain a respectable livelihood by working with their own hands as when they entered those schools—inasmuch as washing, baking, cooking, and housemaid's work, has never been taught them. This, I fear, is one cause of the girls of the National Schools being removed at so early an age; for should they remain even years longer (under the present system) no fitness for service—or in the case of boys—no knowledge of trade could therein, or thereby, be obtained. What is learned of head knowledge is speedily forgotten, and the want of suitable and remunerative employment leads them to bad associations, and many such seek for the advantages held out in reformatories, which are also "Industrial Schools."

It appears very desirable that the children educated in the National Schools should be induced to remain longer in them, that they may continue in a measure less exposed to bad example. Also, that they should be shielded from much temptation by being fitted to fill their proper place as industrial and honest members of society. The parents would, in most cases, leave their girls longer at school if, at the age they usually leave, some proper inducement could be offered for their continuance, such as a class being formed for elder and well-conducted girls for learning to cut out and entirely to make their clothing, for which they might from the school funds receive 1s. per week, which is the usual amount they get on leaving school, at twelve or thirteen years of age, for nursing a child about the streets. But far better, and what I earnestly desire to see in connection with the National Schools, would be "Industrial Schools," to which, from time to time, as good conduct at twelve or thirteen years of age should make them eligible, girls should be promoted and taught to be good and efficient domestic servants; and, on leaving for service, recommended by the committee, be able to obtain and retain creditable situations as cooks or laundry-maids, or house, or nurse-maids. This would form an ulterior object of gain to the parents who might thus be led to secure regular attendance and make every effort for good conduct while their children were day scholars in the National School. The Council of Education, which is so liberal in giving grants under "The Industrial Schools' Act," would no doubt assist in the above establishment and support of such schools, and it appears to me it would so commend itself to the judgment and approval of most of the subscribers to the National Schools, that every annual subscriber would add a little towards the support of "The Industrial School." As regards the boys, those whose moral conduct is satisfactory, should also be induced to remain longer in the schools, by teaching them shoemaking, carpentering, and tailoring, for a few hours a day in an adjoining room, so that they might, on leaving, be able to be apprenticed as good and honest workmen. Several from a reformatory near London have been apprenticed without premiums, because satisfactory every way. If trade should not be desirable for a boy, a small sum might be placed at the savings bank in his name, to be drawn out at a given age. Encouragement

* Sir J. Richardson.

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so amply afforded to the subjects of juvenile delinquency seems to call for something similar on behalf of the moral poor and their families. Might it not be desirable for district visitors to form a part of school committees, as the conduct at home and in the streets is frequently very different from that in the class and within the school?

At present there does not appear to be any well-sustained effort for the above objects. There are two or three cooking-schools or kitchen-schools in different parts of London, in which, for a few hours in the day, once or twice a-week, girls are instructed; but the discipline, habits, and varieties of regular service cannot thus be arrived at, and the girls going and returning through the streets present difficulties to this being a help to moral training. Miss Burdett Coutts, in giving liberal aid and suitable prizes for industrial training and acquirements, is doing a good work in this direction. And I believe, at Whiteland, much is doing of this kind, as far as that one example can go. "The Girls' Laundry," rather recently established under the auspices of Lord Shaftesbury, is encouraging, as regards some points now under consideration. But payment to be received is necessarily required, and it is not in connection with National Schools or with parochial agency. In Marylebone there has been for many years a Parochial Industrial School for the children of respectable parents of *that parish;* but how far this would be a model in successful training for the Female Servants' Industrial Schools —I would earnestly desire to see appended to every London parish, and in connection with the National Schools—I am not fully aware. I believe the establishment of such would form one important link in the chain of religious and benevolent effort now strengthening and extending in the midst of us, and prove, with the blessing of God, a means of preserving from temptation those who, *as yet,* have not fallen so mournfully under its effort, or *as yet* brought forth such bitter fruits of an evil heart prone to *sin,* as, at an early age, Reformatory Committees mournfully witness, among *many* who have received previous instruction in National, Sunday, and other schools.

THE LONDON POOR.

There are few subjects on which those who interest themselves most deeply in feeling, are more helplessly ignorant in facts than that of the real objects of relief among the London poor. This the recent correspondences in the *Times* show very plainly. The fear of doing harm is sooner or later engrafted on most people's desire to do good; and as individual benevolence encounters imposture, it becomes, if not chilled, checked and baffled, and either hands over all its alms to public charities, or insensibly diverts altogether from the poor such as were given privately. All that in agricultural districts passes direct from the rich man's house or hand to the poor man's, to their mutual benefit, is in the wilderness of London destitution obliged to be transmitted through some third hand.

Upon the loss of that mutual blessing to giver and receiver we need not enlarge. It is an inevitable state of things in city life, and no statement of its evils will convert the mansions in Belgravia and Tyburnia into manorial halls, or the crowds in the adjacent "slums" into an individualised tenantry. Such a separation of classes may be bad, but an indiscriminate transfer of money from one to the other would not make it any better.

What we desire to urge is, that for want of a third hand much remains untransferred that is urgently needed by the destitute, and would be little missed by the wealthy. The response made to letters in the *Times* from various clergymen in poor districts shows that the ordinary machinery of such transfer does not adequately relieve either the wants of the poor or the consciences of the rich.

Upon this question of the means of transfer the debate in the *Times* turns. Mr. Bromley's Society asserts that the existing machinery is insufficient; its opponents, that the charitable societies existing *are* adequate for the work, and that this new society is officious and dangerous.

We are bound to judge of the society by its own statement, as given by Mr. Bromley at the meeting at the Thatched House Tavern a few weeks since. That statement was in substance as follows.

The first distinctive feature of the society is, that its entire expenses shall be defrayed by the committee, thus enabling every contributor to the relief fund to feel that the whole sum contributed goes untaxed to the relief of distress.

The second is that the society shall be broad and universal in character, guiding its charities by no influence of religious or national distinctions.

Thirdly, that the recommendation of all persons, whether subscribers or not, shall be uniformly attended to at publicly advertised houses of relief in every district.

Fourthly, that the society shall co-operate with all existing charitable and religious institutions, the clergy, and the ministers of all denominations, as also with the magistrates, that imposture and neglect may alike be guarded against.

The machinery for carrying out the work of the society is to consist:—

First, of a General Committee, by whom all expenses of mangement are to be defrayed.

Second, a Central Board of Management, composed of members of the General Committee, who would make such arrangements as should secure the presence in London of a sufficient number of members at all times of the year, to ensure the efficient working of the society.

Third, District Committees, consisting of such residents in the various localities as would be prepared to give their gratuitous services.

Fourth, Visitors.

Fifth, Volunteers, agents of existing societies, &c.

It is difficult to find fault with these plans: they are wide, and broad, and good, and if they fall short in operation, we hope it will not be by the mistaken zeal of those true and honourable workers among the poor who would have *all* relief of bodily want accompanied by some mission to the spiritual destitution that often exists with it. If the catholic spirit of the second and fourth principle above stated is not responded to by those who now are doing much that the society plans to do, on them will rest the burden of crippling its good intentions. The parochial clergy are already carrying out the first plan of the society—that of handing on money given through *their* hands untaxed, and though neither they nor any ministers of any creed could honestly distribute congregational alms among any but the household of the faith of the givers, no such restriction lies on their co-operation with a society bound by no ties of caste or opinion, and which society will strengthen or weaken their hands among their poor precisely so far as they open or close the door of communication.

So far as this society succeeds in cementing the operations of other societies, so far it will supply a need no more limited and specific agency can meet. There are societies enough and workers enough to bear with considerable weight even on the mass of physical and moral misery that seems overwhelming as we walk through some even of the less horrible of our London districts; if these workers could communicate *facts* and suppress their feelings altogether for the public benefit.

There is in every parish a district visiting society, and that society is worked by

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volunteers, and if they are well organised and communicate systematically with each other they might collect and impart valuable information. Such information registered at the Relief Society's local office, would be an important foundation for its operations in a given district.

Then there is a far more important personage than any district visitor, the relieving officer, and his information must be, as to facts, authentic. There is the parish doctor, too; he sees and hears much that is hidden from the clergyman or his messengers.

These are only local agencies; the wide circle of Metropolitan Charitable Societies will also surely be open to the inquiries and aid of the Relief Society, which should, by the knowledge it acquires by the former source, be able to guarantee fit objects for the benefits of the latter.

A communicating link between all specific agencies for one broad work of charity is what we need, and how far this new society will be able to become that link, depends on those already established agencies. If they welcome it as free to work on broader principles than the terms of their own charters — so to speak — will allow, and as fighting by their side, though not in their path, against misery and sin, they will find it a powerful co-adjutor. If they reject it, they will to a degree cause it, however unintentionally, to work against them, for lack of knowledge how to work with them.

The means by which the society proposes to carry out its operations are well organised, especially if the second clause be enforced, that of securing the presence of a sufficient number of members in London, at all times of the year, to carry on the society's work efficiently and consistently. The great difficulty in voluntary labour is the regulating its supply. A register of volunteers, including names and addresses, what they can do, and when they can do it, would be a great help to the managers in regulating and distributing their workers, both in forming the District Committees of Clause 3, and arranging for the presence of some members of each committee in their district throughout the year.

It is impossible to calculate the preparatory expenses of the Central Committee in this stage of the project. The mapping out of the whole of a metropolis into districts, and the assigning their requisite number and extent according to the localities, must first be accomplished. Offices for each must be rented, and some sort of paid agency must have charge of those offices. We see no other expense ttending the machinery of the society, and for the preliminary expenses, whatever they may be, 2,000*l.* had been already subscribed at the end of November. Therefore, we may reasonably hope that this scheme will not fail for lack of money, nor, judging by the list of its supporters, for lack of friends.

We wish that its success may reanimate a similar project, which, for want of this same money and these influential friends, was unable to make a beginning, when contemplated last autumn. This project originated at Langham Place, where the office of the Society for the Employment of Women has been thronged with so many inquirers, with every possible shape of inquiry on all charitable institutions, as to suggest to the bewildered officials that a separate office for registering and imparting such information would be as great a benefit to the inquirers as to the Secretaries of the existing offices at Langham Place.

It suggested itself to a lady who has given the best years of her life to voluntary labour for others, that if among the ladies who have time or money, or both, at command, a working body of poor visitors could be enrolled, and a competent secretary or directress be maintained, who should give her whole time and attention to organising their labours and opening communication with the Metropolitan Charitable Institutions, much practical direction might be given to the floating benevolence of women who know not how to make an unaided beginning. A meeting was held to communicate the project, but whether from the limited attendance, or the limited charity of those who did attend, no response to the proposal was elicited.

OVERCROWDED DWELLINGS.

The remedy of a social grievance in England may be slow, but it is sure, when once the majority in public opinion recognises it as such. Social grievances unrecognised and unredressed will exist to the end of time, but once owned as wrongs by the British public and the *Times*, they will be righted sooner or later.

The shameful condition of agricultural labourers' dwellings has for some weeks been brought before public attention. We wish we could think that the cases quoted were extreme and exceptional, but we know that they are not. Two bedrooms are the ordinary allowance to a labourer's cottage in some of the midland and southern counties, and those eked out of such space as is afforded over the one room below; and, perhaps, some sort of lumber closet adjoining the living-room. One of these bedrooms is generally shared by some farm lad lodger, and even when appropriated to him and the boys of the family, there often remain girls of any age to be disposed of in the parents' room. This is often the case in a decent family, where the mother would be "tidy" if she could, and where—from the warping pressure of custom and poverty—the parents have no perception that they are doing other than the best for their family.

It is on the case of the well-disposed tenant of a farm cottage that we wish to dwell. That of the thriftless and reckless, who would only value another room as another lodging to let, is too wide for present consideration. Some plans for restricting the evil of their voluntary overcrowding have appeared in various letters in the papers; but, besides being somewhat arbitrary for English notions, they are only practicable for those landlords who can realise—what in England holds very good—that "money is power."

Taking, then, the condition of a decent, steady labourer, who, belonging to a certain parish, must find his work within its boundaries, or forfeit his claim upon the rates of which few day-labourers can hope to be thoroughly independent. If the cottages in the parish belong to the landowners, that is, are rented directly of them or their agents, the labourer of good character and with constant work can certainly make his choice of such as there are; provided he values his lodging at the sacrifice of part of his bread-money, and cares not for a mile or two's difference in distance from his master's farm. Of course the chances are that he will choose the nearest and the cheapest cottage that he can find, and this is no argument that if a decent human dwelling were as near and as cheap he would not gratefully appreciate the difference.

If the cottages are mainly attached to certain farms, and rented of the farmer as a condition of service, or inhabited nominally rent-free in lieu of part of the rate of wages, the labourer is utterly helpless. This is the case in some districts, and generally with the worst results. The repairs of such tenements may nominally rest upon the farmer, but really they accumulate with the dilapidations of homestead and farm-house until the good of the property requires attention to them. As to the good of the actual tenant, if a master keeps his waggoner's cottage weather-tight he is thought to do very well. As to improvements, why should he benefit his landlord's cottages when the labourers

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complain of the rents as it is? and as to the wife's complaint that a mud floor, with an archipelago of scattered bricks, will not bear a washing without becoming flooded, the answer probably is, that she might be cleaner than she is. So she might, and healthier, and wiser, but has little chance of becoming either without a decent home about her.

The remedy lies in the principle, that the return for cottage improvement is not to be looked for in the rent paid by the cottager. It may be eventually, it cannot be at present. Neither can the landowner, sometimes crippled by his forefather's mortgages and debts, be generous before he is just. The accommodation for the farm-labourer cannot always be what many of our landed gentry virtually make it, a free gift; laying out their money on cottage buildings as a duty, irrespective of any interest upon the outlay.

But there are certain outlays that *must* be made for economy's sake, let who will hold the rents, and be the holder ever so self-seeking. Let cottage-room once be proved among the items of these outlays and each individual farm throughout the land might be supplied with it according to its acreage.

In every county and district the average number of regular farm servants for a given size and nature of farm is well known, as well as the proportional number and extent of the farm buildings. Let cottages for that number be recognised as a necessity, each labourer being reckoned upon as a married man requiring a habitable kitchen and out-house, and three decently divided sleeping attics above them, and provided accordingly. Let the cottages be included and specified in the farm-lease, and the farm-tenant be bound to let them at a given rent, to be regulated by the ordinary cottage rents of the district, not the cost of the new or improved cottages. Agricultural districts are not so thickly populated as to afford much temptation for evading this agreement.

For instance, if a farmer agrees to let his cottages at 2*s.* a week, and the rate of wages be 12*s.*, he will give his men, in money, 10s., and a receipt for rent every quarter. It might happen, certainly, that a farmer would give 9*s.* or 8*s.* in money, and make the receipt for rent a burden on his labourers; but we repeat that the press of labour in country places is not great enough to cover such an evasion. The same inspection that is given to the state of farm-house and stead extended to the cottages, a few fair questions asked of the cottagers as to rent and wages, and a few compliments on a well-kept dwelling, would facilitate fair play, without offence or injury to the master. In justice to him the cottager should be but a monthly tenant; in justice to the labourer, the loss of his place should not make him homeless on a day's or a week's notice.

There may be great practical difficulties in carrying out such a plan as this, and one is, that the farm-tenant would reap the immediate advantage of a better housed set of servants, and the landlord would have to suffer the cost of providing improved cottages. But a tenant worth a lease would be as willing to pay a fair per centage on good cottages as on a new barn, and a landlord who looks to the real market value of his estate is often obliged to lay out money one year for which he gets no sensible return during the two or three ensuing ones. It is not supposed that any suggestions made on a limited personal observation of the evil working of the present state of cottages in many agricultural districts can be confidently offered. Those who have watched and worked among farm labourers and their families know best how slow they are to like a change, even for the better.

But a hearty love for country children, and a painful recollection of how many honest and pure boys' and girls' faces became darkened and deteriorated as the want of a home worth the name, tempted them to unlawful amusements (and, unhappily, the poor have few innocent ones) have dictated what has been said; and the remembrance of one or two cottage homes, where home did its work, strengthens the conviction that decent dwellings would do much to ensure a decent and self-respecting peasantry.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ABERDEEN INDUSTRIAL FEEDING SCHOOLS.

By Alex. Thomson, of Banchory.

Statement of the Principles on which the Aberdeen Industrial Schools were Founded, and on which they have been hitherto conducted.

When a skilful physician is called to visit a new patient, his first duty is to inquire into all the symptoms of the case, and his next is to endeavour to find out the producing causes of the malady, and until he has done this he cannot hope to prescribe with success.

In like manner, if we desire to effect the cure of moral diseases, the first step is to ascertain distinctly the nature and peculiarities of the symptoms, and next to find out the proximate producing causes; until this is done we only labour in the dark.

This, then, is the course to be followed in endeavouring to ameliorate the outcast juveniles of our land, those foul blots on the face of our social polity.

When we get hold of a neglected little boy, what are the symptoms we discover? Those which first meet the eye are—that he is half-starved, half-clothed—that his physical development and his mental training have been equally neglected, and that not a trace of religious instruction has ever been imparted to his heart—that the principal training he has received has been instruction in vice and wickedness by his older comrades. The case is obviously about as bad and desperate as it can be.

The next inquiry must be, how has it been produced, what special causes have been at work? To this question several answers may be given, each partially explaining the case; but for practical purposes the whole may be comprised in two words—*parental neglect.*

We have thus the symptoms of our moral patient, and the immediate cause of his disease distinctly before us. What remedies are to be applied? Though many and various, they may all be summed up in three words—*Christian parental care.*

The obligation which rests on parents to take care of their offspring is probably more universally admitted than any other which can be named, and though multitudes fail grievously in the manner in which they discharge it, still very few go so far as to deny their responsibility.

But when we search into the state of the juveniles who supply the criminal population, we find that parental care, in the proper sense of the words, is almost unknown to them.

Some parents seem to think that if they supply the bodily wants of their children for the first few years they have done all that is required of them; others go a little farther, and add the first elements of knowledge, either themselves, or by means of an infant school, but will not spare their children for school attendance, so soon as they are able to do any sort of work *at home.* Other parents send them to work *from home* at a very tender age, and unfortunately for the rising generation, various kinds of work have been of late invented at which mere infants can be employed.

Few, indeed, of the children of the lower and lowest classes are brought up as they ought, or as they might be, either physically or mentally; but while we say this, it is far more in sympathy with both parents and children, than in unmitigated condemnation of the parents. They are clearly not doing what they ought to do, they are sowing a crop whose bitter fruits will assuredly be reaped by their children in after years, and yet in many, perhaps in the great majority of cases, they are more to be pitied than blamed; they are under pressure of circumstances beyond their own control, and which go far to make the right treatment of their children an impossibility. Before we blame poor parents too severely, we may well ask the wealthy, would they act better to their offspring were they placed in like circumstances of difficulty?

