

good fruit in the future history of many of them. When these excellent friends shall rest from their labors, their works of love, we trust, will follow them.

The Sabbath Schools continue in regular operation under the volunteer instruction of a corps of male and female teachers from the city. It is a pleasant duty to make our grateful acknowledgments yearly for the valuable services of these, our earnest co-laborers. In the consciousness of their good deeds so unselfishly performed they will find their best reward.

The day schools, now seven in number, six male and one female, have their two daily sessions, as usual, during which the children receive instruction in the ordinary branches of a plain English education, although in school No. 1 the first class of some twenty-five boys have made fair progress in algebra, and are instructed in the elements of natural philosophy, in which they take great interest, but are much hindered in their proficiency from the want of illustrative apparatus. All the education which some of these boys have received, even from the very first elements, has been taught to them in the Refuge. Among so many whose general antecedents have been truancy and vagrancy, these cases of proficiency are rather exceptional, but not to so great a degree as may be by some supposed. In the girls' school we have always noticed a larger proportional number of these proficient, especially in the higher rules of arithmetic and in writing. But we regret to say, that latterly we have had to encounter an obstacle which is discouragingly related by the girls' teacher in her appended report. This evil we know not how to remedy. If their re-admittance to the House be refused, which would no doubt be to the benefit morally of the children already in the institution, such refusal in almost every case would only be to cast them out upon the streets to their ready and utter ruin. If they are taken back, then their influence is in almost every case most mischievous. How to relieve ourselves from the dilemma is a problem that remains to be solved.

It is much to be regretted that more pains is not taken by those to whom children have been indentured, at least to prevent a retrograding in the comparatively little school instruction which we have been able to inculcate before their leaving the House. In every indenture a clause is inserted providing for at least one quarter's schooling in each year during apprenticeship. This, we are sorry to say, is too frequently neglected, often indeed from the indisposition of the child to attend school, but oftener, we suspect, from the parsimony of the master. But this evil, it is hoped, will have