

other churches who granted their places of worship for the meeting of the sections. (3). To the general Secretary and Treasurer for their valuable services to the Association. (4). To the Railway and Steamboat Companies who have granted reductions of fares to Ministers and Delegates attending this Convention. (5). To the Local Committee, and especially to William Johnston, Esq., their Secretary, for the thorough and complete arrangements which have tended so much to the efficiency and comfort of the Convention. (6). To those gentlemen who cheerfully responded to the call of the Executive Committee and of the Convention itself, to take a prominent part in the proceedings. 3. That in view of the vast and increasing interest attaching to the Sabbath School work, and the fact that this work is becoming year by year a still greater power in the church and country, the Convention urge on all concerned the following: (1). To feel more deeply that the legitimate province of the Sabbath School is to teach the living word of God for bringing souls to Jesus, and then training them up in the Divine life. (2). To exercise great care in the selection of hymns for Sabbath School use, and that an improvement in the style of music be arrived at, in order that the department of praise in our schools may tend more to have a means of grace to the scholars. (3). To use all suitable means by prayer, careful acquaintance with the Bible, and a prudent and cautious use of improved apparatus, and modes of teaching, in order to increase the efficiency of the Sabbath Schools. (4). To establish and conduct weekly teachers' meetings for studying the lesson, and conferring on the spiritual state of the school. (5). To use all legitimate efforts to produce an increased interest in the churches of our land on behalf of this important part of the churches' work, and to induce more persons of piety, skill, and diligent Bible study, to take the position of superintendents and teachers. 4. That in view of the grand career of growth in wealth and population so evidently opening up before our New Dominion, the foremost place in the prayers and exertions of the church should be given to the religious training of our youth, in order that our spiritual growth may outstrip rather than fall behind our material progress, and so the moral evils incident to great earthly prosperity be averted, and that righteousness brought in which exalteth a nation. 5. That inasmuch as children are more easily impressed by divine truth than those of more advanced age, the members of this Convention hereby solemnly pledge themselves to renewed, and, if possible, increased efforts to bring the children to Jesus before they are exposed to the temptations of more mature years. 6. That this Convention, appreciating the great importance and necessity of planting Sabbath Schools in destitute neighbourhoods, bid a hearty God speed to those who are engaged in this work under all the various organizations. 7. That this Convention, while recognizing the capabilities for good in the institution of Sabbath School libraries, recommend that the most watchful and jealous care should be exercised, both in selecting the books and in employing such a method of distributing them as may not in any manner encroach upon or interrupt the proper work of instruction. At the close of the Convention, the Rev. Joel Briggs, of Georgetown, made a financial statement and appeal. Five hundred dollars were wanted for the coming year, of which \$100 were expected from the collection this evening. A subscription list being opened, promises were given by individual schools of \$50, \$25, \$20, \$10, \$5, until the total reached no less than \$723. The collections on the three evenings amounted to \$202; the subscriptions from 130 of the schools represented, of \$1 and upwards, according to the vote of last year, to \$160; and the subscriptions previously obtained in Belleville by the Local Committee, to \$207; making the handsome total of \$1,302. The funds thus obtained are required for the expenses attendant on the annual meetings, which are considerable, and for the work of county and township organization, which it is designed to push forward with all possible vigour. While the plates were passing round, Mrs. Mullen, of the Society of Friends, came forward to the platform and addressed the meeting, modestly and feelingly relating her experiences in the formation of Sunday Schools in Huntingdon, about 20 miles from Belleville. A Publication Committee was appointed to issue the report of the Convention, consisting of Rev.

W. Millard, Messrs. J. J. Woodhouse, J. G. Hodgins, R. J. Walker. It was also resolved that, in order to secure a more legible type for the report, it be sold at 20c. per copy instead of 12½c., or 5 copies for one dollar, instead of 8 copies.—*Correspondence of the Globe.*

— THE WATERLOO TEACHERS' CONVENTION was recently held in the Central School, Waterloo. Every part of the Riding was represented. Mr. King, chairman, and Mr. Mouat, secretary. Mr. Muir read the report of the Provisional Committee, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Moran, of Philipsburg, then read an essay on "Teachers' Associations," which contained many valuable ideas and suggestions, and was listened to with marked attention and pleasure throughout. Among the many points noticed, the following were more particularly considered: the relation between teaching and the welfare of society—the effect of isolation, negligence and want of self-respect among teachers—the object of an Association—organization—mode of conducting—and advantages to be derived. A discussion then ensued upon the question, "How shall we best secure proper discipline in schools?" which was opened up by Mr. C. George at some length. An animated discussion of the question occupied the remainder of the evening session, in which Messrs. Muir, Blackwood, Moran, Hilliard, Mouat and others, took part. Mr. King, chairman, then proceeded to illustrate, by means of the blackboard, his system of teaching young children the alphabet. He did not claim that it was a new system, but he never knew of any person using it before he tried it himself. After briefly explaining the system and taking four or five letters as examples, he solicited questions or criticism. The matter was discussed some time, when resolutions were offered. The subject, "How can we best cultivate the thinking powers of children?" was introduced by Mr. Muir, who read a paper on the subject. A lively discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Smith, Muir, Harrold, Herner, Blackwood, Ruby, Moran, Sherk and others took part. The election of permanent officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. *President*, Mr. John S. King, Prin. Central School, Waterloo, nearly unanimously, only one vote recorded against him; *1st Vice-President*, Mr. James M. Muir, Hawksville; *2nd Vice-President*, Mr. John Moran, Philipsburg; *Secretary*, Mr. Smith, Berlin; *Treasurer*, Mr. Robert Blackwood, Waterloo. The meeting then appointed the local committees, three teachers for each township, to create township associations, to carry out the intentions of the Association in that township, and, with the remaining committees, in other townships, and officers of the Association to form an Executive Board, numbering 14 members. *Woolwich*—Messrs. Woodward, Mouat, and Ruby. *Wellesley*—Messrs. Smith, Snyder and Affholder. *Waterloo*—Messrs. Clemens, Zimmer and Shoemaker. The first named in each committee being convener of township committees, and to take steps during the ensuing three months to organize a township association and otherwise carry out the intentions of the Association just organized. The place fixed upon for the next meeting is Hawksville, the time to be fixed by the Board.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

— JAMAICA.—One of the fruits of an improved financial condition of the colony, is the devotion of ampler means to the sadly neglected work of educating the people. The Government has just proposed to increase largely the expenditure for education. But even on this enlarged scale the expenditure will be miserably small, and totally inadequate, being not more than ten cents *per capita* for the whole population. There is promise, however, of better things. Model schools on the industrial system are to be established in different parts of the island, and put in charge of trained teachers sent out from England. Some of the teachers have already arrived, and arrangements are in progress to begin the work.

— SCHOOLS IN ITALY.—An official return just published at Florence says the number of national schools in Italy in 1866 was 31,117, with 1,217,780 pupils. In 1864 there were 31,804 schools with 1,178,743 pupils. The number of children under fourteen years of age is 7,750,000. In France and Belgium one out of nine of the population goes to school. In Prussia one out of six, in the Netherlands one out of eight, in Spain one out of thirteen, and in Italy one out of eighteen.