

good members of society, and inspire them with hopes to be chosen as citizens of their heavenly home. Again, what those good boys especially want is to have decent board and lodging. This luxury, at present, is far above their means, and therefore they cannot procure it. They are ashamed to beg, they will not steal, they abhor low associations, they refuse not to work in the frost and snow of winter, and in the great heat of summer. But after a hard day's work, they would like to have at least a bed at night, where they would be undisturbed by drunken brawls and fights; and at least to have one good meal in the day; and, from time to time, a bath, to quench the burning heat of their blood, vitiated by over-exertion, bad food, unwashed garments, and the ever-increasing fire of youth, infused into them by the wise Creator, to sustain life and its battles. In fine, they yearn for a home and a mother's care. To supply this great want of our youth, the assistance of the charitable and kind is needed. If we refuse it, the fault must be doubly expiated, even in this life, by supporting criminals; and in the next, the consequence will be the terrible sentence, 'I was a stranger and you took me not in; naked, and you clothed me not,' &c. We propose to place at the service of those good boys a comfortable home, on such conditions as their earnings and future prospects can easily meet with the kind co-operation of the ever generous citizens of Toronto. This Home will be called the 'St. Nicholas,' and will be conducted on hotel principles. A book of entry will always be kept; none will be admitted except the industrious, and those who strive to be good. Credit will be given to the deserving, but repayment will be expected when a boy procures employment. No lazy or dishonest boys are to be admitted; the reformatory or prison should be their place of abode. On entering the 'Home,' the boys will be supplied with a clean and comfortable bed and bath; kind gentlemen will see that order be observed in the dormitories, and night prayers said, and proper hours kept; there will also be evening school during the winter. The good Sisters of St. Joseph, of the House of Providence, will superintend the dining room, as soon as a house is provided for them, and see that the dormitories are kept clean. There will also be attached a clothing store, where, with the assistance of kind ladies, clothes may be had on the most reasonable terms, and credit will be given to reliable boys, who promise to pay when they may be able. Those regulations are intended to train boys to honor, honesty, thrift, and self-reliance. For many years we most earnestly desired to see such an establishment in this city. The Holy Providence of God enabled us to purchase a lot at \$1,050 (really too dear,) on Richmond street, on the rear of Stanley street school house, in order to have all facility for this work. The first difficulties of this establishment have thereby been overcome. The ground secured is 185 feet by 53 feet, and is situated near Church street. There is already a large brick building, formerly used as a school. This can easily be raised to make a three-story house with a wing,—all the out-offices, namely, bath-rooms, dining-rooms, kitchen, pantry, etc., connecting with the Sisters' Home, on Richmond street. From the time our Lord blessed little children, and proclaimed that those who did not become like unto them would not enter into the kingdom of Heaven, children have become the object of the dearest affection and ardent charity of all those who love God and reverence the angelic virtues. The condition of children is most suitable for little services, and their gratitude for favors is everlasting, whilst their resentments are of long duration. St. Paul, speaking of children, says—'Now I say as long as the heir is a child, he differeth nothing from a servant, though he be Lord of all.'—Gal. iv. 1. Men now say 'thoughtless youth,' whereas youth runs wild in superabundance of thought. To give this exuberance of thought direction and aim, and enable the mind to see heaven in the distance as the great goal of happiness, and to make them good citizens for earth, should be our earnest desire. Christ has said, 'Whosoever shall give to drink to one of those little ones even a cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, amen, I say to you he shall not lose his reward.'—Matt. x. 42. Whilst Christ pronounces a blessing on those who assist youth, He likewise pronounces a malediction on those who scandalize, them or permit them to perish.—'See that you despise not one of these little ones, for I say to you their angels in heaven always see the face of my Father who is in heaven,'—Matt. xviii. 10. Even pagan philosophy forcibly recommends the proper culture of youth, and Plutarch says children should be taught to worship God, to revere their parents, to obey the laws, to submit to rulers, to love their friends, and to be temperate in refraining from pleasures.—*De Educatione Puerorum*. We count upon the generous and hearty support of all good and charitable Christians, who have at heart the welfare of the most interesting portion of Christ's flock, for the success of our undertaking."

