

tional permanency, and their greater security, become intitled to a decided preference; and be by far the *cheapest in the end*.

Live fences are very common in England, but I am told do not answer in Canada, but I am not certain if they have ever had a fair trial. To the fanciful landed proprietor who is desirous of embellishing his farm, rather than improving it with the view of making it valuable, this sort of fence affords him one of the best means of indulging his propensity. But for the practical agriculturist whose object it is to have fences for securing his fields and properly dividing his farm, I cannot see any superiority live fences possess for him. They require several years before they grow to be of any use—require to be kept in order, and for this purpose absorb a considerable portion of labour every year. In short they, as already said, are more objects to display taste upon, or answer more for the embellishment of a farm than for any useful purpose.

C. F. CRESINUS.

ON ELOQUENCE.

(For the Canadian Magazine.)

The old and well chosen classification of human knowledge, into History, Mathematics and Philosophy, although it has been very generally adopted, and perhaps well suited for the early days in which it was first made, is nevertheless defective in its extent. A further progress in civilization and a corresponding extension of education has opened the way to mental acquirements which cannot with propriety be classed under either of these heads; and perhaps there cannot be a more striking illustration of this truth than in the case of that branch of knowledge which is the subject of the following remarks.—The pursuits of the historian don't require the powers of eloquence; far less do the Mathematical investigations, or Philosophical researches. These three it is true are so blended together, and so closely connected that they mutually advance the progress of the student in either of them and materially operate in overcoming the intricacies of education. But the science of Eloquence or Elocution as it may be termed is entirely unconnected, with any other, and its study, and the high estimation in which it is held, are entirely attributed to its usefulness and to the fascinating beauties it presents to a refined taste.

As Eloquence has been long considered as a tasteful and important study, by the most eminent scholars, it has engrossed a proportionate share of attention from many illustrious writers. These as a proper introduction to any dissertation upon this subject, have endeavoured to discover a correct definition which would convey to those unacquainted with it a just idea of what is meant by the word *Eloquence*.

Some of these writers adhering to the literal meaning of the word have defined Eloquence to be "a proper order of words and sentences" which although descriptive of one requisite of the art is not suf-