There is one grievous family error which pervades all classes at the present day far more than in former times, and that is, that children are not now trained up in conformity with the Fifth Commandment as they ought to be, and as they were wont to be; they are not taught to "honour their father and mother that their days

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may be long in the land." In olden times the error of parents seems to have been to carry out this commandment beyond its scriptural meaning, and in modern times it is too often forgotten altogether, and children of all classes are allowed to grow up without either honouring or obeying their parents.

Now this is a matter of duty which lies within the power of all parents; all can enforce obedience kindly, but resolutely, and all may rest assured that no child, whether rich or poor, can go into the world with worse preparation for its duties and its trials, than a habit of disobeying and disregarding father and mother.

How, then, is the necessary remedy to be applied in the case of the outcast children? It is too obvious that there are tens of thousands of children in our land who are not properly brought up, who are prepared in early years for a life of crime and misery, and for nothing else. Were all parents able and willing to do their duty, there would be no room and no need for our interference.

If we could get at the parents, and by any means constrain them to do their own work, then, also, there would be no room for our farther interference; but in the present state of society, this is plainly an impossibility. We are, therefore, shut up to the necessity of stepping in betwixt the parents and the children, and taking upon ourselves the discharge of a certain portion of the duties of the parents.

Here we find ourselves at once in a very serious difficulty. Have we a right in any case to interfere at all, and take upon ourselves the discharge of any part of a duty which God has primarily laid upon others and not upon us? and if we have satisfied ourselves that we are entitled and called upon to do so, then what portion of the parental work can we undertake without risk of doing hurt to those whom we wish to benefit?

Are we to undertake the whole, or are we to do a part only, thus not working altogether *for* the parents, but rather *along with* them, taking them with us, and doing no more of their work than is absolutely necessary to prevent the children from perishing?

These are very serious questions, and they are full of practical difficulties. This problem is precisely that which the Industrial Feeding Schools have endeavoured to solve, and which their promoters think they may now, after nearly twenty years' of experience, safely, humbly, but firmly say they have accomplished.

They think they can now tell what requires to be done; how much parents even in the lowest ranks can themselves do, and how much the managers of the schools must undertake for them with no injury to the parents, and with much advantage to the children and to society.

There is on one hand the danger of doing too much, which is detrimental to society; and, on the other, of doing too little, and thereby not effectually benefiting the children.

We find in any locality a multitude of neglected children, and certain benevolent individuals desirous of caring for them. What is it which they have to do for them? We repeat it, simply to undertake the whole or a part, as the case may be, of a parent's work. This is to incur a grave responsibility, one which ought not to be lightly undertaken, and which, once undertaken, must never be abandoned until the work be completed.

On what principles are we to proceed in the discharge of it? Have we any sure guide in all the difficulties and perplexities which we have to encounter?

We rejoice to know assuredly that we have, and that the only guide we need is the infallible Word of God, the only means by which either rich or poor can be made truly wise, which has been given to us for the sole purpose of bringing outcasts back to God, and communicating the only knowledge by which high or low in society can be made truly happy. It is the way which God himself has chosen for the purpose, and it is vain and childish in man to seek for any other.

Taking, then, the revealed Word of God as our guide in every detail, we would lay down three general principles for our treatment of neglected juveniles.

Our first principle is *not to do more for any child than is absolutely necessary.*

This may seem a harsh principle to start with, but consideration of the first principles of human nature, amply corroborated by experience in our Industrial Schools, prove it to be sound.

Our second principle is *to act along with the parents;* let them continue to do as much as possible for their children, but let the Schools step in and supply whatever more is needful for the right upbringing of the children, and do whatever the parents cannot or will not do.

The third principle is *that the whole work be done with firm unwavering kindness,* or, in other words, that love be the moving principle of every action in the schools.

These three simple principles will be found large enough to embrace all that is needful for the management of schools for our outcast juveniles, for they are applicable to every possible case, and they only express in another form what we already stated as needful for the children—Christian parental care.

If we look for a moment at what education of children ought to be, we shall more clearly appreciate what the neglected classes require.

All children bring one nature into the world; some are more beautiful, more engaging than others, but essentially they are all the same, the descendants of fallen Adam. The whole purpose of God's dealings with man, from the fall to the present hour, has been to bring back his wayward erring children to Himself. This has been the end and object of the various dispensations He has established on earth; and the work which man has to do in preventing crime is to make use of the various means which God has appointed, and apply them all faithfully and diligently.

The same principles, though not the same details, must be employed for the godly upbringing of the child of a peer and the child of a criminal. What do all children require? Food, shelter, clothing, education. Without the three first, their earthly career will be very brief; and without the last it will be very useless or very mischievous. No one will dispute the necessity of the three first to all, varying according to rank and circumstances; but in whatever form, still simply, food, shelter, and clothing. The last, education, is now admitted to be indispensable to all; but though there be this harmonious agreement as to its necessity, there is marvellous diversity of opinion as to what education is. Men are tolerably well agreed as to the word, but they greatly disagree as to its signification. One very common notion is, that if a child be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, then he is educated. This is a complete mistake; these requirements are only means to an end, and unless the child be further taught how to employ them, he might as well, or perhaps better, have been spared the trouble of learning them. A boy may be taught to read, and only use his power to read bad books, which poison his soul,—he may use his power of writing to commit forgery, and his skill in arithmetic to falsify accounts. These arts are, nevertheless, *essential* in the present day—without them none can maintain a respectable place, even in the lower ranks of society—but they do not constitute education.

What, then, is the education which Christian parents give to their children? To educate a child in the true sense of the word, is to cherish and give a right direction to every power and faculty of body, mind, and soul.

This definition of it includes teaching the necessary arts already named; but it includes much besides, and of much more difficult achievement.

Food and clothing, shelter, and active, joyous exercise, will suffice for the body, and if only placed within easy reach, will, without fail, be willingly turned to their proper use by every child. It is far otherwise with the educating of the mind and soul. There the pristine beauty has been defaced, and what was originally straight has been made crooked; and the heart of a child naturally rebels against endeavours to remedy the evil; they are wholly distasteful to it.

God has established one great institution for training children—*the family*—with all its duties, its privileges, and its endearments.

In a well-ordered Christian household, the right training of children goes on smoothly and vigorously, while the most valuable part of it is accomplished without direct effort, by the marvellous influence of mind upon mind, and heart upon heart. How different are the circumstances of the outcast juvenile and the child of wicked parents! They have no Christian love and tenderness brought to bear upon them, while evil influences of every description are pressing them into, or detaining them in, the broad way which leads to destruction. If we are to do them effectual good, we must follow the plan so clearly indicated by our heavenly Father, and endeavour to provide for them a system of training which shall, as nearly as possible, make up what they have not, the blessing of a Christian home. The whole of this work is obviously embraced by the three principles which we have laid down.

When we come to take charge of the

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outcasts of any district it will speedily appear that there is much diversity in the circumstances of the children, that some parents are able and willing to do more than others, and the work which devolves on the managers of the schools must vary accordingly. All are not equally destitute; some require to be clothed and lodged as well as fed and taught; others are at least partially clothed, and the greater number probably may lodge at home. One thing all need, and all soon appreciate, though it is to them a new thing, and that is, considerate kindness. This alone it is which gives the teachers power over the children, wins them over to confidence and love; and this must be in ceaseless activity, else no good can ensue. Considerate kindness implies stedfast, immoveable firmness; the most wayward outcast speedily feels its power, and gradually submits to its influence. After true religious principle, it is the most important of all qualifications in a teacher, and without it the best principles will wholly fail; an unguarded threat, or a rash blow, will undo the work of months.

These being the principles to be kept in view, and the object to be attained, other principles not so universal, but still absolutely necessary in their places, come into operation.

Strict economy in all arrangements must ever be maintained. It is unnecessary to argue in favour of this, for all will at once admit it, and yet experience proves that there is daily temptation to forget it and to incur unnecessary outlay in every branch of management. Happily, in general, the want of funds has been a salutary check on thoughtless philanthropy.

The buildings (appropriated to an industrial feeding school) ought to be of the plainest and cheapest description. If new, everything should be solid and durable, but without ornament; if old, they must be at least substantial, and whether old or new must be thoroughly clean, well ventilated, and well drained. They must stand amidst the children who are expected to attend: if at a distance they are comparatively useless. A spacious playground is almost indispensable, and, if attainable, garden ground is also highly desirable.

No school ought to be capable of containing more than from sixty to at most 100 scholars. Whenever the attendance gets above 100, open another school; the additional expense will not much exceed the rent of the school-room, for the additional teachers and attendants will be absolutely necessary either in the old or the new.

The great instrumentality at work in an Industrial School, is the influence of the teacher's mind upon each pupil; extend the numbers too far, and this becomes so diluted as to have little or no effect. There ought to be much more close constant watching of conduct, and studying of character, than in an ordinary school, and this is wholly inconsistent with very numerous attendance. It must never be forgotten that the children in these schools receive all their moral training in school, they get none at home, and this is one of the essential differences between them and the pupils in common day-schools; therefore, there ought to be more of moral influence brought to bear daily and hourly on the scholars.

It is not an easy task to manage well a school of children who have all ordinary advantages in the way of training and care at home, and it is far more difficult to conduct aright a school composed of those who have had no training at home, but what is wholly evil, and the work can only be effectually done with a limited number.

Personal cleanliness is one of the first lessons to be taught in the school, and it is not usually very palatable, but after a few days it ceases to be disliked. Clean hands and faces, and smooth hair, ought to be strictly insisted on; and if not brought to school, must be effected there before entering on the duties of the day.

The duties of the day must, as a matter of course, commence with religious exercises, reading a suitable portion of God's word, praise, and prayer. Without God's blessing, the work of the day will be of little value; and teachers and taught should join together in imploring it. The service must be simple and short, for no other would be suitable; but it ought to be gone about as the most solemn work of the day; and on the right performance of which the success of all the rest must depend.

In the case of the outcasts with whom Industrial Feeding Schools generally have to do, the parents are either unable or unwilling to supply their children with necessary food, and this part of the parents' work must be undertaken for them. It is true that in a great proportion of cases it is the parents' fault, either through intemperance or wasteful carlessness; but whatever be the cause, the children must not be allowed to suffer on account of it.

The food is an *essential* part of the system, and to furnish it is neither so difficult nor so expensive as those who have never tried are ready to suppose. It ensures regular attendance without further trouble; it enables the pupils to profit by their lessons, and to apply to them with vigour, which no child suffering under the pangs of hunger can possibly do; and it is felt by children to be real substantial kindness. It is also truly acceptable to the parents, to whom it indirectly affords assistance in a form which they cannot easily misapply.

The food provided should be nutritious, but of the plainest description, nicely prepared, and served up with neatness and cleanliness. That it be nutritious is needful for the health and growth of the children; its plainness is desirable for economy, and, yet more, in order that it may be such as the children may most easily earn for themselves by their own exertions after leaving school. That it be served with neatness and the strictest cleanliness is indispensable, for it practicably teaches a most important lesson. The child accustomed for years to have his food at school served up in a slovenly fashion will not readily establish habits of neatness in his own home. It must be kept steadily in view, that whatever the child sees daily practised at school ought to be such as is proper to become the ordinary rule of his personal conduct in after life.

The food in common use in the families of industrious labourers will be found to be in general the most suited to the locality; but it will vary in different parts of the country, and each school ought to adapt the dietary which is found to be most suitable for itself. The substantial oatmeal porridge, with milk in abundance, which furnishes the cheap breakfasts and suppers in Scotch industrial schools, would be far too costly in London, and probably not acceptable to the children.

The next thing wanting to outcast children is ordinary education, without which, their progress in life is hopeless, and which their parents do not provide for them. It must include the ordinary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic; and it ought also, as far as possible, to teach *common things*—a matter of the highest importance to all—though hitherto most strangely neglected, even in schools for the higher classes. Geography, and the leading facts of natural history, illustrated by maps and diagrams, and outlines of civil history, are eagerly learned, even at a very early age. The great thing to be kept in view in these, and indeed, in all schools, is, so far as possible, to impart to pupils the power and the desire to add to their knowledge so long as they live; this is the true end of all teaching. The true test of the value of a school is, not so much what is there actually taught, as what that teaching enables and induces the pupil in after life to learn for himself.

Another portion of the parents' work to be undertaken by industrial schools is that of training the children in habits of persevering industry by useful, and, if possible, remunerative employments. This is a training they will never get at home, and which is indispensable to their success in after life.

The industrial work must vary in different parts of the country. One sort will be found more profitable, and more useful, in one place, and another in another place; and the managers must act in this as circumstances dictate. There is much inducement to obtain work which pays; it makes the annual accounts look well, and forms a capital paragraph for the report; but still it is not the principal object: the great purpose of the industrial training is to form habits of steady perseverance at work, and to teach what may be of use in after life as a means of self-support; and immediate profit ought to be considered as a secondary object.

One of the great advantages which was derived from Government capitation grants was, that they made it less necessary for managers of schools to give undue preference to present profit, and enabled them more easily to follow up the training calculated to do most ultimate good.

It is to be regretted when oakum-picking, wood-splitting, and other similar occupations which are not likely to be pursued in after life, enter largely into the work of a school; but it often cannot be avoided, and work of any kind is far better than none; and even these are excellent for beginners, as the first steps in industrial pursuits. Tailoring and shoemaking are good for boys; for, if they do not become their permanent supporting trades, they enable them, especially if they emigrate, to do much for themselves.

Sewing and knitting in every branch are

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the great occupations for girls, and there can be none more suitable. Unfortunately, school sewing rarely pays until after several years of teaching. They ought also to be trained up as much as possible in doing all the household work of the school; sweeping and putting in order can be taught at a very early age, and the older girls ought in turn to be employed in cooking, and, if possible, in washing and doing up clothes.

Shelter or lodging is imperatively required for all children. This at once brings up the great question as to whether the schools ought to furnish lodging or not.

The first impression naturally is, that it must be desirable to remove the children at once from the evil influences and associations of their homes, and keep them wholly under the care of their teachers. Further consideration, however, shows, that to do so would be at once to place them in circumstances nearly identical with hospital children, an artificial mode of treatment, which ample experience in Scotland has proved to produce the most unsatisfactory results at the most enormous expense.

The evil of hospitals lies not in the management of them, which is often as good as can be, but in the system itself, which no management can cure. What can be more preposterous than to find the finest edifices in our towns erected and maintained at vast cost for the education of the poorest children of the community, at least of those whose parents are supposed to be so poor as to be unable to educate them?

Taken from want and penury, they are placed suddenly in the midst of abundance—food, clothing, and lodging, of the best description, supplied to them without an effort on their part. Here they are kept for years, carefully taught the common branches of education, and then turned out into the world to make their way in it as they best can, without the possibility of having learned a single practical lesson fitted to enable them to struggle against hardship and privation.

Such a system is precisely analogous to that of a farmer who would raise his crops in the artificial heat and warmth of a hotbed, and then transplant them to the open field to encounter the biting winds and frosts of winter. Doubtless his plants would flourish wonderfully for the time in the hotbed, just as children do in the hospital; but both being devoid of the strength and firmness required for their permanent place of growth, this mode of rearing, whether of crops or of children, must turn out altogether unprofitable to the community.

Family ties are the foundation laid by the Creator himself for the good order of society; whatever tends to break them up—to separate children from their parents, brothers from brothers and sisters—must be evil. Looking at these great hospitals, they have often struck us as something very like monasteries and nunneries for boys and girls. It may seem strange to speak of such things in Protestant Britain; and yet, in not a few important points, these hospitals resemble the monasteries of the Church of Rome. There is, for the time, the same breaking down of family connections, the same seclusion from the world, the same process of unfitting for the active business of life, the same providing of all necessary supplies, and even superfluities and luxuries, without a thought or an exertion on the part of the recipient; and, may we not add, there is the same most hurtful prevention of that right and proper intercourse betwixt the youth of the two sexes which we hold to be essential to the godly upbringing of boys and girls of every rank?

This matter was the subject of much consideration when the Industrial Schools were first opened. It was said, and some of the managers shared in the feeling, that if the children were permitted to return home, the good done at school during the day would be all undone at night—that the polluting influence of their miserable homes would more than counteract the training of the school; and it is probable that, if funds and other circumstances had permitted, the attempt would have been made to lodge the pupils. Fortunately for the cause of Industrial Schools, it was impossible to make the experiment; and the result of nearly twenty years' trial proves that the cases where evil results from the children returning home are very rare, while, on the other hand, there have been most cheering instances of substantial good having been carried by the child from the school to the other members of the family. There are few parents, especially mothers, so abandoned as not to be touched by kindness shown to their offspring; it is the direct road to the mother's heart. Show kindness to her child, and she is prepared at once to second your efforts in its behalf. She must be debased indeed who will not listen to her child repeating its text from the Bible, or singing a verse of its infant hymn; and by such means the first seeds of a new life may be, and have been, planted in the parent's heart.

Cases do occur, though rarely, where the parents are so utterly depraved that they value their offspring only for the sake of the wages of sin which they may daily bring them, and then it is needful to separate them; but it is not needful, therefore, to shut them up in an hospital. Let them still enjoy the advantages of a family by boarding them with respectable persons, and not more than two or three in one house; and the same plan ought to be followed with orphan and deserted children, in place of gathering them in crowds into poor-houses. Every town and village will furnish abundance of suitable parties thankful to receive such inmates.

Clothing is another requisite for children. This is not professedly furnished by the schools, but in all cases of absolute necessity clothes are somehow or other procured, without encroaching on the school funds; and specially this is done by the ladies for the girls.

In this manner and to this extent the industrial schools supplement the work of the parents doing what is absolutely required for the children, and nothing more; and thus do they occupy the exact province which belongs to them, and they must fail in their purpose if, on the one hand they do not fully occupy it, and if on the other they go beyond its boundaries.

This treatment is applied for twelve or thirteen hours of each day. The scholars assemble every morning, at seven in summer and eight in winter. The school is opened by reading the Scriptures, by praise and prayer, and by religious instruction suited to their years; after which there is a lesson in geography, or the more ordinary facts of natural history, taught by means of maps and prints distributed on the walls of the school-room. Two days in the week they have a singing lesson. At nine they breakfast on porridge and milk, and have half-an-hour of play. At ten they again assemble in school, and are employed at work till one or two; then they dine, usually on barley broth with coarse wheaten bread, but occasionally on potatoes and ox-head soup, &c. The diet is very plain, but nutritious and abundant, and appears to suit the tastes of the pupils completely. It is a pleasing sight to see them assembled, with their youthful appetites sharpened by four hours' work, joining, with outward decorum, in asking God's blessing on the food he has provided for them, and most promptly availing themselves of the signal given to commence dinner. From dinner till three the time is spent in exercise or recreation. From three to four they work; and from four till seven they are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. At seven they have supper of porridge and milk, and, after short religious exercises, they are dismissed to their homes at eight.

