

performed. That some were made to rule, and some to obey; and that such having been ordained, it ought not to be altered; but this appeared to him to be very much on a par with the slaveholder's argument against educating the unfortunate negro. And he envied not the feelings of the man, who, for any narrow-minded ends of his own, would consign to heathen ignorance, a great mass of his fellow-creatures,—being with immortal souls, made after God's own image, and for whose fate he would assuredly be called to account, if either by his direct influence, or withholding his aid and support, they have been allowed to sink into the grave, without the knowledge of the truth. But he denied the truth of the conclusions of the opponents of education, particularly when applied to an agricultural country, and he would appeal to any one who had had experience of an intelligent servant, who had enjoyed the advantage of education, and who would act with judgment in the different positions in which he might be placed, whether he were not far more valuable than an illiterate, ignorant man, who had not an idea in his head. True it was, that the one from a servant would soon become a master, while the other might remain in bondage all his life; but there could be no comparison between the efficiency of the two, while employed in the same service. Again, it was alleged, that educating the mass was dangerous in a political point of view; and this he would admit, if the argument were confined to despotic countries. But here, where we may be said to enjoy, perhaps the freest government upon earth, instead of being dangerous, it was only by educating the masses, that the wealthier part of the community had security for their lives and property. Amongst whom were treason and sedition disseminated in a state? Who were to be found filling the ranks of riot and rebellion? By whom were the frightful scenes of the French revolution enacted? Was it by the intelligent and the educated, or by the ignorant and the untaught? Assuredly, by the latter. True, in such cases, there were always men of talent and education who guided the movements, but it was over only the ignorant, that such could have control. It was amongst the uneducated rabble alone, that a demagogue could ever be elevated into a demigod. The thousands of emigrants who annually flock to our shores, would soon, in the course of events be possessed of sufficient property to entitle them to political privileges; and was it not all important, that those should, by education, be fitted to wield the power that would be placed in their hands? To a certain extent, as was remarked by the mover of the resolution, this could be effected by a mere secular education, but when this alone was given, a most important point was frequently wanting. He meant, principle. And it was in this, that the Colonial Church and School Society had the advantage over its merely secular neighbors; for