

bing and of patronage. Such a board ought to join the scientific and patriotic researches which characterise the board of agriculture at home to the functions of the land board in Upper Canada, and should have a species of jurisdiction, not only over the agricultural concerns of the country, but likewise over the distribution and allotment of all the ungranted lands in the province.

Chambers of commerce, boards of agriculture, and royal institutions, are but so many ramifications of popular government devised to ameliorate the condition, discipline the practices, and keep within bounds the various propensities, of mankind. The Athenians had their *Prytaneum* to collect the wisdom of the wisest for the benefit of the republic. They had their *Sitownai*, to furnish corn for the use of the city, and their *Sitophulakès*, to prevent imposition in over-rating the sale of it. The Romans had their *Senaculum*; their *Fora Venalia*, where the markets were kept and regulated; the *Prætores ceriales* were magistrates appointed to inspect the wants of the people, and to see that the city of Rome was amply supplied with corn, and the office of *Præfectus frumenti* was to inspect the corn markets, and to report the true state of them to the *Præfectus urbis* or chief magistrate, who, as guardian of the city, was to see that no imposition, no fraudulent reports, might set the agents of avarice at work to distress the people. Charlemagne, from his regard to justice, established the *Missi dominici*, through every province of his dominions, with instructions to hear complaints from the lowest, and full power to punish the loftiest, subject who should be convicted of oppression, or any other enormous crime against his people; and, from a respect to industry, the cause of the labourer was always, in those ambulatory courts, first heard