On Wednesday and Saturday they do not return to school after dinner; and occasionally, as a reward of good behaviour, they accompany the teacher in a walk to the country or the sea-coast.

On Sunday they assemble at half-past eight for devotion, breakfast at nine, attend worship in the school-room at eleven, after which they dine, and either return home, so as, if possible, to go with their parents to church in the afternoon, or attend again along with the teacher. At five they again meet, and have *Sabbath-school* instruction in Bible and catechism; at seven, supper; and after evening worship, they are dismissed.

It is not found by experience that they are apt to fall into temptation after leaving school for the day, for the succession of work and lessons, and food and play, have sufficiently employed their energies, and supplied their cravings; and they are, as children at night ought to be, ready for bed, and desirous of nothing else.

It is very unfortunate for the cause of our outcasts that the question of their religious training has been made the subject of keen controversy. Religion is the essential part of the whole system, and if it be neglected, all the rest can profit little. Other systems and modes of teaching may produce decent, respectable, external conduct, but they leave the heart untouched.

We conclude by repeating what we stated at the commencement of this paper, that the ground work of the whole system of training in our Industrial Schools must be the Bible—the revealed word of God. That Blessed Book is the palladium of Great Britain, and the free unrestricted use of it is the inalienable birthright privilege of every British child.

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Reviews.

Popular Education: What it is, and what it is not. By M. A. B. London: Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet-street, 1860.

THE practical purpose of this pamphlet is, to urge that a national system of education should be compulsory, that it should be under State management, and supported by a general rate.

The popular objections against State interference on the point are fairly stated and reasonably met; but reason makes little way against prejudice, especially national prejudice; and in England national prejudice is rather strengthened than weakened by even an unfavourable difference from other nations. It is perfectly true that in almost all of the civilised nations of the Continent the State secures a better education to the labouring classes than the voluntary system affords to the average of them in England; but to a member of what may be termed, in the language of the day, the *difficult* "classes" to argue with, this fact would afford no satisfaction when compelled to send his child to a Government school or to pay a rate for supporting that school.

While cordially agreeing with the authoress that our present machinery for popular education cannot be called an efficient national system,—failing to help those masses of the nation who most need help,—we see insuperable objections to State compulsion as a means of amending it. State interference in the shape of State help we must have, and if that help were given in establishing free public Government schools, instead of in denominational grants to private foundations, it might be better. The tax proposed in page 8, namely, a general rate of 3d. in the pound on the rent of all householders above 20*l.* per annum, does not seem unreasonable as compared with poor-rate; but it must be remembered that many of these householders are contributing already to the education of the poor, according to their individual judgment of how that education ought to be supported and conducted.

We have a proverb to the effect that there is nothing like buying your own experience, and it is one upon which the English public has acted very liberally on many points, and will probably act on many more, National Education among the number. The standard of intellectual requirement for certificated masters and mistresses has been raised too high. Of the practical ill consequences of that strained standard we have spoken before, upon the evidence collected at the Glasgow Meeting. But the governing classes are not "the difficult classes" to convince, and to whatever extent this standard is proved erroneous it will be altered, probably by concessions to the general demand arising for some combination of industrial with intellectual education. A requirement of industrial capability would effectually exclude any candidate who seeks the office of a school-teacher as a mere stepping-stone in social rank.

In Mrs. Baines' remarks upon religious instruction we heartily sympathise; and in those upon *Physical Education*. To the following all will assent who have ever had practical experience of teaching or learning in crowded school-rooms:—

"Ventilation of school-rooms, and many other subjects relating to hygiène, must have attention, in order to make school-work go on satisfactorily and pleasantly. More than half the *dulness* often complained of in children arises from physical causes rather than from any real or natural defect in their mental capacities."

A Chapter on Slavery: Presenting a Sketch of its Origin and History, with the Reasons for its Permission and the Probable Manner of its Removal. By the Rev. O. PRESCOTT HILLER, Author of "God Manifest," "Practical Sermons," etc. London: Hodson & Son, 22, Portugal Street; New York: Mason Brothers, 587, Mercer Street; Boston: Otis Clapp, 3, Deacon Street. 1860.

THIS work, far exceeding *a chapter*, is so entitled from its subject-matter having originally been intended to form part of another work lately published by the same author.

The question of slavery is one that needs no discussion or comment in the pages of a British journal; but all our sympathies against it must, in any practical consideration of its position in America, be warmly enlisted with the American philanthropists, who see daily around them, as plainly as the horrors of its existence, the dangers and difficulties that attend its abolition.

These dangers and difficulties seem insuperable in any emancipation unaccompanied by emigration. This is clearly shown in Mr. Hiller's book, which treats the whole subject and history of slavery in the reverent and dispassionate spirit which can alone arrive at Truth. The first three sections, containing a review of slavery in the early and middle ages, slavery in Russia and in Africa, are full of facts and narratives taken from received authorities. Section four contains an account of the Republic of Liberia, which, with the inquiry in section five into the "Distinct Character of the Coloured Race," shows how the free black, despised, and too often self-debased and degraded among whites, may become all that his gentle and generous nature is capable of on his native soil—a soil on which no white man could maintain, far less enjoy, existence.

The sixth and last section treats of "American slavery, its origin, and the probable manner of its removal." That manner of removal brings us back to the colony of Liberia, *as emigrants* to which small detachments of slaves are in increasing course of liberation. We quote from section five passages from the writings of white and coloured advocates of the African's return to Africa, bearing responsive witness to each other:—

"In spite of opposition and obloquy, in spite of indifference and contempt, the cause of African colonization will at length, we believe, completely triumph. The free blacks of the United States will at length discover their true interests, will at length perceive that if they would consult their own real happiness, and the lasting good, moral and physical, of themselves and their children; if, in a word, they would become truly freemen, not only legally, but civilly and socially, they must separate themselves from the whites, and, go where they will, be in a community of their own colour and kin, and where they will be on perfectly equal terms with all around them. It requires but little thought to show them this; in fact, they know it already and feel it. The noble-spirited of them feel deeply their state of humiliation, and the more intelligent of them begin to perceive the only remedy for it. Africa, the home of their fathers, calls to them across the sea, and spreads her arms to welcome them. 'Here,' she says, 'is all you wish; here is a home, freedom, and happiness; here the colored man is in dignity and in power; here are no whites to frown upon you, to pass you by with disregard, to oppress or disturb you; here you may be not only a voter and elector, but also yourself eligible to the highest offices; here you may be a member of the Legislature, a judge, the Vice-President, the President himself, if you but possess the capacity and fitness. All places of honour and trust are open to you, all the professions, too, are free to you; here the lawyer, the physician, the clergyman, are all coloured men like yourselves, yet loved, esteemed, and honoured, looked up to for counsel and instruction in all concerns, whether affecting the body or the soul, whether temporal or eternal. Here, too, the avenues to wealth are all open, the merchant, the shipowner, the landholder, are here all men of colour, yet possessing weight and influence in the community, gentlemen, respectable, and respected by all. Here everything is in abundance; comforts and luxuries invite you on every side. You may literally sit under your

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own vine and fig-tree, with none to make you afraid.' In the soft evening hour after the duties of the day, and while the cool sea-breeze is breathing upon you, and the new moon is hanging in beauty over the western waters, you will look across that ocean, and—thinking of the land of the whites that lies beyond—you will bless the day you left it, to come to the home of your fathers, the rich country which Providence has set apart for the coloured race.

"While Africa is thus calling them, America is urging them away. Their presence is not desired by the whites; they are felt to be a foreign element in the body politic, one that cannot amalgamate with its system,—one, the removal of which is necessary to its safety, health, and peace. This feeling is founded, doubtless, on the intrinsic distinctions between the two races, which the Creator himself has marked. That Creator has divided mankind into distinct races; not two only, but many. At least five distinctions are, as we know, universally recognised by ethnographers, viz., the yellow or Asiatic race, the brown or Malays, the copper-coloured or American-Indian, the Negro, or African, and the Caucasian or white race. The mixture of any two of these has not in general been found for the advantage of either party.

"There are fundamental differences between them, not only in physical, but in mental constitutions. Mixed races it has been generally found are degenerate races.

"This being the case, it is evident that the repugnance felt by the whites at the idea of intermixture with the African race it is not a foundation in something real—in a feeling implanted, doubtless, for the very purpose of keeping the races distinct. Nor is this feeling by any means confined, in its directions, to the African race alone. Would there not be felt the same, or a greater abhorrence, at the idea of inter-marriage with an American Indian; with a Malay; with a Chinese? Thus we perceive, on a little reflection, that it is not a sentiment confined in its direction to the Africans. Nor is the existence of such a feeling by any means exclusively to be found with *American* whites, as has sometimes been unjustly charged. It exists with whites of all nations, who have been brought to any considerable extent into contact with the African race. It is found with people of all the different nations that possess the several West India islands—the English, French, Spanish, Swedes, Danes. All these have a similar repugnance to an amalgamation with the negro. There may be a slight difference in the degree of this feeling, the French and Spanish, perhaps, manifesting less of it than the others; but of all the whites, the Anglo-Saxon, whether the English in the West Indies, or the Americans in the United States, are most deeply imbued with it. In England itself, indeed, the feeling can scarcely be said to exist; and simply for the reason that there being few or no negroes in that country, there has been no opportunity for its exercise—nothing to call it forth or to produce it."

. . . . .

We will conclude this part of our subject by quoting the following eloquent passage from Mr. Freeman's "Plea," describing the present condition of the free blacks in the United States, and presenting, at the same time, a well-written memorial, adopted by the people of colour themselves at a meeting held some years since in the Bethel and African churches, in the city of Baltimore.

"Look at their unwelcome reception, wherever they go among the whites, and consider the fact that their presence is regarded as an evil wherever they are. To some States they are prevented from going by enactments, which expose them to a forfeiture of their freedom, if they should dare set foot upon the soil. Louisiana, some time since, required all free persons of colour who had removed to the State since the year 1825 to leave it. Thousands who had taken refuge in Ohio, driven out from that State, sought a home in Canada; but the result is that the Canadians in their turn have threatened their expulsion. They are laid under restrictions which cannot but be exceedingly painful, in most of the States, both North and South, and in none do they enjoy anything much better than a nominal freedom. Various expedients are resorted to by the States Legislatures to deliver themselves from a free-coloured population by disabilities and other embarrassments. The South casts them off, the North has no place for them, the West pushes them away, Canada threatens to expel them, and where shall they go? what shall they do? They are here isolated, they have no home of their own, no community of their own, no country of their own, no government of their own, no system whatever, intellectual or moral, in which their individual existence forms a part of the machinery, but every cheerful hope seems crushed. They are, I was going to say, dislocated from humanity. The free people of colour in Baltimore seem to have taken a correct though painful view of this subject in a memorial which is now before me. Addressing the citizens of Baltimore, they thus speak:

"We have hitherto beheld, in silence, but with intense interest, the efforts of the wise and philanthropic in our behalf. If it became us to be silent, it became us also to feel the liveliest anxiety and gratitude. The time has now come, as we believe, in which your work and our happiness may be promoted by the expression of our opinions. We reside among you, and yet are strangers; natives, and yet not citizens; surrounded by the freest people and most republican institutions in the world, and yet enjoying none of the immunities of freedom. This singularity in our condition has not failed to strike us as well as you, but we know it is irremediable here. Our difference of colour, the servitude of many and most of our brethren, and the prejudices which those circumstances have naturally occasioned, will not allow us to hope, even if we could desire, to mingle with you, one day, in the benefit of citizenship. As long as we remain among you, we must be content to be a distinct caste, exposed to the indignities and dangers, physical and moral, to which our situation makes us liable. All that we may expect is, to merit, by our peaceable and orderly behaviour, your consideration and the protection of your laws. It is not to be imputed to you that we are here. Your ancestors remonstrated against the introduction of the first of our race who were brought amongst you; and it was the mother-country that insisted on their admission, that her colonies and she might profit, as she thought, by their compulsory labour. Leaving out all considerations of generosity, humanity, and benevolence, you have the strongest reasons to favour and facilitate the withdrawal from among you of such as wish to remove.

"But if *you* have every reason to wish for our removal, how much greater are *our* inducements to remove? Though we are not slaves, yet we are not free. Beyond a mere subsistence, and the impulse of religion, there is nothing to arouse us to the exercise of our faculties, or excite us to the attainment of eminence. Though under the shield of your laws, we are partially protected, not oppressed; nevertheless, our situation will, and must, inevitably have the effect of crushing, not developing, the capacities that God has given us. We are, besides, of the opinion that our absence will, by the permission of Providence, *accelerate the liberation* of such of our brethren as are in bondage. When such of us as wish and may be able shall have gone before to open and lead the way, a channel will be left through which may be poured such as hereafter receive their freedom from the kindness or interest of their masters, or by public opinion and legislative enactment, or who are willing to join us who have preceded.

"Of the many schemes that have been proposed, we must approve of that of African Colonisation. If we were able and at liberty to go whithersoever we would, the greater number, willing to leave this community, would prefer Liberia or the coast of Africa. We shall carry your language, your customs, your opinions, and Christianity, to that now desolate shore and thence they will gradually spread with our growth far into the continent. The slave-trade, both external and internal, can be abolished only by settlements on the coast. We foresee that difficulties and dangers await those who emigrate, such as every infant establishment must encounter and endure. But 'Ethiopia shall yet lift up her hands unto God.' Thousands and tens of thousands, poorer than we, annually emigrate from Europe to your country, and soon have it in their power to hasten the arrival of those they left behind. If we were doubtful of your good will and benevolent intentions, we would remind you of the time when you were in a situation similar to ours, and when your forefathers were driven by religious persecution to a distant and inhospitable shore. An *empire* may be the result of our emigration as of theirs."*

* Freeman's "Plea for Africa," Conversation XVIII.

Printed for the Proprietors, by WOODFALL and KINDER, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London; and sold by W. TWEEDIE, 337, Strand.—January 1, 1861.

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The Philanthropist

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE.

No. 69.] FEBRUARY 1, 1861. [Annual Subscription, 6s. Payable in Advance.

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

February 1, 1861.

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EDUCATION OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

THE Conference held at Birmingham, for the purpose of discussing the subject of providing for the education of neglected and destitute children, was opened in the presence of a large assembly, at Dee's Hotel, on Wednesday, Jan. 23rd. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., was in the chair, and amongst those present were:—The Earl of Lichfield, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Ingestre, Hon. and Rev. G. M. Yorke, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., M.P., Mr. R. Spooner, M.P., Mr. W. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C. (Recorder of Birmingham), Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., Mr. A. Ryland (Mayor of Birmingham), Mr. T. C. S. Kynnersley, Dr. Bell (of Edinburgh), Mr. C. H. Bracebridge (Deputy-Lieutenant of Warwickshire), Mr. S. Thornton, Mr. T. Lloyd (ex-Mayor of Birmingham), the Rev. Dr. Guthrie (of Edinburgh), the Rev. Dr. Miller, Messrs. Gibbs, Chandos Wren Hoskyns, T. Kekewich, J. Jaffray, Butler (Inspector of Factories), C. F. Runcy (of Aberdeen), Corbett, Maher, H. W. Tyndall, J. R. Bott, W. Morgan, B. Smith, W. Akroyd (of Stourbridge), Collings (of Exeter), W. R. Lloyd, Sampson Hanbury, J. T. Birch; Revds. G. H. Hamilton (of Berwick), G. B. P. Latimer, J. T Birch, C. Brittain, J. H. Burgess, J. B. Gabriel, D. Ledsam, J. M. Aston, F. Williams, W. Gover, R. W. Dale, S. Bache, J. J. Brown, S. M'Aulay, R. Stephenson, C. Tucker, J. Kesler, R. E. Dunne, H. J. Heathcote (of Erdington), W. C. Osborne (of Bath), T. G. Simcox, H. T. Breay, and I. Spooner; Miss Carpenter (of Bristol), Miss Isa Craig, Mrs. A. Ryland, Mrs. S. Hanbury, Miss Martineau, Mrs. H. Hunt, Mrs. W. R. Lloyd. Amongst the representatives of philanthropic societies were G. W. Hastings, Esq. (secretary of the Social Science Association), Rev. E. W. Foley (secretary of the Derby Ragged Schools), Mr. A. O. Charles (secretary of the Reformatory and Refuge Union), Mr. H. J. Leppoc, of Manchester, Mr. Sword (secretary of the Glasgow Ragged Industrial School).

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, Mr. C. Ratcliffe, hon. secretary of the Preparation Committee, announced that Mr. M. D. Hill (the chairman of the same committee) and himself, had received many letters from distinguished friends of the cause of popular education, regretting their necessary absence from the Conference. Not a few of the writers, Mr. Radcliffe said, expected, until recently, to be present among them, and the loss of their assistance was deeply to be regretted. To read over even the names of all these correspondents would, he said, detain them too long from the subject of the meeting; he would, therefore, read some of those which were most likely to be known to his audience.

The Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Whately), the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Brougham, Lord Leigh, Lord Stanley, the Right Hon. Sir John T. Coleridge, the Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley, Sir Wm. Miles, M.P., Sir Arthur Elton, Bart., M.P., Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Eardley Wilmot, Bart., Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., William Dickens, Esq. (Chairman of Warwickshire Sessions), Allen Thompson, Esq., Banchory, Sheriff Watson, Aberdeen, the Rev. Canon Moseley, the Rev. Canon Girdlestone, the Rev. Sidney Turner, Joseph Hubback, Esq., Adam Black, Esq., M.P., George Melly, Esq., Miss Nightingale, and many others.

