

tant embodied Host," "not by might nor by power," but by the aid of the Holy Spirit.

I have some very agreeable memories of happy seasons, when in my early youth I attended with my honored father the ministrations of Harding, and Harris, and Dunbar, in the old Baptist church of this city; and from that time to the present I have numbered among my most sincere friends many members of your communion.

We all have reason to be thankful for our civil and religious liberty. It was not without a struggle that the present state of religious equality was established in this Province, and I thank you for your very favorable notice of the part which I bore in assisting to bring about the present state of things; but we are as much indebted for the result to our invaluable Representative Institutions as to the personal efforts of any individual, and when constitutional government was once inaugurated our victory was complete.

Without an improper departure from the spirit of the occasion, may I not express to you my opinion that we have, under God, a magnificent future before us, worthy of the greatest efforts of the British American mind.

Shall we by loyalty to our country, and a wise administration of our government lay the foundation of a future Empire, exalted by righteousness, inflexible in its justice, strong in the affections of the people, and living in all good neighborhood with our friends beside us, only emulous to excel each other in the amenities and courtesies of national intercourse, and in the cultivation of all that can exalt and refine the national character, sedulously developing our boundless resources of wealth, and opening from ocean to ocean another highway for commerce and civilization, or shall we prove to be laggards, and so lost to every feeling of national pride and self-reliance as to be unfaithful to our great trust, and allow our birthright to pass into other hands? Let us one and all resolve to be true to our country.

Next to the cause of Christianity, which must ever stand foremost as the noblest which can occupy the mind, and employ the talents of man, is that of Education. We want intellectual culture and moral refinement—the education which combines greatness and goodness. It was truly said by one of the English divines that "Many that are well learned are ill-taught, have a good head and a bad heart. Learning and virtue are excellent company, but they do not always meet." As the public mind of this Province is now being directed towards the question of popular education, most sincerely and earnestly do I ask the aid of your influential body in the good cause, and may it soon be said of our Province that "there is a school for every child, and that every child fit to be taught is at school."

We cannot afford to be indifferent on this great question; and in order to the future supply of our higher institutions of learning, we must complete and keep in successful operation a thorough system of preparatory schools.

It is my good fortune to be associated with constitutional advisers who are of one mind on this great subject, and who are well inclined to do all they can for the education of the youth of the country.

Be assured that the principles which have directed me in the past shall be my guide for the future. And it will be a source of consolation to me during the short time of the present life which remains to me, to know that my public efforts to advance the interests of my native Pro-