nots, herbs, &c., gathered in tof the rich but abused plain, be bank to the horizon, except distant and imposing isolated a batteau, you hear the boat h there is little sweetness or g along the low shore of the five or six churches, with the towers of the new cathedral, threal, which alone rescues the Those who wish to contem-

Those who wish to contembarbarous architecture in North ay visit the cathedral.

the introduction of the Gothic s? What is there among us What is there connected with ons; and what good influence on the future? We have had ess of taste through many ages, men in different stages of civiliir history at all allied to such a r condition is based on the founedge: there is no mystery, no othing is concealed, nothing is nposture. Neither do we admit the feelings are to be influenced gment. Why then should we ecture, in which vastness and pon the heart, without offering to ject to fasten upon; in which the ses which they cannot penetrate, I devices and ornaments the mind

Simplicity and use, two of the works, are bauished hence; the vere formed is obscured; and the treation mystified, as far as archice such an effect.

in this country, to present vast it can trace none of the great prineiples of natural taste; in which the mind finds only perplexity; and the feelings, instead of being exalted with hope and encouragement, are depressed with undefined gloom. How far more appropriate are the pure and chaste Greek styles to our own history, character, and condition! I would take the Doric and Ionic in preference to the Corinthian: and, if I may judge from my own feelings, the first-mentioned is to be preferred to all others. Regard the ancient rules and proportions so far as they are appropriate to the uses of our public edifices, and consistent with the nature of our climate; and then the more vigorously you cultivate taste and multiply specimens in cities, towns, villages, and the very forests where they may be needed, the better. In America there is no apology for a gradual introduction of any species of perfection which necessity does not forbid us to know at once. We must admit only the best of every thing. Where the forest tree falls, there let taste erect her purest monuments, while learning sdopts the best methods for instruction, and philanthropy binds heart to heart with the love of the gospel: for liberty has established a system which requires the most powerful support of us all, and we are answerable to mankind for an exhibition of the noblest results of civilization and Christianity.

One of the unaccountable traits of the taste of our countrymen, is displayed by many of them on entering a Canadian town. They will take off their children to the nunneries, obtain, if possible, an interview with the superieures, purchase a few trifles of domestic manufacture, infer from what they see that all must be well arranged and systematic in every department, because they spend a few minutes in the presence of stiff and starched nuns, and go away with a gratuitous impression that there is a great deal of solid instruction given to the children and young persons whom

they profess to teach.