The Hon. Chairman, after a few preliminary observations, said they had assembled together to consider what they believed to be a grievance, and to discuss what was its best remedy. The grievance was, that out of the large annual sum which was voted by Parliament to assist in the education of the poor, those who were the most poor, those who were the most destitute, those who came under the care of those institutions which had been founded by benevolent persons in most of the large towns of England and Scotland, those who, in fact, peopled our Ragged Schools, received nothing—were, in fact, excluded from that which professed to provide for them. They would be told by those in authority that they were not excluded, and that it was open to them to claim their share, but he had no doubt that before the day closed it would be made perfectly clear that practically they were excluded; that in those respects in which aid was offered it was saddled with such conditions as to make it generally undesirable that that aid should be accepted. They not only complained of this as a breach of national duty, but the arrangements of the Education Department had been such that they might complain of a breach of faith as well as of bad policy. (Hear, hear). A minute was at one time passed, and for some time acted upon, by which these Ragged Schools were enabled to get their share of the public money granted for education. But scarcely had they proved the benefit of this liberality, scarcely had they begun to make their arrangements, to extend their buildings, to purchase premises, and to avail themselves of the grants of money made them under this minute, than the minute was withdrawn. This being their grievance, their general principle and their object was, in the words of their circular letter:—"The welfare of society requires that all its members should be educated; therefore it is the duty of the State, both as regards society in general and each individual composing it, to provide education for those who *cannot* obtain it for themselves. This duty is recognised by the State, since it provides education for those who are in gaols and reformatories, and therefore come compulsorily under its care, and for those who are thrown on society for support, *i.e.* paupers. The same duty exists, but has not been discharged by the State towards children who are not yet either criminals or paupers, but whose natural guardians will not, or cannot, provide for their education. It is the object of the Conference to lay before the Executive Government and the Legislature, as a consequence of the principle above stated, the imperative duty of their providing education for this portion of the community, the neglected and destitute children of Great Britain." This paper, said the hon. chairman, bore the signatures of 146 of the most eminent friends of education in Great Britain, Scotland, and Ireland, who had supported the principle therein enunciated without regard to religious opinions or political party; and such a band of gentlemen, he thought, must be influential with the Government and with the Legislature. Having adverted to the fact that the Governments both of Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston had opposed the grant to Ragged Schools, the hon. baronet proceeded to state that he could not better put the meeting in possession of the facts of the case than by reading the terms of the motion he brought forward in the House of Commons last session, and by drawing attention to some circumstances that arose out of it. The motion was:—"That the grants annually made by Parliament for the promotion of education ought to be expended with a fair and just regard to the requirements of the different classes of schools recognised by the minutes of the Committee of Council; and that the Ragged and Industrial Schools, which are alone adapted to meet the wants of a considerable number of destitute and neglected children, do not receive the amount of aid to which they are entitled." He was of course answered by the Minister who represented the Education Department (Mr. Lowe), and it was with regret that he had to call attention to some remarks made by the hon. gentleman on that occasion. He said:—"When the right hon. gentleman (Sir J. Pakington) complained that under the present system, the higher class of the working classes was amply provided for, and the poorer class neglected, he complained of that which was the very essence and principle of the system. The system being a voluntary one, the rich would provide for their own neighbourhoods, and often to excess, and the poor who had no rich among them would be unprovided for." If, said Sir John, Mr. Lowe had desired to strike a blow at the system in existence, if he had desired to hold out to Great Britain that the funds liberally and amply supplied by Parliament were not devoted to those objects which they ought to promote, he could have made no statement more fatal to the department over

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which he presided. For if it was thus openly avowed by the educational minister that for those who were most destitute they did nothing, they surely had the right to say that such a system required alteration. It was, then, this system, which administered the greatest help where there was the least need, and that where there was the greatest need gave no help at all, that they sought to remedy. His own opinion was, and he had avowed it over and over again both in and out of the House of Commons, that public aid to education would be more beneficially given, if they applied to the education of the humbler classes of society those same principles of local management—(hear, hear)—to which Englishmen were in other respects so much attached—which we had long applied to the relief of the physical wants of the poor, which we applied to the management of our counties and our towns, and which was, in fact, that system so much opposed to centralisation, and so much upheld as one of the principles of our constitution. (Applause). If properly constituted bodies were thus appointed throughout the length and breadth of the land, there could be no doubt but the educational requirements of all the poor would be properly attended to. (Hear, hear). And here again he must quote from his honourable friend Mr. Lowe :—"The right hon. gentleman said that the educational grants should be expended with fair and just regard to the requirements of the different classes of schools recognised by the minutes of the Committee of Council. This seemed a very fair proposition, but the practice of the Privy Council was not, and never had been, in conformity with it. And if the House affirmed the motion, they would lay down an entirely new principle of action, which would be subversive of all the principles hitherto acted upon by the department. The practice of the Committee of Education was not to give grants in consideration of requirements and necessities of the schools, but in consideration of private persons coming forward and supporting them." To this there were two answers. First of all, if such was the practice of the Privy Council, it ought to be changed; and, secondly, Mr. Lowe had fallen into a practical error. He said the practice of the Privy Council was to grant money in consideration of private persons coming forward. That was precisely what they were asking for the Ragged Schools; they had never asked that they should become entirely a burden on the public purse. But one thing he did regret more than any other in the speech of Mr. Lowe, and it was when he made a boast of the pecuniary saving which had been effected by withholding aid to these Ragged Schools. The charge upon the education department, it appeared, while this grant to the Ragged Schools was in existence was 27,000*l.* a year, but in consequence of withholding that grant, the amount was reduced to 5,500*l.*, and Mr. Lowe boasted that a saving of 22,000*l.* had been effected. He trusted that no one there would think the sum a large one for the purpose, but in the view he had long entertained as to the mode in which education should be assisted by the State, he felt certain that the day would come when, if this centralising system of doing everything from an office in London were adopted, the amount of that national grant would become so great that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would raise his voice against it. Already had this been seen in the course pursued by Mr. Gladstone, who was the first Chancellor of the Exchequer to openly speak against the grant, although others had not liked it a whit the better. But when they considered what had been done by these Ragged Schools, was 22,000*l.*, or even 27,000*l.*, at all too large a sum to spend out of the State funds in their support? The statement he held in his hand, and which he intended to read, would show what had been done :—"Upwards of three thousand children had attended the Aberdeen Industrial Schools since their commencement. Of these, six hundred have gone from schools into situations, and are, with few exceptions, known to be doing well; while of the others, there is every reason to believe that a very large number have not misconducted themselves. During the last few years the greatest possible change has taken place. Out of the thousand vagrants who were reported to be wandering in this part of the country, the whole juvenile population, calculated at nearly 400, have entirely disappeared. The juvenile offenders in prison under twelve years of age have decreased from 61 in 1841 to 15 in 1858." Having further adverted to the good done by the Ragged Schools, and quoted from the paper read by Miss Carpenter at the Bradford meeting of Social Science, to show their beneficial effect on society at large, Sir John Pakington said he had endeavoured as far as possible to state the grievance which had necessitated their Conference, and he trusted that the result of their discussion that day would be a practical remedy for it. The remedy he proposed was to address a firm remonstrance to the House of Commons, and to demand that the dictates of benevolence and common sense should be no longer disregarded; and he trusted that they would be supported strenuously, both in and out of Parliament. Having shown how, when last brought on, the question had been met on both sides of the House in no party spirit, the hon. chairman expressed a hope that such would be the case this year, and while advising that it should be brought on early in the session, as a substantive motion, instead of being left till the estimates were brought in at the end of the session, in the presence of only a few members, he suggested to the meeting the propriety of choosing for their leader not himself, but some other of his colleagues, because he was afraid the fact of his being a member of the late Government would not do their cause any good. ("No, no.") The hon. baronet, after some further general remarks, expressed his confidence in the ultimate success of the movement.

Mr. Recorder Hill, who was warmly received, rose to move the first resolution. He said: I have listened, as I am sure you have, with great pleasure to the admirable address of the right hon. baronet but with one exception, and one only. I did hear, with something like dismay, that he desired to resign his post of our champion in the House of Commons to some other member of that assembly. (Hear.) There are members present who do me the honour to call me their friend, and I appeal to them whether our cause would not suffer very greatly from such a delegation. (Applause.) In respect to the question before us, it is one I have pondered much, if not very wisely, upon; and feeling that we are met here upon admitted principles, intending to do our best to carry these principles into action, I have thought it my duty to commit to writing and to read what I have to offer upon this subject. That the welfare of society demands the education of all its members, high and low, is a doctrine without opponents; and moreover its truth is attested by an array of names in the paper lying before you which would go as far as authority can reach to establish the principle against the utmost strength of opposition. If, in any minds doubts may yet linger as to the blessings of universal education, they will be found on examination to resolve themselves into objections against particular branches of instruction, considered in reference to their utility to certain classes of pupils. Seven-and-twenty years ago, when the doctrine which I have just stated was only militant, and not yet triumphant, I heard in the House of Commons William Cobbett oppose general education, on the ground that he would rather a peasant could make a good hurdle than be able to construe a Greek tragedy. He was conclusively answered by Lord Althorp. "So would I," said the Minister, "because a peasant who has learnt to make a good hurdle is a better educated *peasant* than one who has only learnt Greek." (Hear.) In all undertakings in which I have engaged I have ever kept before me this happy and most suggestive remark. The object which has called us together to-day is to do our best towards bringing the little outcasts of society into the brotherhood of mankind, and enabling them to hold their new position by conferring upon them so far as instruction and training at school may avail, the faculty of self-maintenance in both its great branches, that is to say, the power of earning a livelihood for themselves, and the power of self-government to protect them against the manifold temptations to evil by which they are sure to be attacked. If, then, by virtue of a small present outlay, we succeed, their industrious neighbours will be spared the onerous task of providing for their subsistence, and the community at large the injuries, the losses, and the heavy pecuniary burdens which these poor children will entail on their country should they fall into crime—the too frequent consequence of an outcast life. Such being our object, we are prepared to admit that whatever branches of instruction are likely to redound more immediately to the advantage of the individual than to the interests of society, lie beyond our scope. That the grand truths and commandments of religion should stand first in any system of education for every class will not be denied. (Hear, hear.) That the moral duties call for unremitting attention on the part of the teacher, will be at once admitted; and moreover, that it is impossible too earnestly to promote the moral and mental acquirements peculiarly

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adapted to the wants of our class of pupils, namely—honesty, intelligent and persevering industry, self-control, and self-respect. Specific branches of secular instruction must, I submit, be chosen strictly with a view to the great end of making the pupil a good citizen, acting well his part in the rank of life in which he was born. If the result of this training should enable him to advance his position, it will still remain true that such is not the mark aimed at, but an incident which we neither go out of our way to seek, nor do we grieve over it when found. Knowing that such a consequence in individual instances (and none other can be reasonably expected) while it will not disturb the order of society must operate as a useful stimulus to youths who start with vantage ground in the race of life, urging them not to suffer themselves to be outrun; yet, as whatever may be the effect on its worldly fortunes, sound education must always be more precious to the immortal child than to the mortal state of which it is a member, the primary duty to bestow this blessing on his little ones rests on the immediate author of their being; and therefore wherever the parent is both able and willing to perform this duty, the tutelage of the State becomes unnecessary, and consequently undesirable. So far I shall probably meet with no dissent, but as regards what is to be done where the parent *can* perform his duty in whole or in part, but *will* not, grave differences of opinion exist. (Hear.) If you allow the repudiating parent, it is alleged, to throw the burden which he is capable of bearing himself on the shoulders of the public (heavily loaded as they are), the State is unjustly taxed. To which my answer is, if it is better for the State to bear that burden than to suffer any of its members to grow up in ignorance, and so in the end to afflict it with the far heavier burdens of pauperism and crime, then, unless the State has both the power and the will to enforce the performance of his duty on the recalcitrant parent, it will do wisely to prefer the lighter burden to the heavier. First, then, as to compelling the parent by force of law to educate his child, either by himself or by paying for its education by others. Is it not enough to say of this imagined project that such a stretch of legal authority has never yet been attempted in any age or country? And may we not very safely promise to withdraw our claim for education at the public cost of all children whose parents can but will not furnish the requisite means whenever such a law shall have passed our Legislature? But, to treat the objectors with fairness, it must be admitted that they have never dreamt of such an enactment. What they rely upon is the natural consequence on the competent parent of withholding that assistance from public sources which he himself does not supply. But what is that consequence? It is that his child grows up in ignorance, and encounters its disqualifications and its perils. But that is a consequence which the very line of conduct adopted by him proves he is willing enough that his child should encounter. Doubtless, if he himself were the only party to suffer, he might be left to the results of his own choice. Perhaps, also, we might be forced to admit (however reluctantly) that, if he and his child were the only parties to be considered, the child must in that instance, as in so many others, be left to bear as he best may the bitter calamities which spring from evil parentage. But if it remain true that the interests of the third party—the community into which the child is born—will suffer or gain as the child is brought up in ignorance or becomes the recipient of good instruction and Christian training; and if the loss on the one hand, or the gain on the other, far outweighs the outlay which is to determine the lot of the poor child; are we, the public, to spite ourselves because, if the parent did his duty, we should obtain the advantage without paying its price? The objectors argue loosely from admitted facts. The parent furnishes his child with shelter, food, and clothing, and so far identifies himself with his offspring. But many a parent who will strain hard to supply physical wants, for which his sympathies are quick and easily roused, will not forego the slightest gratification to supply the want of education for his child, because that is a want which he cannot realise to his own perceptions; so that, to argue from the parent's willingness to supply wants which he *does* recognise, that he may be *made* willing to supply those which he does *not* recognise, is but fallacious reasoning. (Hear.) In truth, what jurists would call the solidarity of parent and child, is pushed by the objectors farther than the law of nature (which, nevertheless, is the only law they would invoke) is able to vindicate the relation. But the principle for which we contend, viz., that of State provision for educating children whose parents neglect that duty, is practically admitted in our legislation as respects various classes; and consistency, in addition to more potent reasons, requires it should be extended to that of which we are the advocates. It is already applied to children in gaols, to the extent of relieving the parent, whatever may be his wealth, not only from the burden of their education but from that of their subsistence, whereby, as I confidently submit, the principle on which I am relying is in practice exaggerated until it becomes an abuse. (Hear.) In all Reformatory Schools the principle is exemplified well nigh in its purity. Here the parent is not relieved of his whole burden; but, up to a certain limit, he pays for his child a sum adjusted in proportion to his ability. But why should there be any limit fixed on behalf of the competent parent short of the total cost of the child, in the boarding school to which (in lieu of a prison) he is consigned by the benignity of the law? (Applause.) In poor-houses, however, the principle may be seen in its perfect exemplication, not being unduly qualified on the one side or on the other. For the pauper (though perhaps by his own default) having no means of self-maintenance, the burden of his keep, and also his child's keep and education, falls necessarily upon the State, and the whole burden is at once accepted. National and British Schools furnish another exemplification of our principle. In these a portion of the cost of teaching is defrayed by the parent: but, as no attempt is made to measure the parent's contribution by his ability to contribute, and, as in point of fact the generality of parents who avail themselves of these schools could well afford to make larger payments than are called for, it appears to me that the limit is adjusted rather by the danger of rising above the parent's willingness to pay, than from any fear of over-taxing his ability. Our class, as you will have observed, stands between that wherein the children are educated partly at the cost of the parent and partly at the cost of the public, and the pauper class which obtains both education and maintenance from a public source. And, now, I am in a condition to ask upon what ground is this particular class to be deprived of State help, or why is that State help to be reduced to a paltry dole—contemptible to offer—humiliating to receive? (Applause.) I am about to prove that if any difference ought to be made, the grant for the education of this class should be more liberal than for any other—not merely in proportion to its numbers, but in relation to each individual pupil. In schools to which the parents contribute they also afford invaluable assistance in securing the punctual attendance of the pupil, and by their influence over their child they strengthen in all ways the hands of the teacher; while our class of children is left to its own self-government—rather should I say to its own self-anarchy. Indeed, when the parent does interpose it is seldom in co-operation with the teacher—at all events in the earlier stages. On the contrary, it is to throw impediments in the way of the child's regular attendance, and of its submission to the teacher's governance. Want of clothing, which in many instances, the parent might readily supply, the slightest interference with his (the parent's) own gratification, or the false indulgence of his child during his fits of capricious fondness, his passionate resentment of necessary discipline when his child falls under it; all these, and many more causes, often arise to make the very existence of the parent a serious hindrance to the education of his child. Hence the influence of the teacher must be exerted to furnish not only the motives to good conduct and to diligence in the hours of instruction, but must be potent enough, overcoming all obstacles to bring the freedom-loving child from day to day to submit itself to the restraints of a school. And hence again arises a necessity for domiciliary visits to the parent to remove these impediments, whenever possible; in short, to educate the father and the mother until they become co-operators in the arduous task of educating their untaught, ill-trained, and misgoverned child. (Hear, hear). In the school to which I am more particularly attached the experience of every year convinces me that such visits are, if not absolutely essential, at least a most important feature in the good management of Ragged Schools. But this addition to their labours not only demands that the numbers of Ragged School teachers should be much larger in proportion to the numbers of their pupils than in schools attended by children of a better class, but it will be seen at once that

