

Early become members of the Church of Christ; then unite in supporting the Bible, Missionary, Tract, Temperance and all societies that have for their object the glory of God and the good of the great family of mankind.

Be sure that you read a portion of the Bible every day, and devoutly ask for the holy spirit to guide you in the right discharge of all the duties of life. Be very careful that all your business and transactions throughout the whole of your life be with a wise reference to the Divine glory.

While acquiring an education be entreated to occupy your leisure moments in some useful manual labour. Each one might employ two or three hours daily in cultivating the soil, or in some mechanical business. The avails of this labour would do much good, if applied to the relief and instruction of the destitute. It would also contribute greatly to the promotion of your health and usefulness through life.

It is greatly to be desired that all the youth in our Colleges and boarding schools may be persuaded to adopt this plan.

That God Almighty may bless you and make you blessings to all with whom you may be connected is the fervent prayer of a

SINCERE FRIEND.

Toronto, February 14, 1836.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"HALFORD" cannot be inserted for reasons which we choose rather to make known to him verbally, should he favour us with an interview.

The communication of a "SINCERE FRIEND" is certainly written in a friendly style, and we hope those for whom it is intended will be benefited by it. The duties which children owe to their parents—the habits of industry and temperance which ought to characterise the rising community—are subjects which demand our attention, and which cannot be too frequently recommended and urgently enforced upon them, when we know they are soon to occupy the stations of those who are about to retire from the stage of action.

What "A Sincere Friend" says regarding the propriety of uniting "manual labour" with study we unhesitatingly acquiesce in, having witnessed its effects in schools where the students were required to labour two or three hours each day either as mechanics or agriculturists. They by this means preserved a strong and healthy constitution, their mental faculties improving in an equal ratio, while the proceeds of labour defrayed their boarding and educational expenses. The establishing of similar institutions here would be of incalculable advantage to the poorer class of inhabitants, who, from straightened circumstances, cannot pay for the tuition of their children. But the question is, When will such a school commence, and who will be the first to make an effort to establish one?

The continuation of the subject of GLASS was undesignedly omitted in its proper place in this number. It shall appear in our next.

It is the Editor's intention to print the next and future numbers of the Monitor with two columns in a page.