of socious. In Press School cities and states, the Common Schools are acknowledged to be the best elementary Schools in such cities and states; so much so, that the Governor of the State of Massochanetts researched at a late School colobration, that if he hed the stellar of ap-Astochanetts researched at a late School colobration, that if he hed the stellar of ap-Astochanet search and all his children through the Common School to the highest institutions in the State. If the wealthy classes can support expensive private Schools, their influence and caretions would element the Common School to an equality with, if not superciselty ever, any Private School, at less expense to theuselves, and to the great henceft of their less afflicent neighbours. The support of the education which is essential for the good of all, should be made obligatory upon all; and if all are combined in support of the document School, it will some be rendered in form the obligations of contributing to its support. It is also worthy of remark, that the Board of Trustees in each city and incorporated town in Upper Canada, has authority to establish Male and Female, Primary, Secondary and High Schools, adapted to the varied intellectual wants of each city and town; while in each country School School.

Second objection:—"It is unjust to tax persons for the support

and the Common School involve the common interests; and the Free School system impose a tax upon all by the majority for the education of all?

I clearve again on this second objection, that what it assumes as fact is not true. It assumes that none are benefited by the Common School but those who patronise it. This is the lowest, narrowest and most selfish view of the subject, and indicates a mind the most contracted and grovelling. This view applied to a Provincial University, implies that no persons are benefited by it except Graduates; applied to criminal jurisprudence and its requisite efficient and prices. The second Grown the smalls of theft; applie als, harboars, reads, &c., this view assumes, that no persons are rescued from the assaults of violetee, or whose property is restored from the hands of theft; applie als, harboars, reads, &c., this view assumes, that no pe. a may benefit from them, accept those who personally ma, the or travel over them. The fact is, that whatever tends to diminish crime and lessen the expenses of criminal jurisprudence, enhances the value of a whole estate of a country or district; and is not this the tendency of good Common School education? And who has not witnessed the expenditure of unore money in the detection, imprisonment and punishment of a single unsulcated criminal, than would be necessary to educate in the Common School half a dozen children? Is it not better to spend measurested criminal, than would be necessary to educate in the Common School half a dozen children? Is it not better to spend measurested criminal, than would be necessary to reducate in the Common School half a dozen children? Is it not better to spend measurested criminal, than would be necessary to reduce the property of all kinds increases its value; and does not the proper? It am therefore this the endeation of the people to make all the resources of their country tributary to their interests and conforts? And is not this the most obvious and prominent distinguishing features between an educate

as an engan property and the greatest intelligence—the profoundest scholars and the ablest statemen.

It has been objected, that the lands of absentees ought not to be taxed for the support of schools in the vicinity of such sands. I asswer, the inhabitants of the School Sections in which such lands are situated are continually adding to the value of those lands by their labours and improvements, and are therefore entitled to some return, in the shape of a local school tax, from such absentee land-holders.

The objection that the European and the such absentee land-holders.

their labours and improvements, and are therefore entitled to some reture, in the shape of a local school tax, from such absentee land-holders.

The objection that the Free School system is a pauper sing system has been sufficiently answered and exposed in a precessing part of this address. Such a term is only applicable to the present rate-bill system, as I have shown; and the application of it to the Free School system is an exhibition of the sheerest ignorance of the subject, or a pitful maneuvre of selfishness against the education of the working classes of the people. History is unanimous in the assertion, that the first race of New England pilgrims were the best aducated and most independent class of men that ever planted the standard of colonization is any new country. Yet among these mended the system of Free Schools originate; by their free and intelligent descendants has it been perpetuated and extended; their suiters all decision has triumphed over the comparative barrenness of their soil and the severity of their climate, and unade their suitants the metropolis of American manufacture and arts, and the seat of the best colleges and schools in America. Nor is a page of their educational history disfigured with the narrative of a "Ragged School," or the anomaly of a pauper pupil.

I submit then the great question of Free Schools, or of universal aducation, (for I hold the two to be synonymous in fact), to the grave consideration of the Canadian public. I think it properly apportains to the inhabitants of each School Bunicipality to decide for themselves on this subject. I desire no further Legislative interference than to give the inhabitants of each school division, the power of supporting their own school as they please. Of the result of their inquiries as to the best mode of supporting their school, I have no doubt; and in that result I read the brightest hope and the greatest wealth of future Canada.

(Signed), P. RYERSON.

THE BEST MANNER.

Always make it a rule to do everything, which it is proper and a duty to do, is the hest manner and to the hest of your ability. An imperfact execution of a thing, where we neight have done better, is not only amprofitable, but it is a vicious execution; or, in bither words, is morally wrong. He who aims at perfection is great things, but is willing to he imperfect in little things, will find himself essentially an imperfect non. The perfection of the greater will be no compensation and no excess for the imperfection of the less. Such a person wants the essential principle of universal obedience. Consider well, therefore, what Gud in his Providence would have you perform; and if you feel the spirit of those directions, which require us to do all things as unto God rather than unto men, you will not do them with a false heart or a feelle hand. And thus is small things, as well as in great, in those which are union as well as those which attract notice, it shall be said of you, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

sweeping of Transac is such sity and incorporated town in Upper Cannals, has anathority to entablish Male and Femnel Primary, Secondary and High Schools, adapted to the varied in tabectual water of each city and town; while in each country School Section, it requires the united means of intelligence of the whole population to establish and support one thoroughly good action!

Second objection:—"It is unjust to tax persons for the support of a school which they do not patronic, and from which "they do rive no individual benefit."