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as so much depends on the personal influence of teacher upon pupil, the teacher must be endowed with gifts which, although more widely diffused by Providence than I had ever ventured to hope for, are, nevertheless, sparingly vouchsafed, and, like other rare talents, require to be remunerated accordingly. On the other hand, the employment of pupil teachers, however much to be desired, has been found by experience to be here impracticable, for reasons easily divined, but which time does not permit me to even enumerate. I now pass on to the objections to which we have been obnoxious; one of which it will be remembered, I have incidentally disposed of. First, then, we have been gravely informed that we are pleading the cause of a body which has no existence. Your children, we are told, are either the offspring of paupers—and therefore paupers themselves—and in that case must be educated by the Guardians of the Poor, or they are criminal children who ought to be brought within the grasp of the law; when for greater offences they will be consigned to the Reformatory, while for lesser infractions they will be sent to the Industrial Feeding School. I waive the objection that Industrial Schools are as yet but few, and that it is but seldom we find magistrates willing to enforce the somewhat perplexing statutes which give them compulsory powers. Again, I waive all objection arising out of the difficulties which lie in the way of procuring (through the Guardians of the Poor) an efficient education for pauper children—meaning by efficient education one that lays the axe at the root of hereditary pauperism. For I stand on the position that our children are neither paupers nor criminals, although the ground which they occupy is conterminous with that of both those classes, and the line of demarcation is not seldom evanescent. The physical wants of our children are supplied from the natural sources—often ill-supplied, no doubt—yet not so ill but that the managers of Ragged Schools are willing to supplement, as occasion may arise, any deficiency, so far as is requisite to prevent the pupil from being disqualified by hunger from engaging in the business of the school. And as regards this expense they do not seek assistance from the Government. These children are therefore not paupers, nor have they been convicted of the slightest breach of the law. Consequently they are not criminals, and therefore they cannot be sent by compulsion either to the Reformatory or to the Industrial Feeding School. (Hear, hear.) May not, I would then ask, such a classification as that for which objectors contend, do something towards driving both the child and its parents into the ranks of the pauper or the criminal population? But why occupy time in proof of the notorious fact that not only the class *does* exist, but that it has swollen into vast numbers. The immense multiplication of Ragged Schools throughout England is either conclusive demonstration of its existence and its large numbers, and also of its wants, or this multiplication of schools is a gross abuse. Yet if it be an abuse it is one of a most incomprehensible description, since it is no abuse of public money but of private beneficence and private labours pressing severely on the benevolent undertakers. But if there be abuse, these undertakers must themselves be the abusers of their own charity? I shall not pursue this topic further. If no other evidence could be found (and there is abundance), the testimony of Lord Palmerston and Lord Derby, the heads of the two great political parties into which the nation is divided, is conclusive not only to prove that a very large class such as I have described is spread throughout the land, but that Ragged Schools have performed the duty of educating it with signal advantage to the community. Another objection of which I have but lately become apprised, issues from a high and respected quarter. The pedigree, however, of this objection is its only merit. An express admission has been made, where I am under the impression the fact had theretofore been contested, that our class has a real and substantial existence, but on the other hand, with this admission is coupled the surprising fact that it already receives a sufficient share of the grants. *Still* receives; I ought to have said, as in 1856, its treatment was far better than it is now. That our present reduced share is exceedingly small, not to say microscopic, cannot be denied. In what sense, then, is it sufficient? No one pretends that it makes the most distant approach to the share allotted to the National and British Schools. For while the proportion in our schools which grants bear to private contributions is as one to four, or even five, the proportion in National and British Schools is as four or five to one. I advisedly understate the real proportion when I say that the higher class of schools receives sixteen times as much of Government aid, when that aid is compared with their receipts from their private subscriptions, as our schools do on a similar comparison with our private resources. I have hurried over the two last topics, namely, the characteristics of our class, and the wretched exiguity of the aid afforded, because I desire to leave their full exposition to our valued friend, Miss Carpenter, who does not, as I can only do, make occasional visits to outcast children, but passes her life in the midst of them, dividing her long and arduous day among the asylums founded and sustained by her generous donations, by her unwearied assiduity, and by the influence of her example on her admiring friends—(applause)—giving some of her hours to her Reformatory, some to her Industrial Feeding School, and many indeed to the Ragged School of St. James's Back, situated in one of the most unwholesome and repulsive quarters of Bristol—a city rich in such districts, yet not, perhaps, much richer than her neighbour. I now arrive at the crowning objection. We cannot give the requisite guarantees, we are told. Ragged Schools, it is said, are not denominational institutions attached either to a church or a dissenting congregation. What, then, is the safeguard that religion shall have its due prominence? The answer is manifold. The first is, that we are not entering upon a new speculation. Ragged Schools have been established long enough to possess a history. Have they been, are they now, does any man, woman, or child sincerely believe they ever will be, irreligious? Is not the religious teaching of Ragged Schools their leading characteristic? Is it not so of Reformatories, and of Industrial Feeding Schools, so far as these have come into existence? And yet none of them are denominational. I am not cognisant of a single exception to the religious character of these institutions, but, should an exception be found, repudiate that school. Withdraw your grant. Nay, but such a step would be unnecessary. The private contributions which form its claim to the grant would drop off as the fact became known. The school would die out of itself. I am an old man. The education of the people has occupied my thoughts from my youth; and I avow my belief that, except in a few instances so few as to be insignificant, it will be found that no motive but strong deep-seated religious sentiment will ever supply the zeal and the perseverance essential to the successful conduct of a Ragged School. The eye of faith beads its gaze on the immortal spark shining through all that is revolting in the squalid little creatures, whose neglected state appeals with irresistible force to the benevolence of the Christian philanthropist. Dirt and rags are no longer heeded. Even the stolid aspect, the lowering, suspicious, and sullen brow—even these most disheartening features are looked upon only with pity by him—*her*, I ought to say, who does her ministering under the unwavering conviction that the poor human frame over which she yearns is the seat of an undying soul! Hence no obstacle is deemed too great, no chance of redemption too small, to justify unceasing efforts in behalf of these little ones. Therefore do I say, Ragged Schools will ever be religious institutions, or they will cease to be at all! From the spiritual we are sent to the grossly material—from religion our objectors drop down to cash. (Laughter). What guarantee can we offer that the public money which we seek to handle we shall justly expend? Before I answer this question I proffer an admission, which is, that although in theory, as I submit, I have proved the whole cost of educating this class ought to fall upon the State, yet we do not seek to stretch that principle to its extreme length in practice. Doubtless a guarantee is necessary, and we can imagine none better than that which has been hitherto demanded and accepted as sufficient, and to which we are perfectly willing to conform, namely, that whoever asks for the public money to expend on a future object must, as a test of his sincerity and his earnestness, contribute his own money to the furtherance of that object, and not only his money, but his time and labour. (Hear, hear.) For ourselves, we ask only that the public grant should equal our private contributions, adding our labour, whatever that may be worth, to the amount subscribed. Let me incidentally remark, that we will not here enter into any inquiry as to whether the grants shall be drawn from the general taxation of the country or from local rates. Grave and important as the question is, it does not fall within the

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scope of this Conference. Should it require to be entertained outside the walls of Parliament, let it be discussed on some other occasion than the present. We have enough to do without straying beyond the limits which have been assigned for our deliberations. It cannot be denied, and ought not to be concealed, that when grants are made in proportion to private contributions, some districts will remain without provision. We are aware of this defect. It has always existed. No remedy has hitherto been discovered, and we are not prepared to suggest one ourselves. The Legislature and the Government have justly determined that, notwithstanding the principle of State subsidies cannot be carried into effect with systematic perfection, a sufficient amount of good is attainable to justify its application as long as it can be accompanied with a reasonable guarantee. I believe we only ask the Government to be consistent with itself. That not having delayed their subsidy to other classes until a perfect system could be devised, they shall not for such a reason withhold it from us. And here let me add that if our means were as ample as our desires, we would not apply to the Treasury at all. We have taken up a burden fully commensurate with our strength. That burden with God's help we will still carry. But taxed to the full extent of our ability, we desire to do yet more; for indeed much more remains to be done. Whether or not we fulfil our self-imposed duties may surely be ascertained by the corps of inspectors appointed not by ourselves but by her Majesty's Government. True it is I have heard aspersions cast on that exemplary body of men, but thrown out I hope and trust only in the heat of debate, and not meant to be renewed in cooler moments. The inspectors are scholars, gentlemen, and Christians. (Applause). Some among them are ministers of the Gospel. They exercise their duties under the public eye. Instances may, perhaps, occur of unfaithfulness to their trust. If such have occurred, sure I am that they must be few indeed, for to the public they are unknown. But can any ground be stated, or even surmised, for a general distrust in these officers which would not apply to every functionary in the State, from the highest to the lowest? We can picture to ourselves the fatal consequences of giving way to a general distrust of every class of public servants. Its end would be anarchy. I have often asked myself how it is to be explained that the cry of danger as to abuse should fix upon Ragged Schools as the subject of its panic. We are all but too conscious that whenever the physical necessaries of life are dispensed from a public fund the peril of abuse becomes imminent, and that such dispensation should be most watchfully conducted. But why? Because none are so ignorant as not keenly to appreciate the value of food, clothing, shelter, and warmth, which, unhappily, thousands of the ill-trained among our countrymen eagerly desire to command without industry or thrift; and hence the pressure upon all who have power over donations of this nature. Alas, in the class of which I am speaking, there is no such affidavit for instruction, either for themselves or their offspring. They must be wooed and courted to the reception of our gift. The larger half of our toil is expended in persuading the more immediate objects of our bounty—the children, that we are pressing a boon upon them and not exacting a penalty. Surely, then, it is natural I should marvel at the consternation which has seized upon the minds of gentlemen high in power and influence, when they hear of grants to Ragged Schools, combined, as such consternation is, with perfect equanimity of mind in respect to grants, which are very much expended in providing for these physical wants which provoke, as it were, abuse. (Hear, hear). But whatever the risk, great or small, it must be encountered, because neither the education of the ignorant juvenile poor, nor the reformation of the juvenile criminal, can be achieved without evoking the great voluntary principle of action—the glory of our country! I envy him, whoever he was, who struck out nearly thirty years ago, the plan by which a union has been consummated between the financial power of the State and the benevolent efforts of private individuals. That union is not without its imperfections, and probably imperfection will always attach to it. Yet is it a noble invention in the science of government, and our purpose to-day is that so far as in us lies, we may obtain it in full measure for that class of our fellow-subjects which most requires its fostering aid. (Applause). Having concluded his able paper, the Recorder added: In some particulars there is a slight difference between myself and our right hon. chairman, but it is only the result of a certain discrepancy in our minds, for I have to plead guilty to what the hon. chairman is certainly free from—to some timidity of character. For that reason I do not perhaps go quite so far as I otherwise should do in one or two particulars; but that is all. I will conclude by reading the resolution put into my hands, and which I have great pleasure in moving:—"That obedience to the laws of God and man is powerfully promoted by the diffusion of sound knowledge and the training up of the young in the exercise of the great duties of life; therefore it is incumbent upon the State to ensure education for all children for whom their parents are through poverty unable, or through ignorance unwilling, to provide it."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Scholefield, M.P.

Miss Carpenter then read a paper which stated the peculiar and delicate nature of the work which Ragged Schools had to do; showing that while the absence of denominational or party help to the funds necessary for the support of such schools made a Government grant more necessary for them than for any of the better supported schools now receiving State aid, the children attending them were not in a condition to benefit by any influence but that force of Christian charity which actuates a voluntary teacher. The State could not educate such children, it could only help the efforts of those who were trying to do so. All that was asked for was that grants should be made in proportion to contributions, as in the case of other schools.

Miss Carpenter's paper was received with marked applause, and followed by a vote of thanks, proposed by Sir John Pakington, and unanimously carried. The Right Hon. Chairman then invited further discussion on Mr. Recorder Hill's motion.

Some consequent debate as to whether the terms of the resolution involved a statement that it was the duty of the Legislature to provide education for the children of parents who were unwilling as well of those who were unable to provide it for themselves, ended in Sir John Pakington remarking that as unanimity was desirable, he should slightly alter a portion of it, so that it should read, "It is incumbent upon the State, as far as possible, to ensure the means of education to all children."

In this modified form the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, in moving the second resolution,—"That neglected and morally destitute children constitute a very large class of the community, yet that no educational aid is given for their education from the Parliamentary grant comparable to such as is given to such classes of schools as already receive Government assistance,"—bore testimony to the necessity existing for some schools suited to neglected and destitute children in every large town. Dr. Guthrie also proved the actual results which such schools had produced in Edinburgh alone. Returns from the Governor of Edinburgh gaol showed, he said, that Leith supplied four times as many juvenile delinquents as Edinburgh did, there being no Ragged Schools in Leith; while in Edinburgh these schools had cleared the streets of all juvenile beggars, and reduced the commitments to the gaol to "half a juvenile" per cent. Before the establishment of the schools, the commitments of prisoners under fourteen years of age were 5 per cent. In conclusion, Dr. Guthrie said, that he did not ask for more than was privately raised, nor even for so much, but only for one-third of that amount; and the best security for the proper expenditure of the amount granted would be the fact that for every 10s. put down by Government they would have to put down 20s., and whatever they might do in England, in Scotland they understood what to do with money better than to throw away 20s. to get 10s.

The speech was loudly cheered.

The motion was seconded by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and after some discussion carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Miller said he had to move:—"That the experience of the last eighteen years has proved that this portion of the population is reached in many districts to a considerable extent, and can be effectually raised by Ragged and Industrial Schools; but that schools of this class, which, to be good, involve much greater expenditure than ordinary schools, cannot be permanently supported in the required efficiency, or extended to all the districts requiring them by voluntary aid alone." To the terms upon which Government aid should be asked Dr. Miller drew the attention of the meeting. The rule of the Council was that inspection should accompany aid, and so far as Dr. Miller had seen of Government Inspectors, they performed

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their duties admirably. But if Ragged Schools were to be viewed and treated under inspection as Parochial Schools might be, harm would be done, especially if it demanded that certificated masters and mistresses only should be employed. After some further observations from the Rev. Prebendary Burgess, Dr. Ball, and others, the resolution, which was seconded by Lord Ingestre, was carried.

Lord Lyttelton then moved:—"That it is the duty of the State to give liberal financial aid to such schools, availing itself, as in the case of Reformatories, of that voluntary effort which is an essential condition of success." In doing so, he expressed his entire concurrence in the two general principles therein enunciated.

Mr. Spooner, M.P., briefly seconded the resolution, expressing his entire approval of the objects of the Conference, and promising Sir John Pakington his cordial support in enforcing their views in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hanbury, M.P., then moved the appointment of a committee, consisting of nearly all the leading noblemen and gentlemen present, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Conference by all such means as they might approve, and in particular by earnest applications to her Majesty's Government and Parliament.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Baker, and carried unanimously.

Sir John Pakington then left the chair, and on its being taken by the Earl of Shrewsbury, a cordial vote of thanks, moved by Mr. Recorder Hill, and seconded by Mr. Kynnersley, was passed to the right hon. baronet for his presiding on that occasion. Sir John briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

Tuesday, Jan. 8, at twelve o'clock, a special meeting of the governors of this famous medical school was convened in the great hall of the hospital, for the election of a president of the institution, in the room of Alderman Sir George Carroll, recently deceased, who had held the office for about six years. There was a very large muster of the governing body, including, among many others, Alderman Salomons, M.P., Alderman Sir John Musgrove, Sir James Tyler, Alderman Rose, Alderman Phillips, Alderman Gabriel, Mr. Dakin, alderman elect, Mr. Anderton, a member of the Common Council, Mr. Gilpin, treasurer of Christ's Hospital, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Daniel Britten, Mr. Serjeant Payne, Mr. Kinnersley Hooper, Mr. John Jones, Mr. Money-Wigram, jun., Mr. Charles Hill, Mr. Ewell, Mr. Wadeson, Mr. Rivington, and Mr. John Wood. Recently the House Committee of the hospital, by a unanimous vote, recommended the Lord Mayor as a fit and proper person to fill the vacant office of President, and at the meeting of the governors, on the motion of Mr. Gilpin, treasurer of Christ's Hospital, seconded by Mr. Bentley, High Sheriff of Hertfordshire, that recommendation was adopted without a dissentient voice. Immediately afterwards the Lord Mayor was invited to attend the Court, and on being presented to them was greeted by every mark of respect. Mr. Forster White, the treasurer of the hospital, who presided as chairman on the occasion, addressing his Lordship, said the governors, in the exercise of their undoubted right to select whom they thought proper to the various offices connected with the institution, had unanimously elected him to the distinguished position of President. He congratulated him on attaining to that position, feeling well assured that his Lordship would derive satisfaction from the performance of the duties of the office, inasmuch as every act in which he would take part in that capacity would tend to ameliorate the sad condition of the sick and suffering poor, and to encourage the cultivation of pure medical science. Turning to the governors, he congratulated them on the selection they had made, because, although they were all proud to see their new president occupying the dignified position of Lord Mayor, still it was not in that capacity that they had invited him to accept the office, but in consideration of the public respect in which he was so justly held, from his integrity, his estimable private character, and the public services he had rendered as an able and upright magistrate, and as a member of Parliament and of the Court of Common Council. The Lord Mayor, in turn, while thinking Mr. White, the treasurer, had greatly overrated him, expressed the gratification he felt on being spontaneously and unanimously elected to the office of president of the hospital. He regarded it as an honour to be connected with so important and useful an institution, mitigating as it did from time to time so much of human suffering among the poor, and the beneficial influence of which as a great school of medicine and surgery was felt more or less all over the world. Those attributes were to some extent common to all the metropolitan hospitals, but perhaps to none in the same degree as to that of St. Bartholomew. He would endeavour, as far as he was able, to make himself useful. The details of the institution were regularly worked out by a staff of suitable officers and by committees, acting under the supervision of the governors and the treasurer, and occasionally of the president. If, however, at any time any matter of detail should arise on which the governors thought his assistance might be of use, he would endeavour on all occasions to render it in working out the details of the hospital, or in any other way. The response of the Lord Mayor was followed by some cheering, and with that the ceremony terminated; but before the members of the Court separated, they passed a unanimous vote of condolence to Lady Carroll on the death of her husband.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, VICTORIA PARK.

The annual general court of the governors of this institution was held on January 8, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P. The minutes of the last general court having been read and confirmed, Mr. R. P. Slater, the secretary, read the report, which stated that during the past year 363 patients have been received into the wards, making, with 62 under treatment at the commencement of the year, a total of 425, of whom there now remain in the hospital 57. Of the cases discharged 341 have received more or less material relief, and 27 have died. The average number of in-patients resident throughout the year has been 48; the total number admitted since the opening of the wards in 1855 has been 1,604. The number of out-patients admitted to the benefits of the institution during the year has amounted to 7,725, making, with 54,693 previously admitted, a total of 62,418 who have received relief from the institution since its establishment in 1848. The average weekly attendance during the year has been 861. The financial statement showed that at the commencement of 1860 there was a balance against the hospital of 210*l.* 0s. 3d.; the total receipts for the year ending 1860 amounted to 4,258*l.* 14s. 8d.; and the expenditure for the same period to 5,237*l.* 16s. 1d.; leaving a deficiency of 1,189*l.* 1s. 8d. This, however, has been met by a loan of 1,500*l.* from the bankers, so that there remained on the 31st ult. a balance in hand of 310*l.* 18s. 4d. During the past year a chaplain to the hospital has been appointed, and Divine service, at which the patients attend, is performed twice a-week in the chapel. The report was unanimously adopted, the officers for the year ensuing appointed, and votes of thanks having been passed to the gentlemen who had filled the various offices in connection with the institution during the past year, and to the Lord Mayor for presiding, the proceedings terminated.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD.

The annual entertainment to the inmates of the above institution took place on Monday evening, January 7th; many of the directors and their friends being present. At five o'clock the children, both male and female, partook of coffee, tea, bread and butter, and cake. At half-past six the principal amusement of the evening commenced. This consisted of an acted charade, written for the occasion by the superintendent, Dr. Down, and illustrated and performed by the staff at Earlswood, several of the patients taking a part. It was composed of four scenes. The society has become a large one, but the demands made upon it are greater than its means. There are upwards of 320 inmates, part of whom are paid for by friends, and the rest elected for life, or for a term, as the case may be. The Board, anxious to meet the wishes of a large number of the subscribers, determined last year to admit some of the cases for life, and ten have already been received. Of course, this step entails increased responsibilities upon them.

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Notices to Correspondents.

The Editor requests that any circumstances connected with Charitable Institutions, which it may be thought advisable to bring before the public, may be communicated to him at 337, Strand, on or before the 14th of each month.

NOTICE.

It is requested that Reports of Meetings Pamphlets, Reviews, or other matter communicated for the benefit or notice of "The Philanthropist" may be forwarded, if possible, to the Editor, on or before the 14th of the month, that they may have the attention to be desired.

*** *Attention is called to the following Scale of Charges for Advertisements:—*

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The Philanthropist,

AND

SOCIAL SCIENCE GAZETTE,

February 1, 1861.

INDUSTRIAL FEEDING SCHOOLS.

