

enter on any one of the numerous paths of life, to which the individual taste or genius might lead. Imperfections belong to these schools we admit—for what institution depending on human agency is perfect? But their greatest imperfection is this: the teachers are inadequately remunerated for their laborious and important services. Thus enterprise is discouraged by sordid economy, and mental progress retarded by despicable niggardliness. But, with all their faults, these schools, both in their principles and practical results, are so admirably adapted to the genius and temper of the people, and the ordinary occurrences of life, that if the advantages they afford are made a good use of, the great end of public education will be accomplished, men made great, good, virtuous and happy.

That the nation's greatness is chiefly to be ascribed to her religious institutions, few will dispute, whose judgment is of any value. These are her principal bulwarks still; or, in other words, that spirit of civil and religious liberty, that profound piety, and that moral excellence which their institutions inspire and cherish is at once the glory and defence of the nation. True to the principles which the Church affectionately inculcates, she may frown defiance on her foes. No attempt to enslave her, physically or mentally, can succeed so long as her venerable and sacred institutions remain intact, and these principles are faithfully wrought out, for "God is known in her palaces for a refuge."

By practically exhibiting the intimate relations that exist between the ecclesiastical, the educational and domestic economies of our native country, and their influences on the formation of the national character, we "tell to the generation following":—

"—howe'er crowns and coronets be rent,  
A virtuous populace may rise the while,  
And stand a wall of fire around our much lov'd Isle."

But more than this is implied in the text. We are to "tell to the generations following," not only how our national defences have been raised, but also how they may be preserved.

The means, in divine Providence, that have been employed in their erection are the means to be used in their preservation. The Church in the House; The Church in the Land: including the Educational elements are truly and essentially divine institutions, and so far as they are spiritual, are endued with immortality. Their