if I am espable to comprehend what they are, to that of all others. And this, I think, should be the feeling of all whose home is fized permanently in Canada, and all may entertain them without disgrace to themselves, or prejudice to the countries of their origin.

And as union and good feeling are most essential to our prosperity, it may not be amise to enquire, what is it that should create jealousy or ill feeling between the agricultural class in Canada? That some should be of French, and others of English, Irish or Scotch origin, is not a justifiable cause, that unwise distinctions, jealousies, and national prejudices, should continually be kept up between the inhabitants of the same country.' I do not attribute blame to any one, but I will say that the existence of jealousies and prejudices must be against the interest of every farmer in the country? Do they exist in the United States? a country we admire, and that is entitled to our admiration, and where the population are of as mixed origin as they are here ? No ! and in any country where they are permitted to exist, there is no hope of improvement or prosperity. Were we all properly instructed, both morally and intellectually, national prejudices would be no longer felt. No part of the population would assume a superiority over another part, or wish to obtain unjust or exclusive privileges, on account of origin, or any other cause, but what they might be entitled to, by their superior intelligence and good conduct, in every situation of life. I deny that the well instructed, who are permanently settled in Canada, can entertain national origin prejudices, because they must be aware how extremely detrimental they would be to the best interests of the country, and, therefore, it would be inconsistent with reason? to suppose that they could entertain them. No portion of the class I address, should allow them.