collectively, to the members of the community, by means of which such community may take the measures requisite for affording the opportunity of, as well as preserving the disposition to the exercise of such affections. So to form and give energy to the understanding is here of more consequence than to fill the external apartments of the mind with scientific acquirements, valuable as these are when duly estimated, and a due estimation is to make them secondary in-

stead of primary.

The education required for such a community is simple—but although simple it has a high aim—that of securing the exercise of those affections, by means of the cultivation of that understanding, on the past of the body of a community, which they all derive from their Maker. Although therefore the education required for the inhabitante of these Postiness is simple, the character which it should assume is not clear -clear as truth. The plain and useful education which I would recommend as suited to the present and approaching condition of these Provinces, is one which will prepare the way for an ornanimal education to a succeeding age, that ornamental education being grounded on the immutable basis of wisdom. I am far, very far, from being an enemy to ornament and refinement, but I would make the useful the loundation, and the ornamental the superstructure. If their situations be reversed, the ornamental is worse than useless, but when each is in its place, the ornamental is necessary to the finishing of what is useful. Each condition of life, and stage of society has, indeed, its ornaments, as the very wilderness is strewed with flowers.

Note -In the Monthly Review, devoted to the Civil Government of the Canadas. for the present month of March, an admirable plan is suggested for at once improving the Agricultural condition of the Province, and effecting the settlements of Emigrants destricte of carital on free grants of land. This p an is that such emigrants, instead of being employed on public works, should be distr.buted amongst such farmers as have need of labourers. There are few farmers, occupying farms of a common size, but who could employ an additional labourer with advantage to themselves, provided they could find the money to pay him. This is the great difficulty, and this difficulty it is proposed to obviate in the following way. The object of the emigrant labourer is not to receive money, but to obtain a living, and the means of settling on his lot. It is an object of sight moment to a larger to keep an extra labourer in board, and even in such home made cloud a g as a labourer requires - and the balance of his wages might, by an agreement between the labourer and his employer, be paid in stock, implements of historicky provisions, and seed grain, at the end of a certain period, say two years, when the labourer has to enter upon his grant of land

Although what can be effected in this way might not be sufficient to provide for an excessive and indiscriminate influx of poor emigrants, yet, by the objects of the Association being generally known amongst the farmers, and information being given to the Association by those who can employ labourers, a great number of emigrants may be provided for. And farmers may thus be forwarding the objects of the Association, while, instead of paying money to do this, they may be improving their farms, and putting money into their own pockets-thus doing good to themselves, as well as to the emigrants, and partaking of those advantages which it is the object of the Association to confer on

the Province in general.

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