

knowledge ought not to stop here. Looking at the velocity with which the great engine of education is now travelling on its magnificent way, and the momentum which the mass of society has acquired, it is not to be expected that it will or can stop short. It is a mistake to suppose that nothing more is needed than to teach the children of our farming population to read, write and cipher. It is only as a means to an end that elementary school learning can ever be thought valuable. It is submitted then that the range of instruction should be greatly extended in the majority of schools, so as to embrace Algebra, Mathematics and Agricultural Chemistry at least. The people will find it to their profit, to increase their land assessment by 50 or even 100 per cent, in order to pay competent teachers of such schools, suitable salaries. Our highest seminary, the Central Academy, has hitherto admirably fulfilled the design of its founders,—as witness the high distinctions and honours gained by not a few of its sons in other lands; it has always served as the *lamp* whence our lesser educational *lights* in town and country drew their sustenance and their supply. It is to be hoped the day is near when it, too, shall tower aloft in its more imposing character of a Collegiate Institution, preparing our own young people for the learned professions; and at the same time attracting hither, from other countries, many students to whom salubrity of climate and cheapness of living would be no small recommendation.

But, as a last suggestion; considering the brief attendance given at the daily schools, the working man should be instructed in manhood as well as in childhood—his education prolonged from the school into life, by means of Literary Institutions or Mechanics' Institutes, by Circulating or School Libraries, by the cultivation of popular philosophy, and the study of chemical science in its application to agriculture, through lectures and through the press. Such acquisitions are recommended to the sons of the soil as a sure means of lessening their toil and increasing their pleasures; qualifying them to think and speak upon public affairs and national interests, and entitling and enabling them to share in the great movement of mind everywhere in action.

JOHN MACNEILL, BENJAMIN DAVIES, SILAS BARNARD, ARCHIBALD MACNEILL, WILLIAM MONK, SAMUEL SWABEY,	}	Committee of Management.
--	---	-----------------------------

October 14, 1856.