If our readers perused with that care and attention to which it was entitled the letter of Mr. Alex. Thomson of Banchory, in our initial number of 1861, they made themselves acquainted with one of the most important documents which has ever appeared in this journal. So high is our estimate of the system there so ably expounded that we venture to express a hope that the Aberdeen Industrial Feeding Schools will form the model for many institutions of a like character. There are, of course, those who will raise objections to some of the details of its management. It will be said, for instance, and above all, that the scheme is too comprehensive—that too much is done for the children, and so their natural incapacities are there rather encouraged than ameliorated. And if it could be demonstrated that this was true, it would be a fatal blow to this *beau ideal* (as it appears to us) of philanthropic usefulness. But while the comprehensiveness is admitted it may be asked whether a system which developes the physical and moral endowments of the young is not best calculated to prepare them for the struggles incidental to their future career.

A very imperfect acquaintance with the homes and domestic habits and social condition of the lower orders may supply an observant person with evidence of the necessity of the all-but complete removal of childhood from parental contact. And this necessity is rendered more urgent by a consideration of the exacting requirements of this high-pressure age, which so grind down the vital energies of the labourer and artizan as to preclude the possibility of adult improvement. We are disposed to think that in all questions of this kind a sufficient prominence is not given to that *material* element which plays so large a part in determining the realities with which we are here called upon to deal. We do not measure, as we should do, the iron despotism of its unbending laws. For instance, let us take the adult generation of which we are ourselves a part, and inquire what are the chances of our transmitting, unaided by such help as that we are now discussing, to our immediate successors the psycho-physiological predispositions which have been partly our own heritage, and partly our own inevitable acquirement. We speak, of course, of that class from which are drawn the juvenile population of our Industrial Schools. A mechanic or labourer is in possession of a weekly income, of precarious tenure, on which he can just manage to keep body and soul together. To say that he is endowed with anything but the merest animal instincts would be to make a purely gratuitous affirmation, unwarranted by experience and unsustained by facts. Of course these animal instincts must be gratified, in obedience to an irresistible physiological law, and the wages which have hitherto supported *one*, are, it may be with a slight additional help from the weaker vessel, accommodated to the maintenance of two. In a word, our friend is married to one not less fatally gifted than himself with manifold predispositions to evil, alike physical and moral. It is a brief story afterwards—that little multiplication of sinful humanities, stamped with the worst features of either parent, and reared in the starving den of poverty. The recent exposures of some of the incidents peculiar to the overcrowding of wretched hovels are but a faithful picture of realities which obtain in almost every town or county in this great kingdom. Here is an arena for the display of the benevolence of the modern philanthropist, and for the elaboration of social science. If something be not done these children become fiends, and live to beget a fiendish posterity. There is no escape from such a sequence but by a complete alteration in all the social surroundings of our juvenile population. We do not say that the fault of all this evil lies with the parents. Far from it. For we do not affirm that with their trials and temptations and predispositions we might not ourselves have acted as they have done. But the facts being so, the impossibility of obeying the fifth Commandment of the decalogue, upon the due observance of which Mr. Alexander Thomson dwells so forcibly, is as clear as anything can be. Honour to whom honour is due. Is honour due to those who cannot honour themselves, and whose whole physical and moral life is a progressive deterioration? The mere tie of blood is a material tie, and cannot ensure the moral observance of the Mosaic precept. "We are, therefore, shut up to the necessity of stepping in betwixt the parents and the children, and taking upon ourselves the discharge of a certain portion of the duties of the parents." Then comes the important question—how far are we to go? What is to be the limit of our adoption of parental responsibility? At what point are we to cease to do that which has been forced upon us by the ordinary evils of our modern social state? If we do too much it is obvious that we not only encourage the neglect of children by their parents, and so create the necessity for increasing labour, but likewise unfit those children for the realities they will be called upon to face the moment they leave our temporary shelter. If we do too little, the cost of the elaborate machinery by which even that little is effected is thrown away, and we might almost better do nothing; for our unsatisfactory results are certain to clog the development of future charity. It seems to us, of a truth, that the exact measure of requirement has been attained by those schools of whose principle and practice Mr. Alexander Thomson is the able exponent. The *material* element which enters so largely into his system is the substratum upon which to build up moral and intellectual structures. Half the failures in our scholastic system arise solely from the neglect of this consideration. We cannot instruct the hungry, and put thought, high and holy, into starving bodies "Depend upon it (said Sydney Smith) the wretchedness of human life is only to be encountered upon the basis of meat and wine." This saying is not meant for mere witticism or a satire. It is (substituting *food* for "meat and wine,") the exact expression of a physiological verity. Every—the very feeblest—thought demands for its entertainment, that is in its conception, some expenditure of material force. The minute fibrils of nervous

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tissue must yield up their elements before any intellectual process can be entered upon or constructed. Is this "materialistic?" It matters not: it is true; and it comes from God. If, therefore, the nervous tissue is not nourished in due proportion to the exhaustive call which is made upon it, it is useless to expect any response to an educational appeal, which does not as much look after the physical as the moral structure. There can be no guarantee of improvement if we do not make this felicitous combination. We like the term *Industrial Feeding Schools*. It is so comprehensive, and implies so much.

We put these children, then, in the best possible position to fear God, honour the king, those to whom they owe so much, and themselves. They are fed, and clothed, and *trained*. They are not removed altogether from their own homes, but are permitted to retain that tie which may at once teach them their own advantages in daily culture, remove them from domestic struggles, and enable them by a growing rectitude of conduct to exercise some influence upon parental degradation. If they fail in after life, it is not by reason but in spite of the much which was done for them. This return to the parent roof is a very important feature in the Aberdeen schools. For there is too much reason to suppose that where childhood is permitted entirely to lose sight of those to whom it owes the condition of its birth, and therefore in some sense the duty of its obedience, a social relationship is initiated which it is desirable, as far as possible, to discountenance. Nor are we sure that the complete isolation of children from their parents, and their almost claustral seclusion in huge buildings, and in multitudinous companionship, is not fraught with mischief of no ordinary kind. The experience of many, indeed, is to the effect that children drawn from such sources as these are very useless and unavailable.

We do not dwell upon the general details which Mr. Alex. Thomson so ably lays before us. They are all admirable. Plainness of structure, economy of management, limitation of numbers, cleanliness of habits, nutritiousness and simplicity of diet, usefulness of information imparted, inculcation of industrial habits, bearing as far as may be upon the question of future remuneration, together with the exercise of considerate kindness by all in authority—these are all that they should be. We have but one suggestion to make, and that is, that there should be an extra hour for play, which is little less than second life to childhood. From four to seven (a drowsy period) is a long time for continuous mental labour. It does not do to exhaust the reluctant intellectual development of the young by too sustained an expenditure of cerebral force. And we think that by the adoption of this suggestion there would be a better chance of carrying out effectually the great desideratum of every educational system—the "imparting to pupils the power and the desire to add to their knowledge as long as they live." This is the true end and object of all teaching.

Such is the large and beneficient scheme advocated by Mr. Thomson, of Banchory. It is, indeed, in our humble opinion, all that it should be, and the only substitution we can supply to the neglected little ones everywhere around us for the loss of "*the family*, with all its duties, its privileges, and its endearments." Happy are the children who are in such a case, happy are they who can find their educational home under the shelter of institutions similar to the Aberdeen Industrial Feeding Schools.

THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

THE very successful meeting of the Educational Conference held on Wednesday morning, January 23rd—of which an account will be found in another part of our columns—was followed by a more than equally successful evening gathering in the Town Hall of Birmingham.

"Business first, and pleasure afterwards." The business of the morning had been so satisfactorily transacted as to predispose all the transactors to congratulate themselves and each other; and had they been less inclined to do so, Dr. Guthrie's address would, it seems, have spread among them a compelling spell of congeniality and enjoyment.

Though the business accomplished in the morning was but the uttering of words and passing of resolutions, yet when those words and resolutions express the determination of a number of influential British subjects that a certain course ought to be adopted by the Legislature, sooner or later that course *will* be adopted. The wrongs of the Ragged Schools will be righted, and the Educational grant will be given,—in time. This was the morning's work, and we think that the facts stated in the evening's speeches afford good hope that Ragged Schools are in no danger of diminishing for lack of voluntary effort, until the time arrives when Government aid shall be restored to them.

But voluntary effort is too precarious a dependence for remedying an evil which will continue to exist when the pioneers in its redress can labour no more. The inherent constitution of human natures and political bodies ensures a perpetual supply of children needing Ragged Schools. We cannot ensure a Miss Carpenter or a Dr. Guthrie to labour among them; though we may feel the need of such personal influence to animate the work; but we might ensure through Government aid such machinery as should increase the power of good heart-workers when they rise up in their generation, and, to a certain extent, supply their place when for a time they may fail.

A Paper by the Authoress of "Our Homeless Poor, and what we can do to help them." *Read by the* Rev. Sydney Turner, *on the* 13*th of June*, 1860, *at a Conversazione given at the mansion of Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.*, 25, *Princes Gate, in aid of* the Society for the Employment of Needle-women, 26, *Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.*

IN seeking to create an interest in the cause this night to be advocated, it is desirable that the promoters of the "Needle-women's Institution" should make known the motives which led to its formation.

Anxious to test the truth of the tales of misery that met their ear, and of the individual cases of oppression of which this class have long been the helpless victims, they investigated the workings of that human machinery by which mankind is clothed, and can therefore give a correct statement of what they have themselves seen and heard. Though much has been already said on the subject, it is believed that the public have a very inadequate idea of the magnitude of the distress, as well as of the intensity of individual sufferings. The census of 1851 informed us that there are in London alone 43,958 milliners and dressmakers, 21,200 seamstresses and shirt-makers, whilst in Great Britain the needle-women number 400,000. Now, it is an undoubted fact, that, at the lowest calculation, more than one-half of that number are struggling with misery and want. Needlework is the last resort of females of all ranks when means and friends fail them; many are forced by circumstances to descend from ranks of society much above their present state, and sooner than beg or enter the workhouse, they are willing to accept such payments for their incessant toil as will barely enable them to eke out mere existence. Although working longer than men, yet the pittance they receive is often insufficient to purchase food and shelter. Considering this, and the instability of all principle that is not founded upon a living faith, it can be no matter of astonishment that means which result in degradation

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are resorted to, to secure a few personal comforts, a little cessation from labour, or oftener, to drown the recollections of the past and the fears for the future. Nor does the hard lot of this oppressed class afford any countervailing mental solace. To the poor needle-woman there is no time for relaxation, rest, or culture of the mind; no liberty for the play of thought or exercise of the affections; nothing but a life of monotonous toil, diversified only by the anxiety consequent upon insufficient and uncertain gains. Although but imperfectly comprehending the depths of the misery of this class, yet public sympathy has long been with them, and attempts have been made from time to time to ameliorate their condition; but the evil is found to be so deeply rooted, to spring from such various and conflicting causes, and to be so bound up with the social economy of the day, that with the exception of a few associations, which only partially assist a few by creating an artificial market, no permanent help has been afforded. The cry, therefore, still arises, "We are oppressed, undertake for us."

That "the poor we shall always have with us," and that "offences must needs come," is freely admitted; but we think at the same time it will be as freely acknowledged, that it can be neither in accordance with the divine scheme and the true interests of society, that industrial classes should be thus forced by circumstances over which they have no control, to accept in payment for wearisome labour, wages that are wholly insufficient to support a decent existence. It is not, in fact, a normal condition of Christian society, but a diseased state of the social system; and if so, it surely becomes the bounden duty of every responsible member of society to adopt the means that lie in his power, and which his reason dictates, to mitigate at least, if he cannot wholly reform, these abuses of society.

There are several causes that operate to produce the present distressed condition of this class, the removal of any one of which would, if not entirely cure, yet greatly diminish the evil.

In going about from house to house to visit these poor creatures, with the view to discover any efficient and permanent relief, one fact will forcibly strike every visitor, viz., the very great disproportion existing between what the worker receives for her work, and that which the purchaser pays for its execution. This is due to the peculiar circumstances of the needle-woman's condition. A large proportion of the work-women were never educated to earn their livelihood by their needle, but it is resorted to as a last refuge from absolute destitution. The needle-women, therefore, as an industrious class, are eminently destitute of the intelligence requisite to enable them to dispose of their labour to the best commercial advantage. The extreme poverty and isolated position of the needle-woman also stands between her and a more adequate rate of hire. The same poverty and isolated position has excited a distrust in her employers which naturally recoils upon the whole class.

For these reasons it happens that the material to be worked is not generally placed in their hands, but the medium of a contractor, or middleman, is resorted to, who receives the work wholesale from the shopman or consumer, and retails it to the needle-woman. A moment's reflection will show the enormous abuse this must entail. The price paid by the consumer, if received by the needle-woman, would be barely sufficient to enable her to support life, and procure a few ordinary comforts; but when there is subtracted from this poor pittance the profits of the contractor, the inevitable result is, that the original wages of the needle-woman, barely enough to procure the decent comforts of life, are reduced far below this point. But it often happens that there is not only a contractor, but a sub-contractor too, who necessarily measures out to the unfortunate needle-woman the lowest minimum of wages upon which life can be sustained. Thus we find under the contract system women receiving for ladies' under garments 2s. 6d. a-day, and for common shirts threepence a piece, or sixpence for those that are stitched, a sum which is only a third, or even a fourth of the price paid to the contractor. It is therefore evident that this system of contractors in effect intercepts just so much of what is paid for the work done by the needle-woman as would, if received by her, enable her to obtain with strict economy a decent livelihood. This is the result chiefly of the absence of commercial intelligence and business habits of the class in general, and of the peculiarly isolated and helpless position of its individuals in particular.

It was believed that this evil might be remedied by the intervention of an independent society, which, standing immediately between the employer and the employed, would supersede the necessity of a contractor, and divide amongst the needle-women the profit which the middleman otherwise would deduct; thus enabling each to obtain a larger proportion of the money paid for her work.

A few friends determined to test this scheme, and early in the spring commenced their operations on a small scale, receiving work and employing needle-women, who came properly recommended to the promoters, for respectability of character and capacity for work.

The plan at first met with objections. It was represented that the expense of management would prevent a remunerative return of wages being paid to the needle-women; but this was found in fact to be only a question of the number of workers to be employed by such an institution. If a sufficient number were employed, a deduction of about one penny in the shilling earned by each woman (which is about one-fourth of the amount deducted by the contractor) would, with economical management, enable the Institution to become nearly self-supporting. If this were effected, it is obvious that the system would be free from any objection on the score of political economy. It would be, moreover, the only means of making the remedy at all adequate to the extent of the evil. The principle of payment, therefore, which the Society adopted from the first, was to deduct from the wages a percentage, as a means of defraying the current expenses of the Institution. In order to enable the promoters to make the experiment on a limited scale at first, Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., kindly made himself responsible for a year's rent of the present premises, No. 26, Lamb's Conduit-street.

The experience that has been derived from the working of the Institution upon these principles, though upon a limited scale, has confirmed these views of the founders, and greatly encouraged them to hope that public support will enable them to adequately extend the operations of the Institution. For this purpose it would be desirable to take a larger house than that at present occupied, making it the centre of a system, having branches in different localities. This will involve a large outlay, which the promoters now solicit the benevolent to supply.

It is hoped, in order to induce the public to accord their support to a more extended experiment, that it will be only necessary to give some idea of the good that has been already effected by the Institution. It has been the means of relieving the most heart-rending cases of distress. A large portion of those engaged, had, during the inclement season, before being admitted, been living upon the sale of their clothes, having nothing left but what they appeared in; others brought their pawn tickets, begging for help to redeem the articles pledged. Several had not tasted food for twelve or fourteen hours, and were too exhausted to work when it was given them. Be it observed,

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these were women of good character, well recommended, either by clergymen, district visitors, or city missionaries; nor were they confined to the lowest class. Perhaps some of the most touching cases were those of decayed gentlewomen, and governesses out of situations, who were still maintaining a respectable exterior in spite of the gnawing effects of hunger and cold, discernible in their faces.

From the uncertainity of obtaining a sufficient employment few at first could be entered on the books: gradually the numbers have increased to eighty. During the period the Society has been in operation, more than 300 have had employment; as great numbers have recourse to needle-work as the temporary means of staving off actual starvation or the workhouse. This causes the market to be overstocked with this kind of labour; consequently, every means are taken by the managers of the Institution to find more remunerative employment for such of the women as are found capable of it: and during the short period the Society has been in operation, several have been carefully placed in service, and others permanently provided for.

Among other advantages which the Society affords to such workers as are employed on the premises are, skilful superintendence, airy and cheerful work-rooms. Those who have not seen the ill-ventilated, dismally dark and wretchedly furnished rooms, where the needle-women generally pass their long days of labour, can form a faint idea of the very great benefit which in this way is conferred upon them. A few dormitories for the most friendless and destitute have been furnished, the charge for which is 1s. 6d. per week, and if the society be enabled to take a larger house, this great boon might be extended to many a friendless orphan.

Lastly, though not least, it has been the earnest desire of the promoters, where practicable, to combine with their efforts for the material improvement of this class, religious and moral supervision.

The gratitude amongst the workers has been highly encouraging: only one instance of a defaulter with the work has occurred; whilst quiet, orderly conduct has been the predominant feature of all.

To enable the managers to relieve extraordinary and peculiar cases of destitution a separate charity fund has been opened, so that no worker can suffer the extremes of destitution, from illness or other affliction, without her case coming under the notice of the visiting ladies, and receiving adequate attention and relief; this part of the scheme, while it affords various openings for assisting the poor needle-woman, and improving her condition, both temporally and spiritually, also requires an additional and separate corps of labourers. With this view, the promoters desire to obtain the assistance of ladies who would meet from time to time to consult upon and carry out the various means of improvement that might be suggested.

Much good might also be done by reading to the workers, and otherwise evincing a personal active interest in their welfare. If any ladies would therefore give in their names for this purpose, the offer will meet with a grateful response. In closing this report of the Society's rise and progress, and seeking to elicit sympathy for its continuance, a few individual cases among the applicants for work are subjoined, which will speak for themselves and stimulate, we hope, to renewed exertions and liberality in behalf of the class the Society wishes to relieve.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the above paper was read in June, the Society, as far as its limited means has allowed, has gradually extended its operations, and that, too, during the period so full of terror to the needle-woman, termed "the slack season," when the numbers of applicants are incredible, and their destitution truly appalling.

The more the society becomes known, the greater the supply of work; but the present accommodation is so restricted that, in consequence of the rooms being already overcrowded, the managers have been compelled to refuse applicants, not only on the plea of "they had no work to give," but have also lately declined work for want of space to employ the women starving for want of it. To carry on the scheme larger premises are necessary, and branch institutions desirable.

There are already applications for the formation of twenty new branches.

