

sign them such space, and still to connect them in a series or course of Historical Lectures.

I would merely remark concerning the Chart, that, to form it, a sheet of paper is divided by perpendicular lines, equi-distant from each other. The spaces between those lines represent centuries, and at the foot of each the date is marked. These again are divided into ten equal spaces each, the middle line of which, represents the half century. Intersecting those lines, others are drawn, indicating the progress of various countries. The importance of each being depicted by the space between these secondary lines, while the time of each change is denoted by the perpendicular ones. In a chart of any particular history, many deviations must be made from the manner of the general chart; as it is the progress of a nation according to its Sovereigns, laws, arts, and other great domestic events, that should be represented; rather than its growth compared and connected with co-temporary states, as in general history.

The excuses which I have made for not entering more fully into those last topics, may be again urged when I merely allude to works on English History.—Of a number of valuable publications, Hume and Smollet's volumes seem to have best stood the trial of time and public opinion. They have not escaped animadversion, but certainly their faults must be sought for before they appear. Lingard has produced a much more modern history, which is thought by many to be as splendid as Hume's, and more impartial as regards religion and politics. A still later work has been commenced by Sir James Mackintosh; and this I would be inclined to suppose better, for most purposes than its predecessors. It is to consist of eight small volumes; and its author, by his rank, his talents, his varied information, and his general character, seems well fitted for the work which he has undertaken. These qualifications give him ready access to the best sources of historical information; while the age he lives in, places him on a mound, very favourable for a survey of the great stream of time; and from which he can appreciate the excellencies and deficiencies of former historians, and profit by their example. ~

Having thus briefly and feebly alluded to the sources of History, to the sciences connected with it, and to its systematic study, little need be said of its uses; and of the interest and importance consequent on a thorough acquaintance with the history of the kingdom, to which, in policy and natural affection, these Colonies are wedded.

History, while it excites the imagination, and informs the understanding, affords the noblest examples for the encouragement of