

pended in purchasing a number of beautiful books, which he would soon have the pleasure of distributing to the successful pupils. The speaker next adverted to the great good which education was doing for those who apply themselves properly to the acquisition of knowledge. We could, said he, do nothing without education, and the more thoroughly we were educated the more successful we would be as a people. He regretted that there were still amongst us a few who could not see that any benefit was derived from education. These parties tried to argue that the more thoroughly the poorer classes were educated the more it unfitted them for the humble life to which God in his goodness had pleased to call them; but he contended that, no matter what were the circumstances of any individual, education would never do aught for them except good, so long as they used it in the proper manner. It was as necessary for those who were obliged to work at the wash tub or attend to domestic affairs to have a good education, as it was for the richest in the land. It was a grand feature in this Province that the highest places in the land were open to those who worked for them with a will. The University, the Bench, Parliament—were open for the well-educated; and with these goals to strive for, he exhorted all the scholars attending the school to work upwards and onwards earnestly. He next alluded to the assistance which the State had given towards establishing the present school system. The same system was originally commenced in Germany, it was then adopted by Prussia, and lastly by ourselves; and he was proud to think that so good and wholesome a system prevailed. He next addressed the parents, and explained that their duty was to instil into the minds of their children the necessity of pursuing their studies earnestly, and not to throw obstacles in their way; and above all things, not to detain them from school under frivolous pretences. Much harm was often done by keeping children from school a day or so at a time, because it must be apparent to all that each day children were absent, they lost what had been taught to others whilst they were away, and they found so much the greater difficulty in keeping pace with their classmates; and in the end, instead of going into higher classes, they fell back into those which they had left before. The speaker continued for a considerable length of time in this strain, urging parents and children to use their utmost endeavours to acquire a sound education. On taking his seat he was loudly applauded.—The Rev. Mr. Melville next addressed the assembly, and concurred in what had fallen from the previous speaker. He instanced several cases where poor boys had risen by their own exertions to fill the highest and most honourable positions in the land. Amongst others he instanced the career of Sir Isaac Newton.—The girls sang in an excellent manner a song entitled "The Grave of Napoleon."—The Rev. W. C. Wilson addressed the meeting in an able and effective manner.—The Misses Clayton next sang a duet entitled "The Empty Chair," which was well and deservedly applauded.—Dr. Berryman stated that Miss Ellen Clayton had undertaken to teach the girls attending the school the beauties of music, and from the proficiency which was exhibited after so short a period of trial, he knew that ere long there would be some very sweet singers in Yorkville.—Then followed the distribution of prizes; after which the national anthem was sung, the Rev. Mr. Melville pronounced the benediction, and the meeting broke up.—*Globe*.

—THE BOY'S HOME.—By the praiseworthy exertions of several benevolent ladies and gentlemen in this city the institution known as the "Boy's Home" has at length found a permanent location, and a commodious building has been erected, in which the orphan and the homeless may find refuge. The building is situated on a block of land on the east side of George street, south of Gerrard street, 400 ft. in front, and something over 100 ft. in depth. The cost of the land and building has been about \$9000—\$7000 of which has already been paid. Of this sum, \$5000 was paid for the building. It is built of white and red brick, and when furnished can accommodate over 100 children. There are at present 38 children ready to take possession of it, as soon as it shall be ready for occupation. The inauguration took place on Saturday afternoon, and, as might naturally be expected, drew together a large number of the friends of the institution.—The boys, to the number of 26, were also present, seated on raised forms, and appeared clean, healthy and contented. About half past three o'clock the Chief Justice took the chair, and called upon the Rev. Mr. Armstrong to open the proceedings with prayer. The Chief Justice then briefly addressed the meeting, and dwelt with much force upon the great benefits such institutions might confer upon society at large by rescuing homeless children from the paths of crime and vice, and giving them a religious training, whereby they might become useful and respected members of the

community. The learned judge then introduced Prof. Wilson to the meeting. Prof. Wilson then proceeded to deliver an address suitable to the occasion.

—VICTORIA COLLEGE, COBOURG.—In the proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference we find the following:—Immediately after the opening of the afternoon session the annual meeting of the Victoria College was called—the President of Conference in the chair. The Secretary of the annual meeting, the Rev. Dr. Nelles, first read the minutes of last year's meeting, which were approved. The bursar, J. H. Dumble, Esq., M.A., then presented his annual balance sheet, which shewed that the College had been self-sustaining for the past year. Appended to the balance sheet was a statement of the present debt of the College. The bursar remarked that this debt \$40,000, though apparently large, would not be considered so by any one acquainted with the operation of similar institutions. He doubted whether any other denomination could have maintained a college of equal efficiency, upon such slender means, without incurring a much larger debt. He preferred a College with a debt of \$40,000 and the reputation of Victoria College, to an institution without such reputation though free from debt. The pecuniary difficulties of the College were the result of its success as a literary institution. The rapid increase of students necessitated an outlay with which its income did not keep pace. He felt gratified at the action of Conference in voluntarily assuming themselves to maintain the College. Such action on the part of the ministers indicated in language more forcible than words, the duty of the laymen of the church. He believed they would yet yield a hearty response to this silent appeal. The action of the conference spoke also in most unmistakable terms to those outside who stood waiting for the demise of our college, telling them that the college would not die. Our legislature, while admitting the principle of *State Aid* to higher education, virtually ignored it by granting so small a sum to our institution. We had been accused of seeking relief at the expense of other Universities. Victoria College never desired to take one farthing from any other college, if the taking of that would impair the efficiency of a sister institution. Victoria College would be judged by its merits. The alumni had its interest at heart, and would yet exert a power even in the legislature, on its behalf. In the meantime, the important question was, how may we liquidate the debt as rapidly as possible, and this he commended to the consideration of the present meeting. The report was received. The Rev. Dr. Nelles then stated to the meeting that the attendance during the past year had been 328, and the graduating class 60, shewing most gratifying prosperity. Previous to the report of the Rev. Dr. Aylsworth, the college agent, it was resolved to appoint a committee consisting of the members of the college board present at conference and nine others to consider various suggestions which Dr. Aylsworth wished to lay before the conference in connection with his report. The college meeting was then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.—Edward Jackson, Esq., of Hamilton, and John Macdonald, Esq., M.P.P., of Toronto, have each given \$1,000 to Victoria College.

—SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.—In the proceedings of the recent Synod we find the following:—Moved by the Rev. W. Bleasdale, seconded the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, "That the changes introduced into the Common School System of this Province are entirely at variance with the fundamental principles of that system, as understood and accepted by the people of Upper Canada; that instead of a purely secular system of education, under which all classes should be included, undue preferences and special privileges have been conferred on a distinct class of the people of this Province—Separate Schools, in which special religious instruction is given, being recognized as a part of the government system. Against this unjust preference, this Synod enters its solemn protest, and demands as an act of common justice, that the privileges granted to the Roman Catholics be granted to others, or that those now accorded be withdrawn." [NOTE.—This resolution is identical with the one passed in 1863 in the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto.—*Ed. J. of Ed*] It was moved in amendment by the Rev. Mr. Worrell, "That His Lordship be instructed to petition the next session of the Legislature for the concession of privileges to the United Church of England and Ireland similar to those granted to and enjoyed by the Church of Rome, as regards Separate Schools." Rev. A. J. O'Loughlin moved a further amendment, seconded by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, "That the Synod shall appoint a Committee who shall fully inquire into the nature and results of the Common School System in this Province, and specially with a view of ascertaining the extent of the grievances under which the members of our Church are said to suffer by their connection therewith. The committee to report at the annual meeting in 1865, which