Government has granted the Society a contract for soldiers' shirts. If funds can be raised for the outlay, it is proposed to open work-rooms this year.

Notwithstanding the positive good the Society has done, is doing, and might do, the promoters dare not launch into the necessary expenditure without adequate funds. To take a large house in a suitable neighbourhood, and to open these branches, a capital of about 1,500*l.* would be required. An earnest appeal is, therefore, made to the public to give their money and support towards this object.

Donations will be thankfully received at the office of the Institution, 26, Lamb's Conduit-street, addressed to the Secretary; also, at Messrs. Prescott, Grote and Cave, Bankers to the Association. Post-office orders may be made payable at the office in Lamb's Conduit-street.

CASES.

J. W., a Governess out of a situation, asked for 1d. to purchase a bit of bread as breakfast—had had no food the previous day. No shoes to her feet.

E. W. T. had worked for one shop five years—commenced at five A.M., worked till eleven P.M. Earned from 2s. 6d. to 6s. a week, according to the season.

Mrs. M., boot-binder. Earns from 2s. to 4s. a week for thirteen hours' daily labour.

M. B., widow, thirty years a needle-woman—no other means of support. Makes shirts at 3½d. each, six button holes in each. Can do two a-day; finds her own cotton, light, and fire.

W. L., a widow with two children, works for a city warehouse at ladies' under-clothing. Takes petticoats with tucks, hem, and body at 7d., chemises 6d., drawers tucked and hemmed 3½d. each, babies' shirts 3d. each, finely stitched.

Mrs. T., a most respectable person, thirty years a needle-woman. Has often made ladies' under-garments, with gores and stitched bands, at 3s. 6d. a dozen. Herself and daughter could do two in the day, working thirteen hours; shirts 5d. each, babies' bed-gowns 2s. 6d. a dozen.

Mrs. W., in affluence four years since, works for a contractor. Makes button holes in gentlemen's collars, each collar has three holes; her payment 3½d. a dozen collars; 2½d. for boys' ditto. Works from five A.M. to eleven P.M., and has done so for two years. Herself and daughter can earn between them from 7s. to 9s. a week. No other means of support.

Mrs. M., works at shirts at 6d. each; each shirt has fourteen button holes.

Mrs. M. Her husband was a civil engineer; lost everything in the failure of Strahan's bank; obliged to take to her needle; works for a contractor; makes gentlemen's shirts with stitched fronts at 7d.; night shirts, 3d.; can do four of the latter a day, working from six A.M. till eleven P.M.

H. R., works fourteen hours a day at button-holes, earns 4s. a week.

J. C., an orphan and friendless, worked for four months for a contractor at army braces; began at seven A.M. and worked till eight P.M.; allowed half-an-hour for meals; when asked if that was time enough, replied with tears and sobs, "Long enough, Ma'am, for a crust of bread; I'm only paid 2d. a dozen, and can't earn more than 2s. a week;" had been a servant till ill-health broke her down. Had lived five years in one situation.

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LIGHT FOR THE BLIND;

Or Short Rules for the Parents and Teachers of Blind Children, and Remarks on the Present Condition of the Blind.

"A little onward lend thy guiding hand
To these dark steps."—SAMSON AGONISTES.

THE great misfortune of blindness is the dependence it entails. Among the number of individuals who, either from their birth or later infirmity, are thus afflicted, only those can be considered really miserable who, allowed to remain incapable of helping or acting for themselves, find every moment of their lives subjected to the will and convenience of others.

The sense of calamity, roused by a state of existence which the mind even of a child discovers to be defective from the pity it inspires and the restrictions it occasions, comes to be a ruling influence of life. Feeble and ailing health is the result of compulsory physical inactivity. And where no scope for exertion is allowed, conscience is disturbed or stifled by the moral depression that falls on those who are without a share in the mutual duties owed to one another by all thinking beings. Is it to be supposed that under any circumstances Providence allots to an intelligent creature a fate as useless as it is unhappy? a course of trial to which no task is annexed; and whence no fruit is to be reaped? Can we think that God gives to the blind child other senses and faculties, not to repair, but only to render their possessor more acutely sensible of one deficiency? And yet must it not be allowed that in the care usually bestowed on a blind child, as well as in the mode of treatment most frequently adapted to the altered lot of those who suffer in later years the loss of sight, this misapprehension of a Divine purpose is perfectly carried out, aggravating instead of obviating the helplessness of such a state?

The aid of public charity, open to the blind under the form of shelter and a partial mode of instruction, is available but to a few. The blind institutions in the United Kingdom of Great Britain cannot altogether contain 1,200 inmates, and there are in the different stations of society 30,000 individuals deprived of sight. Of this immense proportion all, however, unless in exceptional cases, belong to families more or less capable of intelligent efforts for their welfare. Many of them have wide connections and friends. Among this number, the two-thirds who, it is computed, become blind after the age of twenty-one retain certain advantages;—the claims of a misfortune that can appeal to past ties, and the power of asserting the will from habits already formed. Were it generally comprehended how much the cultivation of this power on the part of the blind is the duty of the seeing, it would soon be found that it was one certain of requital, and that not the blind alone received light in a mutual intercourse. But for this duty to become a thing of course it should, like a book of history, begin at the beginning, that is, with the real representatives of blindness—the one-third born without sight. Its rules should be practised and set forth in the infant's home; and it is through the intelligent attention there given to the earliest needs and claims of the sightless that their condition will become one of freedom, activity, and independence, or by the continuance of an ill-judged care, almost more pernicious than neglect, that they will remain as they now are, an isolated class of human beings.

It may be said that the greater number of the children who are born blind are either in the families of the poor, or in others whose influence cannot extend beyond the children of their own home. This is quite sufficient. Every blind child properly trained, besides the benefit he obtains from his own acquired independence, will be a step in advance towards the improved condition of all his fellow sufferers. With a good will and a little intelligence numberless ways and means are opened to the poor for enlarging the capacities of the blind. Of course the better the circumstances and education of the parents, the greater is their scope, although often the cottager's wife, from constant access to the open air and hardy habits, may bestow a healthier training on her child than others. All may do what they can. The woman who becomes the mother of a blind child receives with her affliction a very particular responsibility. She must not suppose that the Almighty has thrown a burden on her hands who has claims indeed on the pity and complaints natural to maternal fondness, but who is no more capable of benefit from a sensible and enlightened mode of training than if bereft of much higher gifts than sight—those of reason and intelligence. To overlook this child's demands upon her power of lessening the difficulties of his after life is to reject her appointed work and to increase the burden she deplores, while, by raising from the very first her blind child as nearly as possible to a level with those who have all their senses, by showing him he is no more dependent than God designed, and not so from want of human aid: by teaching him to assist himself, and strive for himself as others do, she lessens, in a material sense, his trial and her own, and will, in the satisfactory result of her efforts, learn to lose sight of it as one. Had you a lame child you would think it hard to find no means of supporting his limbs; you would try to enable him to walk, and the more easily he got about, the greater would be your consolation. Why not supply the want of sight to another child? Why not exercise for his alleviation the faculties of hearing, touching, smelling, and reflecting? Why not teach him to do for himself all you think you must do for him? and instead of subjecting him to the pain of thinking that he gives trouble to others, why not allow him the means of being useful on his side—whose abilities may be capable of more development than those of many others blessed with sight? It is, perhaps, in your power, it may be your wish or intention, to place your child in one of the schools exclusively devoted to the education of the blind, where he will benefit by methods of instruction not practicable for him at home. But there are still the first ten or twelve years of his life at your command, years that are of the greatest consequence to you as they are to him; nor must you leave his childhood a blank, or prolong the helplessness of infancy so far that he will never afterwards be able to make a fair start in life. Employ these years in forming his earliest intelligence, and in bringing him to comprehend the lot in which it has pleased God to place him, as one that imposes great duties towards himself. Begin the education of your blind infant by making him exercise his limbs, in order, gradually, to teach him to take care of himself, and to get on without assistance. The more independent you can make the blind child, the less is his misfortune, and the greater your comfort and encouragement in rearing him, and a little more time and trouble than you give to your other children will be repaid by the rapidity with which he will get over the difficulties of want of sight in doing for himself all that they learn by seeing what is done, and in taking such a place amongst them in his home as will add to your happiness, instead of being the check upon it that want of care and attention would make inevitable. Your first method of management may be nearly the same as that you employ for the other children, with rather more instruction and watchfulness in getting him to use his hands, as they do who learn from imitation; indeed, if the child attempts what he is told to do, and finds a way of succeeding, not the same as yours, let him adopt the easiest manner, so as it gives no offence; the requirements of his condition should be allowed for. You have only first to make clear to your blind child what is to be done, then to let him feel how you do it, and then, if he cannot imitate you exactly, to let it be done his own way. The less you do for him, the more he will try to do for himself, and he will attend to your precepts far more conscientiously than the careless child who sees, from feeling that in your instructions you bring forward the evidence of a sense he has not. Thus, the fear of dropping, or of damaging the things he touches, by holding them in a wrong way, of getting his clothes soiled, or his playthings broken, by throwing them about, or putting them in unfit places, will have a great influence with him, much greater than with children in general, who prefer to learn through their own experience, and suffer for it, rather than follow your counsels.

Do not suppose it necessary that because your child is blind you must carry him in arms longer than is usual. Teach the infant as early as it is possible to walk without being led, to find his way about alone, first in the room, then throughout the house, and in time, when able to move with confidence and freedom everywhere out of doors. And although precautions must be taken to ensure this being done with safety until he has been so familiarised with the surrounding objects of his home that there is no longer cause for alarm, yet should the blind never be too carefully guarded, but be taught to acquire by very early independence that liberty and self confidence that will prevent their after life being embittered through timidity and rendered joyless from inaction and monotony. They must throughout infancy be allowed, enticed, even urged, to run and

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play with companions of their own age. Your blind child must also be taught to feed himself with what is set before him, to dress and wash himself, and when all this and whatever else he requires to do is learned, none of these things must be done for him, that the habit of self dependence once acquired may be kept up. As the blind have to supply with their hands the want of eyes, the child must be unceasingly practised in the use of these indispensable instruments. Weak, incapable and useless fingers are a greater calamity than sightless eyes. To make the fingers active and skillful, teach him him all the possible functions, and for the sake of practice let him be constantly presented with things for his hands to touch, to grasp, to raise, carry, push, pull, slide, &c. This will strengthen both arms and hands, which will otherwise become powerless and stiff. Remember that means for his instruction and amusement are always within your reach, not only in the form of toys or of any objects that occupy the fingers, but amongst those that arrest the sense of hearing, and that induce the exercise of the body. The following toys may, according to the age and circumstances he is in, be recommended: a rattle, a drum, a ball, whistles, pipes, animals with voices, marbles, nine-pins, a glass harmonium, wooden bricks for building, a wind-mill, a turning-wheel, squares of wood or ivory with letters or numbers cut upon them, baby furniture of all kinds in clay, wood, brass, iron, and china. And for girls, also dolls with all their clothes. It is very useful to make blind children imitate the shapes of any of the beforementioned articles in wax or paste, or in any pliable materials, comparing by the touch what they make with what they copy.

It will also be of use to mix together grains of different forms and sizes, such as peas, beans, lentils, rice, barley, oats, wheat, Indian corn, &c., and teach the child how to separate and assort them under their different names, telling him at the same time their different uses.

All the objects the child touches should be mentioned to him by their names, and these names repeated until he knows them thoroughly.

You should pronounce each name correctly and distinctly, taking great pains to make the child do so too, and never be satisfied until he has repeated your words as perfectly as they were said to him, nor teach him new words before he has well practised those he has already learned. You will rarely find the blind slow at learning; his ear is generally both quick and true, and that he may neither lose the assistance or enjoyment of a sense which is to him a main channel of interest and knowledge, this one should be continually exercised. Adopt the habit of talking to your child, and of forming his mind by your questions and observations. The faculty of discerning and distinguish ing sounds, an acute sense of harmony, and a great aptitude for the science of music, have been often made the resource and compensation of lightless solitude. If you perceive your blind child to have this taste, let him be taught to sing or to play upon any instrument that may be within your means, or that he has a fancy for. There is no condition so favourable for perfecting musical talent, and, indeed, the blind have been thrown too much upon this one as special to their condition, and the only one available in their circumstances. Now, although there may be some mistake in this, they have generally an acute power of feeling sounds such as in many cases might lead to superiority of expression or composition, and prove a source of enjoyment quite beyond the conception of many who have eyes, but are not gifted with a musical ear. So far, then, from supposing that the infirmity of your child excludes him personally from enjoyment, and throws him a dead weight on your hands for life, remember that it may be in his power to repay every care you bestow upon him by the exercise of abilities that only for want of your help will lie dormant. Various modes of musical professions are open to him, and will become more easy of access if more attention is given to the improvement of the blind. There are now many pianists and tuners of instruments without sight, and as teachers of music in schools and families they might equally succeed. And although eminence in all professions, whether musical, mechanical, or intellectual, is rare with both the seeing and the blind, it is always possible your child may become a great composer or a distinguished performer, and it is at all events certain he may look for interest and occupation in his art, and, if requisite, the means of gaining a livelihood in it. Without aspiring to one of those names that testify to the marvellous powers of the blind, he may take a place either by accuracy of ear, manual dexterity, or thorough strength of understanding, among our ranks of musicians, mechanics, or the literary characters of the day. In everything that is taught, it must be recollected that too much at a time, or too many things at a time, ought not to be forced upon his attention. Children whose sight is in constant exercise have thereby a means of throwing off the fatigue of an overloaded memory; the recreative faculties come to the relief of the studious ones when oppressed, and even the memory itself, with the aid of sight to distinguish one thing from another, is equal to a heavier task, and merely forgets what is too much for it. But the brain of the blind undergoes a feverish disturbance under the stretch of thought, and inextricably confuses the ideas you have implanted. Repeat, therefore, always diligently, what you teach, and one thing at a time, till it is well understood, and only when that has been practised and taught radically go on to something else. Teach your child to dress and undress himself, to make a knot, to tie a bow, to fasten and unfasten everything. This he will do after a few attempts in which you have guided his fingers: make him fold up the clothes he has taken off, and let him be taught how to hold his spoon, how to fill it and guide it to his mouth, and later, the use of the fork and the knife. Both in dressing and in eating, habits of order, cleanliness, and decency are perpetually to be enforced upon the infant mind of the blind. Learning nothing by imitation, and only comprehending what should be done from being told whenever he does well or ill, it is most important to teach him clearly and explicitly all that these require, and never to let any forgetfulness of or offence against them pass unnoticed; you cannot too early rouse a sense of bashfulness and shame. It is easier to prevent bad or slovenly habits by the direction you give to the mind than to eradicate those that have been fallen into. Teach the child how to place himself at table, and, whatever he is about, to stand or sit with propriety. Instil into him the minutest attention to decency in his actions, manners, and postures; let him know whenever he makes himself offensive, why, or how he does so, and restrain the child from any ungainly tricks or ways that shock the sight of others; shaking the hands or feet, lolling or stooping unnecessarily, rocking his body about while standing, boring his fingers into his nose or eyes, or scratching himself, &c. Impress upon him that the fingers are always to be usefully, and never idly employed. These habits of neatness and general delicacy will be very much promoted in the mind of a blind child by frequently recalling to him that his transgression of their rules produces an unfavourable effect on the persons around him. Yet we have to bear in mind that they can only become principles of conduct by being founded on far higher motives than those of human respect. The approval he must be taught to seek above every other is that of the All-searching eye, which never loses sight of him; indeed, the watchful presence of an unseen Father in Heaven should come nearer to the apprehension of the blind child, to whom the friends and parents of earth are equally unseen, than to any other portion of humanity; and this sense of a will and a support, always within reach and ever directing the helpless and the innocent, should be imbibed with his first instincts of intelligence.

In training the conscience of the infant blind, believe that example will of all things render it the most docile to your precepts. A pure and benevolent tone of mind in your child's home and among those in whose charge he is left when you are unable to attend to him, will enforce the tone of what is good; while, by leading him to notice the results that occur from evil principles wherever such come in his way, he will be led to shun their contact, and hate their practice. In giving the blind child companions of his own age, which is quite requisite, let them be such as you are sure of; that they hold no bad language, nor tell lies, nor play tricks, nor deceive, him, nor teach him anything wrong. Be yet more particular in this than you would for those who can see. There are for these, as you know, such numberless attractions in outward objects, that the passing influence of an evil tongue may be swept away before a thought has been wasted on it. Like the images upon the white sheet of a magic lantern, one impression slides off the surface of an infantine mind as another rises over it, and nothing that is not habitual or persistent appears to sink in the memory or leave the taint of its track upon the light heart of childhood. Indeed,

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sight being the sense that is most constantly at work, is more easily amused than that of hearing, and it forms a balance of no little value against bad impressions. The Almighty has furnished so many pure and pleasing images in Nature, ever new and gladdening to the eye, that the charm and interest of her aspect, while it satisfies the feelings, keeps them clean and healthy. But your blind child is not free to benefit by this outward diversion that falls with the light upon the senses of his companions, and, as the air of heaven upon the earth, clears and disperses all infection from them. His soul is a captive, the atmosphere of whose prison must be lighted by the more watchful influence of spiritual purity in the same way that an ever-burning lamp rarifies the gathering vapours of dark places. Contrast for a moment to yourself the different susceptibilities of mind that distinguish the seeing and the blind. Look at those two children on a fine summer's day walking hand in hand together along the gay meadows—through the glades or woodlands that are the haunts and scenery of their home;—observe how the impressions of each are formed; and you will easily allow that in the case of the latter a special source of treatment is required.

That little being, whose vague uncertain tread is guided by the light firm step at its side, has a range of feeling and perception in most instances all the more sensitive from its defect of sight, and, therefore, not so much excluded as you would suppose from the power of enjoyment, though in greater need of direction and support in order to benefit by the bounteous influences that Nature adapts to all the senses. The mind of your sightless child can be taught to fill the scene around him, and draw its own delight and interest from the veiled images that are open to the other.

Whatever you have told him about the world he lives in—of trees and fields, vales, hills, waste land and cultivated, woods and waters, he will discern and recognise in his particular way, according to their accompanying atmosphere, their sounds, scents, and divers distinctions. From the few shrubs, plants, and herbs that you have been able to teach him by name, he will find out contrasts, varieties, and uses in vegetation such as you never have yourself discovered. Nor are the perfumes of the air merely evidences of objects to his sightless eyes. They are for him likewise impulses of feeling, channels of sympathy and warnings of aversion, spirits that surround his vacant hours of solitude with all the life and movements of our social passions. Every green and growing thing conveys to his mind with its morning freshness its evening power, a new perception or association, and each impresses on it God's baptismal record, "That they were *very good*."

