

certain equivalent for bounty administered. But the Society seeks also to attract hither those natives of England who by leaving their mother country may benefit themselves, and by their presence here may, in every the best sense, whether physically, morally, socially, or religiously, promote the true interests of this land of their adoption.

It needs not that I institute comparisons between this or that other race. To do so, were only to flatter your self-love, and to establish a foregone conclusion ; since you are all more than satisfied with the rank among the nations which has been assigned to Great Britain, in the providence of God. I have only to appeal to a settled and deeply cherished conviction, when I say that, in your estimate of things, the more truly British the Colony, the more truly virtuous and prosperous will it be. In furthering therefore, this design of the Society, you can perform with good conscience, and in far other than a selfish spirit, that which you conceive to be your bounden duty. Now, with reference to the labouring classes of Englishmen ; we may not hope that they will resort hither in any large numbers. The higher civilisation of England renders them unskilled to compete on equal terms with men of fewer wants, and simpler habits and humbler pretensions ; nor will Englishmen generally fail to prefer that section of the Province, where, on a kindlier soil, and beneath a fairer sky, they may have readier access to the blessings of Education, and of religious communion. But there is abundance of room here, and of suitable occupation too for English immigrants ; and it is painful to think that there should be a growing disposition to leave this Lower Province, on the part of those who had been induced to settle amongst us, and that a feeling should now so widely prevail that Englishmen cannot obtain that fair play, more than which they do not demand, nor would desire. That the earlier settlers of the country should not be forward to welcome men of another race and different creed, is not surprising ; nor ought it to be matter of complaint. Situated as they are, should not we feel as they ? But we may regret that they should push to extremes that power of the majority for the exercise of which they are indebted to the spirit of British Institutions, and we may complain that the tendency of legislation should be such as almost to ignore the fewer in number, or to treat them when deemed worthy of a passing notice, as aliens and intruders in a British Dependency. Time, let us hope, will modify if it do not remove this evil. Meanwhile, the existence of such a state of things lends a peculiar import and value to our National Societies, and marks them out as rallying points around which men of