

whom employment or situations were not provided, previous to their arrival from England, by the proposed auxiliary associations in the Provinces, should be brought.

That the girls should there be instructed in, and made to perform all those domestic duties, to which the farmers' and mechanics' wives of the Province are necessarily subject, viz: milking cows, rearing poultry, making butter and cheese, baking bread, washing, and all the culinary work of the establishment; also such horticultural labor as is suitable for females, tending bees, pickling and preserving fruits, &c. &c.

As also making their own clothes, spinning wool knitting stockings, binding shoes and hats, making gloves, weaving, plaiting straw, making straw hats, basket making, and the culture of silk.

The washing for the citizens of Toronto and other towns, near which the Sanctuaries should be located, should form part of the employment, so that a female obtained from the institution, would prove a truly desirable acquisition in a farmer's family, until sixteen years of age, when they should be at liberty to depart.

That auxiliary associations of ladies in the Provinces should be established, viz: at the cities of Cornwall, Kingston, Bytown, Cobourg, Peterborough, Hamilton, Guelph, Brantford, Oxford, London, St. Thomas and Goderich, and the principal towns in the other Provinces, so that under the sanction of such auxiliary associations, applications should be forwarded for females to the Royal Sanctuary at Toronto, Halifax, St. John, &c. &c.; and such associations should be regarded as the guardians of such children as were sent out upon their application, and apprenticed until sixteen years of age. That auxiliary to these Sanctuaries in the Provinces, associations should be established in London and other cities, if the measure should be adopted, which should have the selection and aid in regulations for sending the children; the necessary rules for such agency, I am prepared to furnish.

An act of the Provincial Legislatures to authorize the binding of apprentices and other objects connected with the due administration of Sanctuaries, if necessary, should be obtained.

I come now to the financial part, which I venture to divide, so as to be drawn from three sources.

First:—From the Crown Lands in the Provinces, the grounds, buildings, &c. &c. essential for the Sanctuary, and the permanent superintendence should be paid for out of those funds. This I deem the contribution of the Crown.

Second:—The clothing for the outfit of the children, and their support for one year after arrival at the Sanctuary, to be born by the Parish whence the children were removed, and where they had a claim.

Third:—Their passage from England to the Sanctuary should be included in the general estimate of the year, as tending to diminish crime. Other cogent reasons on the score of economy might be adduced. A suggestion has arisen to my mind, that as the Provinces will reap so many and great advantages from such an institution, a part of the tax on wild lands, granted to non-residents, and non-occupants, should be turned over to bear the expense of the superintendence.

It may be expected that many humane characters would feel it a privilege to contribute to the sending out such destitute females as this measure refers to, as ten pounds would be sufficient for each female, thus permanently provided for, and saved from destruction.

ESTIMATE.

One hundred acres are deemed necessary for the cultivation of willows for basket work, the growing of broom corn for brooms; and situations suitable for the culture of the mulberry, for silk, should be kept in view.

For the purchase of one hundred acres, with water to turn a wash mill, and for carding, £500 0 0

Building to accommodate one thousand females, with superintendents, out-houses, and dwellings for laborers, &c., furniture included, and so in proportion, 6,000 0 0

Extras, including cattle, &c., 500 0 0

The part contributed by Her Majesty, £7,000 0 0

Also, from the same source. The yearly charges, viz:

Salary of chief matron, £100 0 0

One schoolmistress, 50 0 0

One tailor and mantua maker, 40 0 0

Carried forward, £190 0 0

Brought forward,	£190 0 0
One laundress and general assistant in the washing department,	25 0 0
Ditto of dairy, cooking, &c.,	25 0 0
All with board and lodging.	
Two laborers with families, for working the farm, one going to city with and for work, to have houses and five acres of land,	60 0 0
Support of two horses, harness, cart, &c.,	20 0 0
Doctor, medicine, and hospital,	200 0 0
Slates, pencils and books,	50 0 0
	£570 0 0
Contingencies,	60 0 0
	£630 0 0
The foregoing estimate alone had reference to Upper Canada.	
Passage, including matron and superintendents, from England to the Sanctuary, each,	£4 0 0
One year's support, at 3d. per diem,	4 11 3
	£8 11 3
Expenses to ship, clothing, &c.,	1 8 9
	£10 0 0

The regulation of their religious instruction to be prescribed by the patronesses.

I consider ten pounds each, would provide buildings, furniture, and stock, for the number to be accommodated in the other Provinces, keeping in view the mode of building adopted by the Shaking Quakers, whose management is worthy of imitation.

A question will arise on looking at this estimate, viz: one year's support is alone required; whence is their support at the end of the year, or from what fund are the sick and maimed to be maintained? My answer is,

That of one thousand children sent out, three hundred would not for some years remain at the Sanctuary at the end of three months; in fact, they would (provided the system is regulated as I am prepared to detail and explain,) be very generally engaged before landing, so that very few would reach the Sanctuary, and all those, save such as were unwell, would be enabled to contribute something to their support, so that from the saving of those so provided for, a surplus fund would be derived fully adequate to sustain the establishment; but to obviate various objections on this head, a gentleman every way highly eligible, would contract for the removal from England, and support at the above rates, subject to the supervision of the matrons to be appointed by the Patronesses of the Sanctuary, of three thousand females annually, and if required, in case buildings should be provided, to take annually the further number of three thousand at the same rate, excluding however, blind, halt, lame or labouring under some incurable disease. I fear to swell this letter so as to meet the many plausible objections which will arise, or I should go into the entire detail, which I am prepared to do. Similar institutions for boys, at a less rate of allowance, would be contracted for. I should have mentioned, that in the detail, a plan of rewards for the girls, upon marriage, is suggested; but I forbear.

Let it be borne in mind, that many of the state prisons and penitentiaries in the United States, leave a surplus from the profits of their labor every year. From my intimate knowledge of the working of those institutions, I have little doubt, by proper management, those Sanctuaries would support themselves, at least for some years. Let not the measure be rejected without investigation, as there will not be wanting an efficient agency without charge, to aid in carrying it into effect.

Report of a Public Meeting held in the Free Chapel, at Oromocto, on the 27th February, 1842. The Meeting was opened by Singing and Prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Legget, after which John M. Wilmot, Esquire, addressed the audience, followed by the Rev. Mr. Legget.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to: First.—That this Meeting cordially approves of the object and constitution of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and gladly embraces the present opportunity for joining with that Institution, for the purpose of aiding in the grand work of giving the Bible to all mankind, in their own tongues, throughout the whole world.

Second.—That a Society be now formed in this place, in accordance with the preceding Resolution, and that it be conducted in conformity with the following Rules:—