"I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,
Nor what soft incense hangs upon the boughs,
But in embalmed darkness guess each sweet,
Wherewith the seasonable month endows,
The grass, the thicket, and the fruit tree wild,
White hawthorn, and the pastoral eglantine,
Fast fading violets covered up in leaves,
And Mid-May's eldest child,
The coming musk rose full of dewy wine,
The murmurous haunts of flies on summer eves,
Darkling—I listen."

For his attentive mind and well-practised (perhaps naturally tuneful) ear, Nature's profuse speech has accents and vibrations indefinable to the hearing of his companion.

The atmosphere's surrounding tones, that stir the spirit of the seeing-boy as tongues of his playground and sports—with thoughts of birds'-nests, orchard-trees, and other excitements of the childish passion of activity, declare to their blind listener the reality and meaning of things your lessons have but suggested to his mind. Those tongues that ever sound the rhythm of Time's great theme, mortality, give him the note to its sensations and divers states of being. He forms his thoughts of love and strife, of joy and sorrow, progress and decline, from changing concerts of hours and seasons, that tell the year's revolving story and his own; he dates the facts of his blind life by wintry dirges, vernal chimes, and sultry symphonies, tracks the sun's course through busy day on Nature's inharmonic dial of endless modulation, and hears night's hour of rest in concords of the earth, that we call silence.

You, who instruct your child through his organs of sound, sense, and touch, can never say to what extent his capacities may reach. We accustom ourselves to rest so much upon the evidence of sight, that we neglect the real exertion of our other faculties, and fail to remember that each sense in its proper condition, and at its full stretch, is as true and accurate as another. Often where sight is extinct its life passes into the other organs, and gives them a double power, and this we may always hope for, and be prepared to act upon with the blind; and yet, notwithstanding this fact, the modes of impression varying according to the sense that receives them, and sight, being the only one through which the mind is practically directed, be ever on your guard for those who are bereft of its guidance, that they be not thrown too much upon the ideal and dreaming enjoyment the other senses can afford them, and which will thus render the life of the blind in its social view a blank.

This worlds' duties and useful aims are far more hidden from your blind child's sight than are its material images.

Ties and claims that at every step meet the conscience of his comrade, the hardy truant who climbs the trees and robs the birds'-nests, and whose senses reflect upon his brain no ideas but those of mischief and pursuit, never face your sensitive questioner of sounds and odours. Which ever way the seeing boy may lift his eyes, they rest upon some rule, some habit, some example that speaks from out the familiar images around him, and acts unconsciously upon his mind and feelings.

That circling smoke is the home where he was born and lives, that spire is the church where he learns to pray.

Perhaps, already in its place of graves is a sod at which his heart swells daily as he passes. He dwells amongst moral symbols and sacred mementoes.

He is surrounded with illustrations of the truths and precepts inculcated to his ear. In the surplice of the parish priest, even in the spectacles of the village dame, distinctions are embodied to his apprehension that demand respect and enforce subjection. Lazarus and Dives have each their moral for his eye. The looks of cleanliness and order act upon his sight as incitements of industry, and the seed-time and harvest bear out to his view the edict of man's fall,—"that he is to live by the sweat of his brow,"—and its compensation.

Where will your blind child find the incessant attestations, reminds, and attributes of duties that are conveyed to the moral sense by sight? Where, above all, will he meet, what tells more on the mind than Nature's pictures or domestic examples, the eyes of others on his own conduct, acts, and words,—the reprehension or encouragement of the human countenance?

There are few moral restrictions equal to this influence of man on man; it is the only power that corruption cannot pervert, that guilt does not resist, that vice is unable to assume; and that light from a mother's eye, in which the infant reads its duties and transgressions, and whose language he retraces amidst the temptations of later years as a living table of God's commandments, you can only replace to the sightless by the inflections of your speech, as well as by the particular instilments and attention with which you form his mind and keep up practical views and habits for his daily life.

Let the tones of your voice rule the tenor of his inward mind as entirely as your vigilant eye keeps your other children from falling into active mischief and harming one another. If the tender sounds of a mother's love fall first upon his heart, the child will be soon brought to understand the meaning of a greater and a more perfect love, and will draw from your care the sense of a Divine presence ever with him. Always speak to him gently and kindly, with earnestness when requisite, and, if obliged, with strictness, but never in vehemence or in anger. The blind must never be intimidated, terrified, or thoughtlessly startled. When you consider what the sensibility of the nervous system must be in a child who feels itself at the mercy of everybody and every creature around it, who has no defence against its own impressions once received, and whose other senses are perpetually on the stretch to do the work of the one which is deficient, you will feel that there can never be too much consideration in the physical training of so delicate a set of nerves: that gentleness alone will enable him to get on with steadiness and confidence, and that at once you might ruin your own work and blight his welfare by any sort of shock which his organisation is without the means of repairing. While you bear always in your own thoughts the susceptibilities of a condition so open to injury and so much in need of alleviation, spare its object all sound of unenvious regrets and complaints at his own state: otherwise, you will but sour a mind that should be full of charity and sweetness. The blind child is happy, and does not know himself

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to be unfortunate unless you make him feel he is so. By your example he will learn as he grows up to coincide in the will of God, as in that of an all-wise Father, taking courage for the fulfilment of his lot in life, and hoping for a dear partner to share it with him.

The subject of health must not be left here altogether unnoticed, as it demands very particular consideration in the rearing of blind children; the healthiness of the mind has a great deal to do with the healthiness of the body; when either is impaired, the other suffers, and where motives of physical exertion do not readily present themselves, they must be stimulated or all the powers will decline.

The child ought to be as much as possible in the air, and should be left with other children in some open space where he may be able to move about independently, and play without danger of being hurt. On no account condemn the poor little fellow to remain quietly on his chair in the room. If you watch the blind you will see how irksome their stillness is to bear, and that they are continually rocking themselves backwards and forwards to soothe the nervous irritation that is brought on by want of movement. Gymnastic exercises should, if possible, be taught to the blind child, to give that strength and suppleness to the limbs which inactivity destroys by relaxing and impairing the play of the muscles and sinews. It will be well also to employ him in any household business that is to be done,—making the beds, washing up and putting away the tea-things, and, when strong enough, in sweeping and cleaning the room.

To give a stimulus to exertions and lead the child to feel that he is of use to others, instead of being a charge to them, he should often be occupied for his parents, brothers, and sisters; and on all little occasions may be employed by them, as to take messages, to fetch a chair, or anything else that is wanted, to carry things for others, &c.

In the way of sedentary occupations there are plenty, such as being taught to plait and net by his mother or sisters, and if a girl, hemming, sewing, knitting, crochet, &c. Not only will employment arouse the mind, but the object of assisting others will take it out of itself, and satisfy the feelings and conscience.

If you have your child's welfare at heart, you will find in everything around you the means of his instruction. The more the objects you make use of, the more will present themselves to your attention; all household articles may be touched and handled according to their various uses and natures, even those that are dangerous; the child had better hurt himself than be deprived of this freedom, though you should warn him, where by touching he will be cut or burned, or hurt in any way, and then if he wishes to try, let him run the risk. Domestic animals will be soon distinguished to the mind by their different forms and sizes, their hair, wool, or features, as well as every kind of fruit and flower, and the senses may be continually exercised by questions.

What do you hear now?
What do you smell?
What is being cooked in the kitchen?
What is it that has fallen on the ground?
What flower do you smell?
What do you taste?
What animal's cry is that?
What bird is singing?
Whose voice, or whose footstep do you hear?
How do you call this substance?
Which is bricks?
Which is wood, stone, glass, leather, metal, &c.?
Is this soap, wax, suet? and so on.

By the help of divers objects in the house, garden, fields, or workshops, of various trades, and by naming to him instruments, utensils, &c., their single parts, how they are put together, the mode of manufacturing, and the purposes for which they are to serve, the blind child may be amused, instructed, and made serviceable to others, while, at the same time, he prepares himself for a life of more diffusive usefulness and interests.

Look to the examples of eminence to which the blind have attained in various pursuits, artistic, scientific, and active. Do you suppose that any of these cases are to be cited from among the uninstructed, the unaided, the unstimulated; or that any solid superiority was ever reached by the sightless, unless their first acquirements were suggested and promoted by those who see? Their powers are their own, but the modes and means of applying them rest entirely with you.

This practical course of education having no other aim than to do away with the barrier that shuts out unassisted blindness from society, the child whose mind you wish to form, ought, so long as he remains at home, to follow the rules and habits of the other children. He should always take his place in the Sunday-school, where those, either of his family or neighbours attend, and, in turn with them, answer the questions and repeat his Catechism, &c., and, indeed, in the same way go to their week-day school. There will always be found some relation, fellow-pupil, or friend, to lead him there, to sit by him, and help him to understand what is going on, and without individually taking a part in the reading, writing, or summing, on the slate, a great deal will yet be learnt that is useful. The rest of the day the child should be as much as possible out of doors; the more freedom and fresh air you give him, the clearer and stronger you will find his mental apprehension. On these years of childhood depend his future vigour of mind and body; neither must he be subjected to confinement or left inactive. When the powers of observation are fully awakened, the reasoning faculties of the child may be exercised by frequently presenting to his notice subjects of comparison and contrast, and suggesting ideas and reflections. He must be taught to count, and then the plainest rules of arithmetic, which, when learnt, should be practised from memory. Different measurements also may be made familiar to the discernment of a blind child. Lengths and quantities, by rules, of inches, feet, yards, &c., by weights and vessels of certain sizes, according to drachms, ounces, pints, pounds, and so on; and distances can be defined by inducing him to note them by paces, from which he will be able to calculate further. Amuse, also, your child by making him guess easy riddles, and by relating short, simple tales. Exercise his memory with the repetition of moral rhymes, little hymns, prayers, psalms and verses from the Bible, particularly from the New Testament; explain to him the system of his redemption; often read aloud the life led by the "Man of Sorrows" upon earth. Teach the beauty of the example He has set us, and how we should look to the salvation we are offered. Let words of blessing, encouragement, and holiness, ever greet the blind child's ear; nothing but what is kind, lovely, chaste, and spiritual, fall upon it: usually they retain with tenacity not only what is taught, but what is said to them. Sow, therefore, no bad seed in the heart where you would not reap bad fruit. Try to impress the companions of your blind child of the same age, with a certain respect for the purity of his mind. Recommend it to their protection as you do his steps,—that as they know it to be a duty not to mislead the one, they may likewise spare the other all sounds of coarse unseemly language, abusive epithets, hard words, oaths, or lies.

Let it be, above all, a serious point of honour and of conscience with seeing children never to make to the blind false excuses, false explanations, false descriptions, or use with them false terms of any kind.

There cannot be a doubt of the injurious effects of negligent or purposed insincerity with those for whom the rectification of fraud is in many cases impossible, and on whom the effects of deception are always lasting, either as misleading the mind or destroying its confidence. Make both children and grown persons who surround the blind feel, if you can, the meanness of an offence that is based on the security from retaliation, and consequent indifference to the convictions of the being who is wronged, for rarely they who act thus trace the selfishness or treachery of their conduct.

Many who would execrate the notion of setting the footsteps of a brother on the ice because he sees not where he treads, and who would scruple to put a stone in the path of the blind, have not hesitated in causing his thoughts to slip and swerve from the realities of outward life, tilting the balance of the mind on which judgment and opinion rest.

Nor does disloyalty towards the sightless consist in imposition only, in subterfuges, evasions and quietism, but in every neglect of the duties our eyes impose on us in keeping them fully and clearly aware (as fellow-members of society and not predestined inmates of asylums and objects for exile education) of whatever takes place and passes in daily life. Among children, the habit once given of informing their companion of all that is to be observed around him, will become more an amusement than an exertion. Mind, however, that it be done with conscientiousness and kindness, so that the blind child shall be encouraged to state what he wants to know, where he is puzzled or at fault. In describing new places that he is

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brought to, how the people are dressed, what happens, and what part every one takes in what is going on, and the positions and distances of objects, great accuracy should be observed; his own impressions should be inquired into and carefully set right when erroneous. Those who are able should prove to him how and when they are correct, and give him every facility of convincing himself that what they declare to be is so.

This will establish the blind boy's confidence in himself and others, without which he can never feel happy or secure, and it will arm him against future attempts and occasions of deception, by which he might be made to suffer acutely.

Indeed, this consideration of ample and explicit truth with the blind, is the great question of their destiny, both in their rearing, maintenance, and lot in life.

It is one to which some of the most cultivated among them have urged attention, and not received it; and, perhaps, those only whose loss of sight has been followed by the loss of truth—usually the case—can plead with force enough for this point in the training of a class of children who have in common with all, a life before them of responsibility, but are not allowed their proper part in it; this is the grievance of the blind, their cry, their case.

For an active and enlightened career to come within the blind man's power, he must indeed have been from his cradle mentally familiarised with all objects, subjects, and images that belong to the seeing world.

No new ideas are to be gained in the asylum pervaded by one infirmity, or among a company of sufferers, all equally in need of what they are alike debarred from. The feeble mind is stupefied with the exclusive contact of its own trial; the generous and aspiring mind embittered; and the spiritual exhausted by the monotony in which it pines. They want the light of freedom, movement, and change; the conscious sense that they too, with all the world, are going onwards; that they are not encircled by impracticable walls and barriers; not always destined to find a crumbling ground give way beneath their feet.

There is something very shocking in the idea of a system of philanthropy that keeps up an unfavourable action on the minds of a whole class of human beings under which the highest effort of intelligence must be discontent; and, in which all who comprehend their own case, feel that the succour they receive is brought down to their infirmity, instead of raising them out of it, and supplying their losses.

As regards the position of the blind in the world it will be naturally asserted that it must vary in advantages and disadvantages according to their circumstances, family ties, their own capacities, and the nature of those persons they are nearly connected with. Consideration and generosity, as a public claim, will not be easily admitted, and cannot be enforced. Yet, with the world, the influence of example comes next to that of law; and if the institutions intended for the welfare of the blind, took up a more enlarged scope for their education, and methods more calculated for their social improvement and happiness; joining them in separate classes with the schools of the seeing, and directing their endeavours to bring out their various capacities so as to enable them to make their way in life, the world at large would bow to the obligation of referring their own way of acting with the blind to this standard, and of trying to come up to it.

And yet above the force of example, above the education of the schools for the blind, however improved and perfected, will always be the influence of a mother's care, the teaching and guidance of the child's earliest years at home. The end proposed for them of a happy and a useful life, must begin with the careful training of enlightened affection, by a watchful attention to all their needs of exercise, instruction, and independence. It is the friend of the infant that is the real influence of the future life of the man. The channel of light to the blind is the woman who wakens those powers that are later to be brought into action, and first opens his perceptions to the mysteries of the world in which God has placed him.

Raise your child above the reach of the present system of blind education and protection, and its methods will likewise be raised and enlarged to meet his needs and assure his welfare. To the care of the enlightened mother, the intelligent teacher, the blind child alone will owe the footing that he gains in this world, the light that leads him to a better.

"The steps to that portal, by Jacob in slumber
Once seen, but too many and glorious to count,
Your eyes reillumined shall measure and number,
Your footsteps, assisted by angels, shall mount.
Await, then, in patience, His second descending,
Who came the dark fetters of sin to unbind,
And to cancel the sentence on mortal offending,
With words for the speechless and sight for the blind.
And perhaps the bright vision of splendour unbounded,
Shall burst on your long darken'd orbs more sublime
Than on those which the world with its glare has confounded,
Or dimm'd with its mists of corruption and crime."

(*Written after visiting the Blind Asylum at Edinburgh.*)—*Poems by the Earl of Ellesmere.*

North Surrey Industrial Schools, Anerley.—The annual *fete* for the children of these schools (now 740 in number) came off with great *eclat* on Thursday evening, Jan. 3rd. The entertainment consisted of a selection of vocal music, sung by the officers and children, under the direction of the superintendent (Mr. Smith), and the chaplain, Rev. O. J. Vignoles, together with a performance by the school band, under the skilful guidance of Trumpet-major Lawson, Royal Artillery band. Between the parts prizes were distributed to to the most deserving children by the chairman, Mr. J. L. Bennett, who, with her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, Mr. E. C. Tuffnell, afterwards addressed the officers and teachers, in the presence of the visitors, congratulating them on the general efficiency of the institution and the healthy and happy appearance of the children.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Philanthropist.

Sir,—In your last number you appear in a leading article, to adopt that most unfortunate mistake, that building cottages must be looked upon as a free gift to the labourers, more than as an investment.

The safest of all investments is to lay out 160*l.* in a pair of plain cottages, and let them, with half an acre or an acre of land attached, to industrious labourers. They can very well afford to pay 5 per cent. on such an outlay, and an ordinary tenant's rent for the land. Over and over again it has been objected that where the wages are nine and ten shillings a-week no such rent can be paid. So far from this being the truth, the fact is, the lower the wages are, the *greater necessity* there is that the labourers should be protected from fever and ague, and be spared from walking two or three miles out and in every day. In the time so lost he would earn his *whole rent* in his garden. The most injurious statement to the labourers which has ever been made was by a landowner, who said that in no case should the rent be more than one shilling a week, and that the whole of this sum would be consumed in repairs.—I am, your obedient servant, Charles Neville.

Wiseton, Jan. 18.

Edinburgh Ragged Schools.—A few weeks ago an appeal was made to the benevolence of the public to make up the deficit of £700 in the funds of Dr. Guthrie's Ragged Schools, caused by the limitation of the Privy Council allowances, the alternative being held out of the dismissal of seventy children to the streets. So well has the appeal been responded to that Dr. Guthrie now announces that he has already received not £700 but £2,165. "In this way," the rev. doctor says, "the public have most emphatically pronounced their judgment on the case of Ragged Schols *v.* Committee of Privy Council on Education, and have furnished us with means which, added to our usual annual subscriptions, will enable us to maintain our schools in their present efficiency for three years, before the expiry of which time, I have no doubt, the Government will have had their eyes opened to the error of their ways." In Kirkcaldy and some other towns the reduction of the grants has led to the closing of the Ragged Schools.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Good Digestion—Clear Complexion.—Our winters abound in such constant changes of temperature that skin diseases always prevail at this season. Rough skin, chapped hands, and pimples, are the simplest class. These admit of easy cure by smearing Holloway's Ointment over the affected portions each night at bed time, while his purifying Pills are taken in such doses as the system will bear without inconvenience. This is a safe and easy way of removing all skin diseases depending on irritation caused by atmospheric changes. When cutaneous complaints arise from disordered digestion the same means will be found serviceable and always curative. Any person on reading the "Directions for use" can apply Holloway's remedies with certain benefit.

Printed for the Proprietors, by Woodfall and Kinder, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London; and sold by W. Tweddie, 337, Strand.—February 1, 1861.

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