

well as their literary training, are carefully watched over and duly provided for ; a conviction practically evident by the fact, that not only the members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and other Methodists, but the members of the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome have contributed largely, and exerted themselves to establish colleges and higher seminaries of learning, for the superior education of their children.

" 2nd. That no provision for instruction in secular learning alone, can compensate for the absence of provision, or care, for the religious and moral instruction of youth in the most exposed, critical and eventful period of their lives.

" 3rd. That it is of the highest importance to the best interests of Canada, that the Legislative provision for superior education should be in harmony with the conscientious convictions and circumstances of the religious persuasions who virtually constitute the Christianity of the country.

" 4th. That the exclusive application of the Legislative provision for superior education, to the endowment of a college for the education of the sons of that class of parents alone who wish to educate their sons in a non-denominational institution, irrespective of their religious principles and moral character, to the exclusion of those classes of parents who wish to educate their sons in colleges or seminaries where a paternal care is bestowed upon their moral and religious interests, at the same time that they are carefully and thoroughly taught in secular learning ; is grossly illiberal, partial, unjust and unpatriotic, and merits the severest reprobation of every liberal and right-minded man of every religious persuasion and party in the country.

" 5th. That the ministers and members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, aided by the liberal co-operation of many other friends of Christian education, have largely and long contributed to establish and sustain Victoria college, in which provision is made for the religious instruction and oversight of students, independent of any Legislative aid—in which there are fifty-nine students in the Faculty of Arts, besides more than two hundred pupils and students in preparatory and special classes—in which no religious test is permitted by the charter in the admission of any student, or pupil, and in which many hundreds of youths of different religious persuasions, have been educated and prepared for professional and other pursuits, many of whom have already honorably distinguished themselves in the clerical, legal and medical professions, as also in mercantile and other branches of business.

" 6th. That Victoria College is justly entitled to share in the Legislative provision for superior education, according to the number of students in the Collegiate and Academical courses of instruction.

" 7th. That we affectionately entreat the members of our church to use their influence to elect, as far as possible, public men who are favorable to the views, expressed in the foregoing resolutions, and do equal justice to those who wish to give a superior religious education to the youth of the country, as well as those who desire for their sons a non-religious education alone.

" 8th. That a copy of these resolutions be laid before the quarterly meeting of each Circuit, for the consideration and co-operation of our official brethren throughout the Province."

These Resolutions were laid before the country, and what was their reception by the University College advocates ? They were received by attacks upon the Wesleyan body, upon their Collegiate institution, upon other Colleges in the country, and upon myself individually. These attacks came from the part of the advocates of University College, who drew their inspiration, no doubt, very largely