— KINGSTON.—The Semi Annual Examination of the Common Schools of Kingston, have just taken place. The veteran and respected Chairman, Wm. Ford, Jr., Esq., was at his post daily throughout the examination, and warm and trying work it was for him and Mr. Woods, sitting day after day in the crowded school-rooms. The examinations were most searching, and calculated to elicit the acquirements and proficiency of the pupils. We may be allowed to remark upon two branches of education, not included in the regular curriculum of the Common Schools, but afforded to those pupils who have a taste for them, by the kindness of their teachers, namely, singing and drawing. In both of these branches we observed a marked improvement in all the schools where one or both are taught. An interesting episode occurred at the close of the examination in Queen Street School. It appears that Mr. W. Phillips, the Chairman of the School Committee, at the commencement of the year, promised to present a copy of Reid's Dictionary, at the Examination, to the boy in the Senior Male Department, who exhibited the most proficiency in his studies. After addressing the pupils and distributing the prizes of merit, Mr. Phillips called upon Mr. Wilson to bring forward the boy to whom was due the honour and reward, and much to the surprise of all, he presented an amusing little fellow, named Thomas Thompson Mills, who had carried off the prizes in a class which, to our own knowledge, contains a number of as smart and diligent boys as any in the Common Schools. We cannot close this notice without reference once more, to the Father of our Kingston Common Schools. If we mistake not, this is the decennial Summer Examination of the Common Schools since Mr. Ford accepted the Chair of the Board, with its unremunerated labours and responsibilities. In addressing one of the schools, he told the boys, in the words of the immortal Nelson, that "England expected every man to do his duty," and faithfully has he done his, without grudging any sacrifice to promote the great object he had in view. He has at last nearly accomplished it, and the children of Kingston are henceforth assured of a good practical education whatever their condition in life may be. Monuments are erected to warriors and statesmen, which time obliterates; but William Ford will have a monument in the grateful hearts of future generations in Kingston, far more enduring, and one which his descendant will feel prouder of, than if a statue had been erected by the public to his memory.—*Whig*.

— THE ENOCENIA AT NEW BRUNSWICK.—It has been already noticed in the *Leader* that the annual oration was delivered before this Provincial University by the Hon. J. H. Gray, D.C.L., M.P. We find the following flattering notice of the discourse in the *N. B. Union Advocate*:—"Many had been attracted by this, and were now prepared to give careful attention. In our opinion the oration should be published. It was replete with interest and instruction. It pointed out in the clearest manner the benefits of education—and this word we use in the widest sense—nay, the absolute necessity thereof at the present day. Reference was made to our country in its enlarged condition. Instead of petty and divided provinces with separated interests, we can now employ the boastful language of our neighbors across the border—

"Our country, 'tis a glorious land,
With broad arms stretched from shore to shore;
The wide Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar."

And we might add—

"And nurtured on her ample breast
Full many a goodly prospect lies."

If, said the learned speaker, the young men of the present generation expect to compete with such men as Howe, McDonald, Cartier, and others scarcely less distinguished, they must be educated men; they must bring diligence and perseverance to bear upon their studies. A graceful tribute was paid to the memory of T. D'Arcy McGee; reference was also made to the careful preparation by which he fitted himself for public duties. The last and perhaps the best speech of his life, which excited admiration and wonder at the time, and was supposed to be a spontaneous outburst of eloquence, was, subsequent to his death, found in his desk fully and carefully written out. The oration of Mr. Gray fully sustained his reputation as a speaker and scholar."

— OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.—In a convocation at Oxford University on the 13th ult., it was agreed, after a protest from Mr. Goldwin Smith, to make a grant of books from the University press to the University of the Southern States of America. A decree was then brought forward to grant from the University chest the sum of £350 towards restoring the buildings of the said University, which were destroyed during the late war. On a division, the decree