

give, Government Schools would probably be confined to secular education. Government schools looked to the pupils, as the creatures of time,—theirs looked to them as the heirs of immortality. The government education perished with the using, theirs was intended to endure through the ages of eternity.

The School under the direction of the Colonial Church and School Society had this great advantage, that the pupils who were educated in them, went forth to the world, not with a *religion to seek*, but a religion *found*. They were taught to consider themselves as the members of a Church, whose faith had been founded on the Rock of Ages. They were instructed in the obligations which this connection laid upon them, and instructed in the articles of Faith, which her members possess. This was an advantage every way. Moral principles could only be deeply fixed in the soul, by means of the awful injunctions of religion, and must always refer to God and his will proclaimed and understood. When they considered the present state of education in the country, when they saw the necessity for an improved method of education, the necessity for a Model School, and the advantages to the pupils of religious instruction given in the schools, under the direction of this Society, a more worthy object of Christian regard could not, he thought, be pointed out, if they were not willing that education would be entirely secularised, that the youth of the country should be cast upon the "wide, wide world, without a form of faith, treasured in their inmost souls;—if they were not willing that they should be left a prey to every species of error, superstition or infidelity, it was surely the duty of all Christian people not only to advocate the work of the Society, but to contribute vigorously and generously in its support.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., said it was with much pleasure that he rose to second the adoption of the Report. It must be a cause of deep thankfulness to all, to know that, in this dark and spiritually destitute land, there was a society, silently and steadily spreading forth its branches, laden with the precious fruit of the tree of knowledge, and who have here given us good hope, that not only would this fruit be eagerly plucked, but that the seed thus sown will, in its turn, fructify and increase. Instead of an ignorant and benighted peasantry, we should have an intelligent and prosperous people. The advantages of education were so manifold, that it would exhaust a lifetime, instead of the few minutes to which he must confine himself to detail them. He was aware, that a large class of politicians of no mean ability, were opposed to the education of the masses. They argued, that by it the working man would be raised above the sphere in which God had placed him, and that the necessary labor of the civilized world could not be