

the most respectable citizens. At 12 M., President Selby called the Board to order. Rev. Dr. Anderson opened the meeting with prayer. Hon. Wm. Blanding announced the due completion of the building set apart as an Industrial School.

The President then read his report of the proceedings of the department for the preceding year. Col. J. B. Crockett followed, in an eloquent inaugural address, setting forth the history and the objects of the institution.

The inaugural ceremonies were closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Anderson. A collation followed, and terminated "*the event of the day.*"

The first set of officers of the Industrial School Department were—President, Thos. H. Selby; Vice-President, Eugene L. Sullivan; Managers, for 1858 and 1860: Charles L. Taylor, Peter Donahue, Robt. B. Woodward, John Archbald; Managers, 1858-'59: William Blanding, Fred. A. Woodworth, S. Pillsbury, James De Fremery, John F. O'Connor, James B. Roberts, E. H. Washburn, who succeeded C.W. Bond, resigned; added from the Board of Supervisors: Wm. A. Darling, Thomas Tennent, N. C. Lane; Treasurer, Wm. H. Tillinghast; Secretary, James S. Thomson. The above were elected June 7, 1858. The officers elected June 5, 1859, were—President, Joseph B. Leonard; Vice-President, James B. Roberts; Managers, for 1859-'60: Jno. Archbald, Peter Donahue, Charles H. Raymond, M. D., Ira P. Rankin, Charles L. Taylor and Robert B. Woodward; for 1859-'61: Wm. Blanding, Mark Brumagim, Oliver B. Jennings, Asa C. Nichols, Gustave Touchard, Frederick A. Woodworth; Treasurer, John P. Buckley; Secretary, James S. Thomson; Superintendent, Frederick Hennell; Deputy Superintendent and Teacher, Geo. H. Peck; added from the Board of Supervisors: Wm. A. Darling, Thomas Tennent and Nathaniel C. Lane.

On 3d May, 1859, Capt. Frederick Hennell was elected Superintendent; and on the 17th of May, Geo. H. Peck, a Pioneer Public School teacher in California, was appointed Deputy Superintendent and Teacher.

The institution is located on the House of Refuge Lot, which contains over 100 acres of farming land.

We are indebted to the *Alta* newspaper for the following description of the premises:—

"The edifice is a brick of two stories, besides the basement. It consists of a main building, and for the present has only one wing, and is

about 150 feet in its whole length. In the location of the site and plan of the structure good judgment and taste has been displayed. The main building has a fine, light and airy basement, which latter is divided into apartments for cooking, storage and other similar purposes. On the next floor are the room of the Board of Managers, office, parlor, sitting-room, etc., of the Superintendent. The upper story is divided into apartments for various officers of the institution. Adjoining the main building, and extending southward, is that portion of the structure devoted to confining, governing and schooling those sentenced to it. This section of the building is lighted on either side by long windows, extending nearly the whole height of the walls, strongly grated on the inside. Inside the outer walls, is a middle building, in which are the cells or dormitories, leaving a court-yard extending around the whole, and some 15 feet in width. There are 48 cells (calculated for that number of occupants) distributed in three tiers or stories. The cells have been constructed with a view to safe keeping, but a due regard to the health and comfort of those who are to occupy them has been observed. They are well ventilated and lighted, and each one is supplied with a comfortable bed. They are eight feet high each, and have a floor surface of six by eight feet. The court on the east side is the school-room. At the extreme southern end is another building, two stories high, containing the hospital, bed rooms for attached, wash and bathing rooms, etc. The building is admirably lighted and ventilated, and a plenty of water is distributed to every part of it."

June 1st, 1859, 15 juveniles, consisting of one girl and nine boys, had been received into the establishment. Nearly the whole of these had voluntarily applied to Judge Coon in chambers, and were adjudged by that gentleman to be proper subjects to receive the benefits of this asylum.

The Industrial School for Juvenile Delinquents is calculated to confer a large amount of benefit upon this community. If it shall have proper facilities to sustain, to encourage and to assist it in its pioneer steps, and due exertion and prudence are put forth in its management, it is expected that it will prove an invaluable benefit to the State, and a blessing to multitudes of the erring and vicious children of the Commonwealth.

An omnibus leaves the Plaza, corner of Clay