Answer.—If this objection be well founded, it puts an end to exhaust of every fluid, and subdishes school and college endowments of every discrete in the High School of the country over them, you love of course the chief rive no individual benefit."

Answer.—If this objection be well founded, it puts an end to chief the country of the country over them, you come of an antihilates all systems of public instruction, and knows objected of Beginn I to High School of the puts of the country of the subding who combined the country of the subding who combined t

Criminal Courts; nor should no proceed the common safety and welfare, I and that jails are uncessary for the common safety and welfare, I and the safety are they more so than Common Schools? Is a juil for the egofinement and gunishment of criminals more important to a community, than a school for education is knowledge and virtue? In all good governments, the interests of the unjority are the rule of procedure; and in all free governments the voice of the unjority determines what shall be done by the whole population for the common interests, without reference to isolated individual cases of advantage or disadvantage, of inclination or disinclination. Bose not the Common School involve the common interests; and the Free School system impose a tax upon all by the majority for the education of all?

I charry again on this second objection, that what it assumes as fact is not true. It assumes that none are benefited by it common School but those who patronise it. This is the lowest, who precured the Aerolite from the Kurrutpoor hills, on the bank of the Ganges. It is 15 inches in length, 12 inches in early who precured the Aerolite from the Kurrutpoor hills, on the bank of the Ganges. It is 15 inches in length, 12 inches in early who precured the Aerolite from the Kurrutpoor hills, on the bank of the Ganges. It is 15 inches in length, 12 inches in early who precured the Aerolite from the Kurrutpoor hills, on the bank of the Ganges. It is 15 inches in length, 12 inches in early who precured the Aerolite from the Kurrutpoor hills, on the bank of the Ganges. It is 15 inches in length, 12 inches in early who precured the Aerolite from the Kurrutpoor hills, on the bank of the Ganges. It is 15 inches in length, 12 inches in early who precured the Aerolite from the Kurrutpoor hills, on the bank of the Ganges. It is 15 inches in length, 12 inches in early who precured the Aerolite from the Kurrutpoor hills, on the bank of the Ganges in the revenue survey, who precured the Aerolite from the Kurrutpoor hills, on the bank of

	projectile: — Metallic iron				**	77-00
	Nickel	**	••			1.00
	Cobalt	**	**			3-20
	Chromium				**	0.50
	Silica	**		**		17.00
	Alumina				**	1.50
	Arsenic and	seleniu	· m	**		traces
						100-20

For the second specimen the Society are mainly indebted to Thomas B. Mactier, Eq., the magistrate at Bancoorah, in Bengal, who proceeded to the spot, ten miles from Bancoorah, where the Aerolite fell: and saved what portions he could from the depredation of the superstituous natives, who were conveying the fragments away as fast as possible for charms, objects of worship, and for medicinal purposes.

This Aerolite fell on the 30h of November last, with a great noise, into a soft, muddy rice field, where it buried itself three feet in the soil, having in its fall scattered a shower of fragments around, within a radius of twenty feet. The Aerolite, judging from circumstances, must have been three feet in length; it is of a beautiful ash colour, friable, soft, and gritty, and somewhat resembles pumice.

with the Archite full it and evend what pertones are considered to the approximation of the suppression areas for the constraints, who were considered to the constraints, and were considered to the constraints, and the constraints are constraints, and the cons

A game of some and shoulded views, when he shoulded the second of the se

Bashaw, was come tween the boars of 1 Bedding and Clothe way before it was di wife and children on cossible; he threw hi into the snow, the til low the cipher. Licalumity been render alons for his family, or clothes, could not

Sin—Î have to î Let 27, came acros a boat—the like no a boat—the little at twenty passengers bought a boat, and was to have had his and had to put bace mail got across the should start again boarded about a mil-in the morning the Scotaman walked a took a fence pole in Gulf, which he sue opposite shore at de home.

Mr. John Inge.

The Temperance is receipt of the hunder Duchemin and Famil the Islander of the 9

At Devenpert Cot

At Rustico Chu
Lloyd, Mr. David M
eldest Daughter of
Queen's County.
By the Rev. Mr. S
Jun., of Lot 49, to M
On Tuesday, 20th
by the Rev. L Baint
Wm. Cunard, Esq.,
Justice Haliburton, C
At Charlottetown of
T. Sanallwood, Mr. V
4th daughter of Mr. V
lottetown.

At Vernou River, painful illness of twel Mr. Alexander McDe ed was a native of At to this Colony in 177 On Monday the 19 Aldridge, of Beech H censed was a native of the page 1821

In the Mail Boat, finst., Mrs. Roach, Refoundland; Messrs. Wand one other person. METE

> Lowest (15th.) Highest (11th.) 30.10 W1N1 9, A.

BAROMET

Jan.
Sa. 11 E. light air.
Mo. 12 N. mod. breez
Tu. 13 N.W. do.
We. 14 W. light bree Th. 15 W. moderate

Fri. 16 N. gentle d Sat. 17 N.N.E. light o N. B .- The of Cha

Exchange 50 per cent.

Beef, (small) per lb.
do. by quarter,
do. (sumil)
Button, (small)
Button, (fresh)
do. by the tub,
Cheese,
Flour, per lb.,
Cheese,
Flour, per lb.,
Catanal, per lb.
Ganagges, per lb.
Tallow,
Lard,
Dacks, each
Partridges,
Gesse,
Beets, per bush.

TillE Subscriber vi
Cooper's farm, o
ten o'clock, forencon,
Dingwell's Mills, to le
ing and filling up the P
the Main Post Roads is
quired for the due perfe

e authorised him t

ary 19, 1852. ALM